

REPORT

ON THE

Working of the Scheme of Preferences resulting
from the Trade Agreement concluded at
Ottawa between the Government
of India and His Majesty's
Government in the United
Kingdom, for the fiscal
year 1934-35



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CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

In the introductory notes to the first three chapters of the report prepared last year by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics attention was drawn to the difficulties in the way of drawing definite conclusions from the statistics presented. In order to provide a proper background for the materials presented here, a brief reference to the points raised in these notes may be made.

This report endeavours to exhibit the effects of the preferences resulting from the Agreements made at Ottawa on the trade and business of India. The main difficulty of such an examination is to isolate the phenomena in order to study the effects of preferences as distinct from other economic causes. This difficulty exists in most economic analyses but is particularly important when the new factor, the effects of which are being studied, is comparatively small in relation to the other operating causes. The time in which the preferential scheme has worked is far from normal. Important economic forces have been in operation almost throughout the period the effects of which may completely obscure if not neutralise the effects of preference. Since October 1929 the world has been passing through an industrial depression of immense magnitude. There have been phases of this depression when certain tendencies were strongly in evidence affecting both trade and industry. It is very difficult to determine the exact phase of the depression at any particular time and almost impossible to measure and allow for the changes in trade resulting from it. Apart from this major factor, there are a number of others correlated with it and mainly arising from it. These also have had a very disturbing effect on world trade. The first among these is the policy of economic nationalism which is rampant all the world over. The restrictive, almost strangling, influence of this policy on trade might easily outweigh the effects of individual bilateral trade agreements such as that concluded at Ottawa. This policy has led to a stiffening of tariff barriers in most countries and has also resulted in a vast network of trade restrictions by means of quotas, prohibitions, clearing agreements, etc., which have had a greater influence on international trade. The second factor which has thrown world trade out of gear and has profoundly affected its quantum as well as its direction, has been the great monetary changes leading to widespread instability in foreign exchanges. Many countries have been forced off the gold standard and some are deliberately manipulating their currencies as a policy towards the raising of prices and the improvement of trade and industry. The result has been wide fluctuations in exchanges and consequent obstacles to international trade. The price fluctuations resulting from these monetary changes have greatly influenced the trade in various commodities.* Lastly, there have been changes in the demand for, and supply of, individual commodities which have considerably influenced the trade in them. For example, variations in crops affect the trade in the commodities concerned very materially. Similarly a decline in industrial production reduces the trade in import-

* See Appendix VIII for index numbers of prices in various countries.

ant classes of raw materials. All these factors have greatly influenced world trade and pries during the period under review.

Apart from the general difficulties mentioned above there are certain practical limitations to the examination carried out in this report. As regards the material available for the discussion of India's export trade it must be remarked that the statistical data available at present are far from complete. The detailed figures of trade as published by most countries including the United Kingdom and India are not available for a considerable time after the close of the year to which they relate. In the case of the United Kingdom, certain important figures have had to be specially obtained from the Board of Trade and in the case of India the records of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics have been largely drawn upon. The statistics available from these sources at the present stage are in certain respects, necessarily, incomplete. In the case of the United Kingdom, the transit trade figures are not available and in the case of India, shipments "for orders" make the distribution of trade between the various countries difficult till information is received from exporters as regards the final destination. This has rendered the examination in the case of rice, oilseeds and a number of other articles to a large extent tentative. Further, there is the difficulty of reconciling trade figures for articles called by the same name. Each country has its own method of defining these articles and it is often difficult to have statistics prepared on a strictly comparable basis from the trade returns of the various countries. Even when such statistics are available the task of comparison may still be difficult as the trade years for which statistics are compiled differ in most countries. This difficulty is particularly felt in the chapter on exports where in each case figures of Indian exports are given in one table for financial years followed by another table giving the imports of the same article into the United Kingdom for calendar years. Differences in the two sets of figures are not infrequent and have been explained in certain cases where the discrepancy has been large. But apart from this, there is a special difficulty in examining the export position. For example, it may happen in the case of a particular commodity that exports to the United Kingdom may indicate a percentage fall as compared with the total exports or in other words, exports to other countries may have increased proportionately more than those to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, India's relative position in the United Kingdom market as disclosed by the United Kingdom import statistics in the same article may show a considerable improvement. In that case, different and almost contrary conclusions can be drawn from the two tables. It must, however, be clearly understood that the effects of the preference in such a case can be judged truly only from the position of India in the United Kingdom market. If India has improved her relative position in the United Kingdom as disclosed by her percentage share in the total United Kingdom imports then, other things being equal, the preference must *prima facie* be deemed to be valuable. Whether India's other customers have taken relatively more from her than the United Kingdom is not quite relevant to the issue. In cases therefore where the conclusion suggested by the Indian export table differs from that indicated by the United Kingdom import table in the same article, the latter must be considered to be more relevant to the discussion. After all, the preference is granted by the United

Kingdom and will naturally therefore affect the imports of Indian produce into that country. The relative position of India in that market will therefore supply the primary evidence necessary to judge the success or otherwise of the preference secured by India on her exports to the United Kingdom.

In the examination regarding prices there are even more serious practical difficulties. The quality of articles for which prices are taken in the various years may not be the same. The articles on which preference has been granted are manufactured articles in which standardization and grading, which are possible with bulk commodities, cannot easily be carried out. In the circumstances, the quality of the article though called by the same name may not be necessarily identical. Another practical difficulty as regards prices has been that in some cases these are controlled by "rings" and understandings among producers or dealers in those commodities. Lastly, it is difficult to get any comparative background for these price changes. It is not enough to know how prices have changed in India in order to estimate the effect of preference. If the prices in other countries have changed in the same way the price changes in India must be presumed to be due to world movements and not to preferences. It is hardly possible, however, to obtain index numbers from other countries for the sort of articles on which preference has been granted. Index numbers in most countries are compiled from wholesale quotations of staple articles and standardized goods and cannot be usefully employed for comparison with prices of articles of the kind on which preference has been granted.

The main facts are summarised in the following tables. (For purposes of comparison three tables, Nos. VIII, IX and X, are given showing the percentage share of different countries in the total trade of British India.)

TABLE I.

Exports from India of articles enjoying preference.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Total value.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
To all countries 110,93	95,04	99,34	94,41	
Index 100	85.7	89.6	85.1	
To United Kingdom 33,30	29,73	36,48	36,71	
Index 100	89.3	109.5	110.2	
Percentage share 30.0	31.3	36.7	38.9	
To other countries 77,63	65,31	62,86	57,70	
Index 100	84.1	81.0	74.3	
Percentage share 70.0	68.7	63.3	61.1	

(The total value of our export trade was Rs. 152.4 crores in 1934-35. The preferential items accounted for 62 per cent. of it.)

N.B.—Exports of Coir manufactures, Spices, Castor seed and Groundnuts from the Indian States enjoying preference have been taken into account so far as statistics are available.

TABLE II.

Imports into the United Kingdom of articles enjoying preference.

				(In million £.)			
				1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total imports ..	..	..	..	625·03	487·70	455·95	488·42
Index ..	..	..	..	100	78·0	72·9	78·1
Imports from India ..	..	..	..	28·57	25·85	28·92	30·73
Index ..	..	..	..	100	90·5	101·2	107·5
Percentage share of India ..	..	..	..	4·6	5·3	6·3	6·3
Imports from other countries ..	..	..	..	596·45	461·85	427·03	457·69
Index ..	..	..	..	100	77·4	71·6	76·7
Percentage share of other countries ..	..	..	..	95·4	94·7	93·7	93·7

TABLE III.

Imports into British India of articles enjoying preference.

		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Taking 1932-33 as base, index number in 1934- 35.
				(In lakhs of rupees.)		
Total imports from all countries ..	..	30,78	33,33	32,52	38,42	
Index ..	..	100	108	106	125	115
Total imports from United Kingdom ..	..	12,61	13,27	14,91	16,90	
Index ..	..	100	105	118	134	127
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	..	41	40	46	44	
Total imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	..	18,17	20,06	17,61	21,51	
Index ..	..	100	110·4	93·9	118·4	107
Percentage share of countries other than U. K. ..	..	59	60	54	56	

TABLE IV.

Exports from India of articles not enjoying preference in the United Kingdom.

			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	(In lakhs of rupees.)
Total exports ..	..	..	46,63	38,23	48,18	57,98	
Index ..	..	..	100	82·0	103·3	124·3	
Exports to the U. K. ..	..	..	9,58	7,09	10,73	11,36	
Index ..	..	..	100	74·0	112·0	118·6	
Percentage share of U. K. ..	..	..	20·5	18·5	22·3	19·6	
Exports to other countries ..	..	..	37,05	31,14	37,45	46,62	
Index ..	..	..	100	84·0	101·1	125·8	
Percentage share of other countries ..	..	..	79·5	81·5	77·7	80·4	

TABLE V.

Imports into the U. K. of articles not enjoying preference.

					(In million £.)	
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total imports			236.23	213.97	219.06	243.90
Index			100	90.6	92.7	103.2
Imports from India			8.14	6.46	8.43	11.37
Index			100	79.4	103.6	139.7
Percentage share of India			3.4	3.0	3.8	4.7
Imports from other countries			228.09	207.51	210.63	232.53
Index			100	91.0	92.3	101.9
Percentage share of other countries			96.6	97.0	96.2	95.3

TABLE VI.

Imports into British India of articles on which no preference is allowed to the United Kingdom.

					(In lakhs of rupees.)	
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Total imports			95,59	99,26	82,84	93,84
Index			100	103.8	86.7	98.2
Imports from U. K.			32,20	35,53	32,68	36,85
Index			100	110.3	101.5	114.4
Percentage share of U. K.			33.7	35.8	39.4	39.3
Imports from other countries			63,39	63,73	50,16	56,99
Index			100	100.5	79.1	89.9
Percentage share of other countries			66.3	64.2	60.6	60.7

TABLE VII.

Summary of the trend of prices since December 1932.

	United Kingdom products.				Non-U. K. products.			
	Dec. 1933.	March 1934.	Sept. 1934.	March 1935.	Dec. 1933.	March 1934.	Sept. 1934.	March 1935.
Total number of quotations	417	386	373	345	438	401	383	356
Rise	23	33	45	47	141	118	127	108
Percentage of the total ..	6	8	12	14	32	29	33	30
Equality	100	72	48	35	90	80	37	26
Percentage of the total ..	24	19	13	10	21	20	10	7
Fall	294	281	280	263	207	203	219	222
Percentage of the total ..	70	73	75	76	47	51	57	63

TABLE IX.

Imports into British India.

	1913-14.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Per cent.					
United Kingdom	..	64.1	37.2	35.5	36.8	41.3
Germany	..	6.9	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.7
Java	..	5.8	6.3	3.8	2.8	2.1
Japan	..	2.6	8.8	10.6	15.4	14.2
United States of America	..	2.6	9.2	10.2	8.5	6.2
Belgium	..	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3
Austria and Hungary	..	2.3	.6	.6	.5	.5
Straits Settlements	..	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic						
Turkey and Sumatra	..	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.9
France	..	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Mauritius	..	1.3	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5
China	..	.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9
Netherlands	..	.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6
Australia	..	.5	1.5	1.2	.8	.7
Hongkong	..	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3
Dutch Borneo	..	.4	.3	.5	.3	.2
Ceylon	..	.4	.9	1.1	1.3	1.1
Switzerland	..	.3	.8	1.0	1.0	.8
Kenya and Zanzibar	..	.3	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.1

TABLE X.

Exports from British India.

	1913-14.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Per cent.					
United Kingdom	..	23.4	23.8	27.9	28.0	32.2
Germany	..	10.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5
Japan	..	9.1	10.6	8.7	10.3	8.5
United States of America	..	8.7	9.4	8.9	7.4	9.6
France	..	7.1	4.9	4.8	6.0	4.9
Belgium	..	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Austria and Hungary	..	4.0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic						
Turkey and Sumatra	..	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
Italy	..	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8
Hongkong	..	3.1	.7	1.2	1.1	.8
Straits Settlements	..	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3
China	..	2.3	5.9	4.9	2.6	3.0
Central and South America	..	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.8	2.2
Netherlands	..	1.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7
Australia	..	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	..	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.3
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	.9	.2	.3	.3	.1
Spain	..	.8	1.1	.8	1.0	.9
Java	..	.8	1.2	1.1	.5	.3
Total Cargoes "For orders"	..	—	—	—	—	.8

CHAPTER II.

Exports from India.

WHEAT.

A preference of 2 shillings a quarter (*i.e.*, 480 lbs. or about 6 maunds) has been granted on imports into the United Kingdom from the Empire countries. The preference has been however of little value to India owing to her special wheat position. The Crop Planning Conference of 1934 came to the conclusion that India would not be in a position to export any appreciable quantity of wheat during the next few years. In the circumstances, the value of the preference was entirely problematical. The reasons for this position have been explained in last year's Report. Unless there was a failure of wheat crops in the world, India would not find it profitable to send any large quantity of wheat to the United Kingdom.

Preference on wheat imports from India has been granted in the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

The following table gives the exports of wheat from India during the last four years :—

Exports of wheat.

	Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.				Value.			
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom 2s. per qtr. of 480 lbs.	Tons.	16,775	..	..	8,612	10,07,890	11	17
Ceylon 50 c. per cwts.	"	145	166	229	288	20,199	20,004	26,734
Total of trade with countries—										
Granting preference	"	16,920	(7.6%) 166	(11.1%) 229	(81.2%) 8,900	10,28,089	20,015	26,751
Not granting preference	"	3,295	(92.4%) 2,028	(88.9%) 1,831	(18.8%) 2,063	4,84,371	3,62,250	3,00,213
Grand Total	"	20,215	(100%) 2,194	(100%) 2,060	(100%) 10,962	15,12,460	3,82,265	3,26,964
The total exports from India in 1934-35 amounted to 11 thousand tons as compared with only 2 thousand tons in the preceding two years. In 1931-32, the exports were over 20 thousand tons.										

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

The exports have been quite negligible in recent years and the consignments during the year under review were sporadic and probably due to the comparative shortness of the American crop resulting in occasional changes, during the year, in the price parity, favourable to India. The largest portion of the total exports went to the United Kingdom which purchased 8·6 thousand tons from India during 1934-35. Exports to Ceylon were negligible.

The following table gives the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom.

Imports of Wheat into the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Quantity cwts. (000).				Value £(000).			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
British India ..	482	..	..	166	133	..	..	60
Australia ..	23,300	24,116	29,283	21,674	6,059	7,606	8,376	5,857
Canada ..	27,098	46,853	45,570	35,716	7,689	14,626	13,510	11,371
Argentina ..	20,734	20,616	24,702	35,083	5,074	6,147	6,192	8,189
Total (all countries). ..	119,419	105,637	112,375	102,652	30,376	32,474	31,005	27,623

It will be seen from the table above that India occupies an insignificant place as a supplier of wheat to the United Kingdom. Out of the total imports ranging between 100 and 120 million cwts. India was responsible in two years for 482 and 166 thousand cwts. only.

The following table gives the market quotations for wheat in the United Kingdom and India:—

Market quotations for Wheat.

	1932.	United Kingdom.		India.		Parities. Per- centage of Karachi White on N. Manitoba.	
		London.		Karachi.			
		N. Manitoba, No. 2 (Ex. Ship).	Per 480 lbs.	Karachi White 2% barley. 1½% dirt.	Rupee price reduced to sterling per 480 lbs.		
January	30	0	28	7½	95.5.
February	29	9	28	5½	95.7
March	32	10½	25	10	78.5
April	29	3½	22	8	77.4
May	28	6½	22	6½	78.9
June	28	6½	24	4½	85.5
July	25	2	27	7	109.6
August	26	10½	30	7½	114.0
September	28	9½	31	7½	109.8
October	27	11½	32	9	120.8
November	26	12½	30	4	116.1
December	26	11½	31	0	118.7

Market quotations for Wheat—contd.

	United Kingdom.		India.		Parities.		
	London.		Karachi.				
	N. Manitoba, No. 2 (Ex. Ship).	Karachi White 2% barley, 1½% dirt.	Rupee price reduced to sterling per 480 lbs.				
	Per 480 lbs.				Per- centage of Karachi White on N. Manitoba.		
1933.							
January	25	4½	33	2½	130·8
February	21	8½	33	1½	134·3
March	23	11½	33	6½	139·9
April	24	8½	32	3½	130·8
May	26	10½	26	11½	100·3
June	27	9½	28	7	102·8
July	30	5½	28	8½	94·3
August	32	10½	27	9	84·4
September	28	6½	25	6½	89·6
October	24	8½	25	6	103·3
November	24	11	24	9½	99·5
December	24	5½	24	10½	101·8
1934.							
January	24	5½	23	10½	97·6
February	26	4½	23	9½	90·3
March	25	10½	23	11½	92·5
April	24	11	21	2½	85·1
May	24	2½	23	9½	98·4
June	27	7	24	3½	88·1
July	27	7	24	0½	87·2
August	34	10	25	6½	73·4
September	31	5	24	1	76·7
October	29	9	22	6½	75·8
November	29	6½	23	2½	78·7
December	30	3	25	8½	85·0
1935.							
January	29	3½	25	9	88·0
February	29	3½	26	8½	91·3
March	30	8½	23	10½	77·6

Prices of Karachi wheat were lowest in India in April 1934, when the quotation was 21 sh. 2½d. After that month prices rose steadily till February 1935, when the quotation was 26 sh. 8½d. There was a set back in March, however, which brought down the price to 23 sh. 10½ d. The price parity tended to become more favourable to Indian wheat from June till October or November. After that for three months the parity was against India but in March 1935, it again veered round in favour of India. The favourable parity position in the middle of the year was responsible for the small exports that took place during the year.

RICE.

Preference to the extent of 1 penny a pound has been granted to cleaned rice imported into the United Kingdom. Rice is exported chiefly from Burma; India proper is a rice importing country. The difficulties of the Burma rice trade in recent years arose from the fact that China, Malaya, Ceylon, Japan and other countries in the far east which, so far as India is concerned, had been the principal importing countries, began to grow more rice themselves. The far eastern market in rice was thus contracting and this affected the three Asiatic rice exporting countries, namely, Burma, Siam and Indo-China. In view of the special position in the eastern markets, the preference on rice in the United Kingdom was considered to be of some importance. The handicaps from which Indian rice suffers were indicated in last year's Report. Attempts are being made to improve the quality of Burma rice and to make it suitable for consumption in the European, and chiefly the United Kingdom, market.

The following table gives the exports of rice (not in the husk) from India :—

Exports of rice not in the husk (excluding broken cleaned rice).

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value Rs. (000).			
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
United Kingdom ..	1d. per lb. ..	29.6	41.5	43.9	135.6†	27.41	33.60	30,06
Somaliland Protectorate..	4 as. per bag of 168 lbs. (excluding Dawood Khan, Bhimri and Shalalleh).	1.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	1.85	2.71	1,48
Fiji ..	.. 20 s. per ton ..			.02	.02	4	2	3
British West India Islands	9d. per 100 lb.*	19.1	14.4	20.8	35.6	16.10	11.53	13.11
Total of trade with countries—								24,43
Granting preference ..	..	50.5	58.72	68.1	173.72	45.40	47.86	45.28
Not granting preference ..	..	,"	(2.3%) (3.4%)	(4.1%) (4.1%)	(11.3%) (2.7%)	(3.7%)	(4.4%)	1,13,01 (11.2%)
Grand Total ..	..	2,215.0	1,749.4	1,648.9	1,541.6	17,40,01	13,74,35	10,19,71
								10,09,56

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

* Rate refers to Jamaica.

†This figure is provisional as there will probably be some further corrections due to consignments of 76,200 tons valued at Rs. 45,53,000 to United Kingdom "for orders" being re-distributed on later advices.

Preference has been granted in the United Kingdom and in some of the British Colonies. It is difficult to come to any conclusion from the table given above for the reason that the figure in the current year of exports to the United Kingdom includes 76 thousand tons sent for "for orders" which would be distributed later between the various countries for which the rice was really destined. How difficult the position is can be seen from the fact that last year when the Report was drafted, the exports to the United Kingdom were given as 89·7 thousand tons. After distributing the consignments "for orders" the correct figure was found to be only 43·9 thousand tons. It will be seen from the table that the total exports of rice (excluding broken cleaned rice) to all countries during 1934-35 amounted to 1,542 thousand tons as compared with 1,649 thousand tons in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom including consignments "for orders" amounted to 136 thousand tons. If all the 76 thousand tons "for orders" are assumed to be destined for other countries then the exports to the United Kingdom would probably amount to about 60 thousand tons. Even then it is a considerable advance over the preceding two years' figures which were 44 and 41 thousand tons. Exports to British West Indies also record a considerable increase. On the other hand, shipments to non-preferential countries declined from 1,581 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 1,368 thousand tons in the year under review. The decline in our trade with other countries was due probably to the larger production of the eastern countries as well as to the restriction on imports of rice introduced in some of the European countries. On the whole, the position from the point of view of our exports of rice to the United Kingdom appears to be favourable:

The following table gives the imports of cleaned rice, whole, into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of cleaned rice, whole, into the United Kingdom.

	Cwts. (000).			
	Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1931	.. .. .. 1,441	453	461	980
1932	.. .. .. 1,592	527	532	1,060
1933	.. .. .. 1,034	644	722	312
1934	.. .. .. 1,358	808	953	405

Imports of rice into the United Kingdom during 1934 amounted to 1,358 thousand cwts. as compared with 1,034 thousand cwts. in the preceding year, or an increase of 31 per cent. The share of India was 644 thousand cwts. or 62 per cent. of the total imports in 1933. In the year under review India accounted for 808 thousand cwts. but her percentage share dropped to 59. The share of the foreign countries rose from 312 thousand cwts. or 30 per cent. in 1933 to 405 thousand cwts. which still constituted 30 per cent. in 1934. Other Empire countries increased their share from 8 to 11 per cent.

The Assembly Committee specially drew the attention of Government to the necessity of ensuring that the effectiveness of preference on whole rice was not diminished by the invasion of the United Kingdom market by foreign paddy. Mr. James in his supplementary note emphasized this point still further.

He pointed out that imports of paddy into the United Kingdom were increasing during 1934 and that the benefit of preference on whole rice to India would be neutralised in a short time by the heavy imports of foreign paddy. The position of imports of paddy may be examined in greater detail especially as the Assembly Committee last year laid special emphasis on this.

Early in 1934 the position was examined by the Indian Trade Commissioner in view of the increasing imports of foreign paddy into the United Kingdom. The situation which was disclosed as a result of the examination was as follows. There were three mills at that time capable of cleaning and polishing rice in the United Kingdom and one more mill was being erected. The profit in husking foreign paddy was very considerable according to the trade itself. The Indian Trade Commissioner was apprehensive that this high profit on the imports of foreign paddy might seriously affect the imports of Indian rice. The total imports of paddy into the United Kingdom in 1933 were only 19½ thousand cwts. In 1934 these had risen to 128 thousand cwts. In the first 3 months of 1935, imports rose to 154 thousand cwts. These heavy imports during 1935 were partly due to the expectation of a duty on foreign paddy. The Government of India, on the strength of the material before them, came to the conclusion that if our preference on rice imports into the United Kingdom was to be maintained, it would be necessary to press for a duty on paddy higher than 10 per cent. With this end in view they approached the Board of Trade and suggested a duty of two-thirds of a penny per lb., equivalent to about 75 per cent. *ad val.*, of paddy. The suggestion was accepted by the Board of Trade and in April 1935 the duty on paddy was increased from 10 per cent. to the required level.

The following table gives the market quotations for rice in India and the United Kingdom :—

Market quotations for Rice.

	1932.	India. Rangoon.			United Kingdom. London.		
		(No. 2 Burma).			(Saigon No. 1).	(Burma No. 2).	
		Per 7,500 lbs.	Rs. A. P.	(a)	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	
January	265	0 0	9 10½ (114)	8 7½ (100)	
February	295	0 0	9 4½ (109)	8 7½ (100)	
March	320	0 0	9 9 (100)	9 9½ (100)	
April	310	0 0	8 7½ (93)	9 3 (100)	
May	282	8 0	8 10½ (97)	9 1½ (100)	
June	270	0 0	8 7½ (103)	8 4½ (100)	
July	270	0 0	8 1½ (103)	7 10½ (100)	
August	265	0 0	8 3 (105)	7 10½ (100)	
September	250	0 0	8 0 (96)	8 4 (100)	
October	240	0 0	7 10½ (102)	7 9 (100)	
November	227	8 0	7 6 (101)	7 5 (100)	
December	217	8 0	7 4½ (104)	7 1½ (100)	

*N.B.—*Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

(a) End of month.

(b) Beginning of month.

Market quotations for Rice—contd.

		India. Rangoon.	United Kingdom.		
			London.		
			(No. 2 Burma). Per 7,500 lbs. Rs. A. p.	(Saigon No. 1). Per cwt.	(Burma No. 2). Per cwt.
1933.					
January	205 0 0	7 3 (102)	7 1½ (100)
February	200 0 0	7 3 (104)	7 0 (100)
March	177 8 0	6 9 (101)	6 8½ (100)
April	192 8 0	6 3 (102)	6 1½ (100)
May	197 8 0	6 7½ (104)	6 4½ (100)
June	200 0 0	7 1½ (108)	6 7½ (100)
July	197 8 0	7 9 (111)	7 0 (100)
August	192 8 0	7 7½ (111)	6 10½ (100)
September	180 0 0	7 1½ (112)	6 5½ (100)
October	192 8 0	7 0 (112)	6 3 (100)
November	230 0 0	6 0 (92)	6 6 (100)
December	177 8 0	5 10½ (93)	6 3½ (100)
1934.					
January	172 8 0	5 9 (97)	5 11½ (100)
February	165 0 0*	5 9 (99)	5 9½ (100)
March	157 8 0	5 9 (99)	5 9½ (100)
April	162 8 0	5 6 (100)	5 6 (100)
May	175 0 0	5 4½ (93)	5 9 (100)
June	200 0 0	5 7½ (96)	5 10½ (100)
July	222 8 0	5 8½ (84)	6 9 (100)
August	255 0 0	6 0 (81)	7 4½ (100)
September	247 8 0	7 6 (94)	8 0 (100)
October	230 0 0	7 0 (85)	8 3 (100)
November	225 0 0	6 7½ (90)	7 4½ (100)
December	205 0 0	6 9 (102)	6 7½ (100)
1935.					
January	235 0 0	6 7½ (101)	6 6½ (100)
February	232 8 0†	6 9 (92)	7 4½ (100)
March	237 8 0	7 3 (95)	7 7½ (100)

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

(a) End of month.

(b) Beginning of month.

*On 2nd March 1934.

†On 15th February 1935.

Prices of Rangoon rice in India have been generally very much higher as compared with the previous year. The price parity in the United Kingdom was generally more favourable to Saigon rice as compared with the Burmese product. The parity of Saigon rice in April 1934 was 100. It dropped to 84

by July of the year but rose again to 94 in September. In October it receded to 85 but in the next three months parity was on the rise, being over 100 in December and January. Towards the close of the year it was round about 95.

The following table gives the production of rice in India excluding Burma, Burma, Indo-China, Siam and Korea :—

Production of Rice.

^o (In million tons.)

India.

			Excluding Burma.	Burma.	Indo- China.	Siam.	Korea.
1928-29	27.26	4.89	5.64	3.84
1929-30	26.14	4.99	5.83	3.84
1930-31	27.06	5.14	5.87	4.74
1931-32	28.80	4.20	5.51	4.00
1932-33	26.20	4.91	5.68	5.02
1933-34	25.69	5.17	5.72	4.92
1934-35	25.30	4.53	*	5.14†

* Not available.

† Provisional.

The crop of 1933-34 which was chiefly marketed in the year 1934-35 was larger in Burma, Indo-China and Korea but smaller in India proper and Siam. The smaller crop in India, however, considerably increased the demand in that market for Burma rice. As a result, the coastwise exports of rice, not in the husk, from Burma into India increased in 1934-35 to 2 million tons as compared with 1.6 million tons in 1933-34. The statistical position in 1934-35 is even more favourable to Burma as the Indian crop as well as the Burmese crop is slightly less than in the previous year. The crop in Siam, however, is slightly higher than in 1933-34.

VEGETABLE OILS.

This is a comprehensive group consisting of the following articles, *viz.*, castor oil, coconut oil, linseed oil, rape oil, groundnut oil and sesamum oil. The two most important of these to India are castor oil and groundnut oil; the others are of minor significance from the point of view of Indian exports. The Indian Delegation to Ottawa held the view that the preference on this group of articles was of considerable value.

The following table gives the exports of non-essential vegetable oils from India to the United Kingdom, British Colonies and to other countries :—

Exports of oils.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Exports of oils.					Value (Rs. 000).		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
U. K.	Linseed— £3—10s. per ton Others 15% ad val.	..	Gals. (000)	981	1,477	1,289	743	14,97	23,32
	"	"							
Fiji	Mustard and linseed oil 6d. per gal. Others 15%	40		63	1	44	85	1,00	3
	"	"		"		"	"	1	1
Br. W. India Islands, Federated Malay States.	Edible* 4d. per gal. Other kinds 1½ d. Kachang and Groundnut 3 cents per lb. Gingelly 2 cents per lb. All except Mustard. Gin- gelly and Custard. Rs. 3-50c per kilo.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	44	64	36	33	93	92	67	1,17
Total of trade with countries—									
Granting preference	..	1,071	1,599	1,415	886	16,86	25,33	18,57	12,67
		(56%).	(65%).	(49%).	(41%).				
Not granting preference	..	(44%).	829	845	1,500	1,287	13,58	12,94	19,25
		(35%).		(51%).	(59%).				17,26
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	1,900	2,444	2,914	2,173	30,44	38,27	37,82
									29,93

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

* The rate of duty relates to Jamaica.

The total exports of vegetable oils from India have declined from 2·9 million gallons in 1933-34 to 2·2 million gallons in the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade has also fallen off considerably being 743 thousand gallons as against 1,289 thousand gallons in 1933-34. The total exports to countries granting preference was 1,415 thousand gallons in 1933-34. It dropped to 886 thousand gallons in the year under review, the percentage fall being from 49 to 41 per cent. At the same time, exports to countries not granting preference declined from 1,500 thousand gallons in 1933-34 to 1,287 thousand gallons in 1934-35, though the percentage share rose from 51 to 59.

CASTOR OIL.

The following table gives the exports of castor oil from India :—

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value.			
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Rs. (000).	Rs. (000).	Rs. (000).
U. K.	..	15% ad val.	Gals. (000)	685	767	753	612	10,94
Br. W. I. Islands	..	1½d. per gal.	..	..	..	..	12,17	10,17
Total of trade with countries—				685	767	753	612	10,94
Granting preference	"	(68%)	(56%)	(50%)	12,17
Not granting preference	"	297	358	582	601
					(32%)	(44%)	(50%)	10,17
Grand Total	982	1,125	1,335	1,213	15,10
								17,36
								18,23
								17,68

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

The total exports of castor oil during 1934-35 amounted to 1,213 thousand gallons as compared with 1,335 thousand gallons in the preceding year and 1,125 thousand gallons in 1932-33. India has been granted preference as regards castor oil by the United Kingdom as well as by the British West India Islands. The share of the latter in the total trade is insignificant and need not be considered separately. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1934-35 were 612 thousand gallons as against 753 thousand gallons in 1933-34 and 767 thousand gallons in 1932-33. The percentage share of the United Kingdom has dropped to 50 during 1934-35 as against 56 in the previous year and 68 in 1932-33. On the other hand, exports to countries not granting preference has increased both absolutely and relatively in the last four years. The shipments amounted to 358 thousand gallons in 1932-33; they rose to 582 thousand gallons next year and to 601 thousand gallons in the year under review, the percentage increase being from 32 to 50 per cent.

The following table gives the imports of castor oil (unrefined) into the United Kingdom from various sources :—

Imports of unrefined Castor oil into the United Kingdom.

[Tons (000)].

	Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929	3·7	1·6	1·6
1930	2·9	1·4	1·5
1931	3·3	2·1 (63·6%)	2·1 (63·6%)
1932	5·2	3·7 (71·2%)	3·7 (71·2%)
1933	3·0	3·1 (86·1%)	3·2 (88·9%)
1934	3·1	2·8 (90%)	2·8 (90%)

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

The total imports of castor oil into the United Kingdom fell from 5·2 thousand tons in 1932 to 3·1 thousand tons in 1934. In 1932 India's share in the United Kingdom market was 3·7 thousand tons or 71 per cent. In 1933 though the imports from India declined to 3·1 thousand tons yet they accounted for 86 per cent. of the total imports. During the year under review imports from India were 2·8 thousand tons but even this small figure represented 90 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom. Thus, it appears that the United Kingdom is meeting most of its castor oil requirements from Indian sources. It is true that the actual quantity bought is considerably reduced but India has been the chief supplier for the reduced purchases.

The following table gives the market quotations for castor oil in Calcutta and London and Hull :—

Market quotations for Castor Oil.

				India.			United Kingdom.						
				Calcutta.			London.						
				No. 1 Fine Pale.	Madras.	FIRSTS.	Per Md. (f. o. b.). Cwt. (drums). per cwt. net in barrels (Hull).						
Rs. A. P. s. d.													
Near forward.				Spot.									
1932.	January ..	..	..	..	14	8	0	31	0 (100)	40 6 (131)
	February ..	..	..	..	16	4	0	33	3 (100)	43 6 (131)
	March ..	..	..	..	15	6	0	31	0 (100)	42 6 (137)
	April ..	..	..	..	14	8	0	28	9 (100)	38 6 (134)
	May ..	..	..	..	14	8	0	27	0 (100)	36 6 (135)
	June ..	..	..	..	14	0	0	27	3 (100)	35 6 (130)
	July ..	..	..	..	14	4	0	28	9 (100)	36 6 (127)
	August ..	..	..	..	14	4	0	28	3 (100)	36 6 (129)
	September ..	..	..	..	14	8	0	28	3 (100)	37 0 (131)
	October ..	..	..	..	14	0	0	27	6 (100)	37 0 (135)
	November ..	..	..	..	14	0	0	28	0 (100)	37 0 (132)
	December ..	..	..	..	14	0	0	27	0 (100)	35 6 (131)
1933.	January ..	..	..	..	13	12	0	26	6 (100)	34 6 (130)
	February ..	..	..	..	13	12	0	25	6 (100)	34 6 (135)
	March ..	..	..	..	12	12	0	23	6 (100)	33 6 (143)
	April ..	..	..	..	12	0	0	22	6 (100)	33 0 (147)
	May ..	..	..	..	12	8	0	26	0 (100)	33 0 (127)
	June ..	..	..	..	12	8	0	25	6 (100)	34 0 (133)
	July ..	..	..	..	12	8	0	25	0 (100)	34 0 (136)
	August ..	..	..	..	12	8	0	24	3 (100)	33 0 (136)
	September ..	..	..	..	12	8	0	23	0 (100)	33 0 (143)
	October ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	6 (100)	32 0 (136)
	November ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	9 (100)	32 0 (135)
	December ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	0 (100)	31 6 (137)
1934.	January ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	6 (100)	30 6 (130)
	February ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	3 (100)	31 0 (133)
	March ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	22	6 (100)	31 0 (138)
	April ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	21	9 (100)	32 0 (147)
	May ..	..	..	..	12	0	0	22	6 (100)	32 6 (144)
	June ..	..	..	..	12	0	0	22	0 (100)	32 6 (152)
	July ..	..	..	..	12	0	0	23	3 (100)	33 0 (141)
	August ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	24	6 (100)	33 0 (135)
	September ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	6 (100)	33 0 (140)
	October ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	24	6 (100)	33 6 (137)
	November ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	6 (100)	33 6 (143)
	December ..	..	..	..	12	6	0	23	9 (100)	34 6 (145)
1935.	January ..	..	..	..	16	4	0	31	6 (100)	39 0 (124)
	February ..	..	..	..	16	4	0	26	9 (100)	37 6 (140)
	March ..	..	..	..	16	4	0	26	0 (100)	37 6 (144)

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Prices of Indian castor oil in the United Kingdom registered an upward tendency during 1934-35. The opening quotation in April 1934 was 21 sh. 9d. It remained round about 23 to 24 shs. in the middle of the year but in January 1935 it rose to 31 sh. 6d. Since then it dropped to 26 shs. The price of "Firsts" rose even more than in the case of the Madras variety.

The production figures of castor oil are not available as far as India is concerned. Figures of production in the United States of America and the European countries are given below :—

Production of Castor Oil.

						(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)		
	India.	U. S. A.	European countries.					
1931	(a)	19,352	35,000
1932	(a)	15,591	30,000
1933	(a)	21,206	30,000
1934	(a)	17,407	30,000

(a) Not available.

LINSEED OIL.

India has been granted preference by the United Kingdom and Mauritius. The following table shows the exports of linseed oil from India in the last four years :—

Exports of Linseed Oil.

	Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value Rs. (000).		
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.
United Kingdom	.. £3 10s. per ton.	Gals. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	.. Rs. 3.50/- per 100 Kilo.		1.1	.5	2.0	5.0	2	1
							3	7
<i>Total of trade with countries—</i>								
Granting Preference	.. ..	" "	1.1	.5(1%)	2.0(3%)	5.0(8%)	2	1
Not granting preference	.. ..	" "	36.9	43.6(99%)	65.1(97%)	58.7(92%)	61	70
Grand Total	38.0	44.1	67.1	63.7	63	71
							1,10	1,04

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

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There are no exports of linseed oil from India to the United Kingdom and only a very small quantity is sent to Mauritius. India's chief markets therefore lie outside the countries granting preference. The total exports during 1934-35 amounted to 64 thousand gallons as compared with 67 thousand gallons in the preceding year and 44 thousand gallons in 1932-33. Thus, the trade was only slightly less than in the preceding year and much higher than in 1932-33. The share of Mauritius which was only 2 thousand gallons in 1933-34 rose to 5 thousand gallons in the year under review. The exports to Mauritius have shown considerable increase in the last three years but the figure is small and much stress cannot be laid on this improvement.

The following table gives the imports of linseed oil into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of Linseed Oil in the United Kingdom.

	..	..	..	..	..	Total.	India.	Tons (000).	
								Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	0.007	31
1930	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	43
1931	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	0.007	37
1932	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	0.025	26
1933	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	..	0.011	7.3
1934	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	0.003	33

Imports of linseed oil into the United Kingdom rose in 1934 to 33 thousand tons as against 7 thousand tons in the preceding year and 26 thousand tons in 1932. The figure of 1933 appears to be abnormal and the imports of the year under review are more in keeping with the earlier figures. There have been no imports from India in any of the years. The preference therefore on this item has little direct value though it is complementary to the preferences on other oils and on linseed.

The following table gives the market quotations for linseed oil in India and the United Kingdom :—

Market quotations for Linseed Oil.

	India, Bombay.	United King- dom, London. (Country of origin not known).
	Raw, filtered ex-mill.	Per ton.
	Per Md. (28 lbs.).	Rs. a. p. £ s. d.
		Near forward.

1932—

January	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	0	14	5	0
February	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0	15	15	0
March	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	13	12	6
April	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	0	13	7	6
May	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	0	13	0	0
June	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	0	12	7	6
July	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	13	2	6
August	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	0	15	2	6
September	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	17	2	6
October	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0	16	12	6
November	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	0	16	5	0
December	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	0	16	17	6

Market quotations for Linseed Oil.—contd.

					India, Bombay. Raw, filtered ex-mill. Per Md. (28 lbs.)	United King- dom, London. (Country of origin not known.)	Per ton. £ s. d. Near forward.
					Rs. A. P.		
1933—							
January	..	..	..	..	.. 3 4 0	16 10 0	
February	..	..	..	..	.. 3 0 0	15 5 0	
March	..	..	..	..	.. 3 0 0	14 15 0	
April	..	..	..	..	.. 3 6 0	16 12 6	
May	..	..	..	..	.. 3 6 0	18 17 6	
June	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	20 10 0	
July	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	21 0 0	
August	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	20 2 6	
September	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	19 7 6	
October	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	18 5 0	
November	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	18 7 6	
December	..	..	..	..	.. 3 4 0	19 0 0	
1934—							
January	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	18 7 6	
February	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	18 17 6	
March	..	..	..	..	.. 3 10 0	18 5 0	
April	..	..	..	..	.. 3 10 0	19 5 0	
May	..	..	..	..	.. 3 14 0	22 12 6	
June	..	..	..	..	.. 4 0 0	21 17 6	
July	..	..	..	..	.. 3 14 0	20 10 0	
August	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	20 7 6	
September	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	18 15 0	
October	..	..	..	..	.. 3 7 0	17 7 6	
November	..	..	..	..	.. 3 8 0	18 10 0	
December	..	..	..	..	.. 3 12 0	18 5 0	
1935—							
January	..	..	..	..	.. 4 0 0	20 0 0	
February	..	..	..	..	.. 3 14 0	21 7 6	
March	..	..	..	..	.. 4 0 0	19 15 0	

Prices of linseed oil in India as well as in the United Kingdom were generally on a higher level in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year.

Production figures of linseed oil are not available for India. Figures for the United States of America, Holland and Germany are given below:—

Production of Linseed Oil.

			(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
			India.	U. S. A.	Holland.	Germany.
1931	..	..	.. (a)	191,103	125,866	100,539
1932	..	..	.. (a)	149,098	134,781	131,797
1933	..	..	.. (a)	154,537	38,605	105,790
1934	..	..	.. (a)	145,672	96,662	98,583

(a) Not available.

COCONUT OIL.

The preference under this item is important mainly from the point of view of safeguarding the advantages received in the case of other vegetable oils. The following table gives the exports of coconut oil from India:—

Exports of Coconut Oil.

	Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
			1931-32. 1932-33.	1933-34. 1934-35.	1931-32. Rs. (000).	1932-33. Rs. (000).	1933-34. Rs. (000).	1934-35. Rs. (000).
United Kingdom	15% (<i>ad valorem</i>)	Gals. (000)	11.5	12	12.5	16	18	17
Mauritius	Rs. 3.50c. per 100 kilo.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of trade with countries—			11.5	12 (11%)	12.5 (30%)	16 (11%)	18	17
Granting preference	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not granting preference	..	"	24.5	17 (59%)	19.5 (61%)	23 (59%)	43	31
Grand Total	..	..	36	29	32	39	66	51
							43	40

N. B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

Shipments from India during 1934-35 amounted to 39 thousand gallons as against 32 thousand gallons in the preceding year. The item is not of much importance from the point of view of the Indian trade. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review was 16 thousand gallons or 41 per cent. This was slightly larger than in the preceding year.

The following table gives the imports of coconut oil (refined and unrefined) into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of Coconut Oil (Refined and Unrefined) into the United Kingdom.

					Total	India	Empire countries.	Tons (000). Foreign countries.
1930	..	..	..	..	42.5	0.17	8.3	34.2
1931	..	..	..	..	43.5	0.27	9.0	34.5
1932	..	..	..	..	25.3	0.27	8.3	17.0
1933	..	..	..	..	13.4	0.14	8.7	4.7
1934	..	..	..	..	20.8	0.22	16.7	4.1

Imports during 1934 rose to 21 thousand tons as against 13 thousand tons in the preceding year and 25 thousand tons in 1932. India's share in the trade, however, was insignificant.

Production figures for India and other countries are not available.

GROUNDNUT OIL.

Of the Empire countries which offer preference in groundnut oil India has trade with the United Kingdom, the Federated Malaya States and Mauritius. The following table gives the exports of groundnut oil from India in the last four years :—

Exports of Groundnut Oil.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.				Value.			
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)
United Kingdom	.. 15% ad valorem.	280	664	507	80	3,73	10,44	6,25	92
F. M. States	.. 3 cents per lb.	..	..	32	14	..	..	39	15
Mauritius	.. 100 kilo. Rs. 3-50 c. per	42	53	34	78	83	91	63	1,69
<i>Total of trade with countries—</i>									
Granting preference	.. ..	322	717 (78%)	673 (80%)	181 (66%)	4,61	11,35	7,27	2,17
Not granting preference	.. ..	133	200 (22%)	143 (20%)	84 (34%)	2,11	2,97	1,75	1,13
Graud Total	.. ..	455	917	716	275	6,72	14,32	9,02	3,32

N. B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

Exports of groundnut oil have fallen off sharply during 1934-35 amounting only to 275 thousand gallons as compared with 716 thousand gallons and 917 thousand gallons in the preceding two years. The largest fall in the exports has been in the case of the United Kingdom which purchased only 89 thousand gallons during the year under review as compared with 507 thousand gallons in 1933-34 and 664 thousand gallons in 1932-33. On the other hand, the share of Mauritius in 1934-35 was more than double of that in the previous year. Exports to foreign countries declined appreciably though not to the same extent as in the case of the United Kingdom. What this great fall in the demand is due to is not yet clear. As will be seen from the table of prices, the fall cannot altogether be explained on the ground of changes in price parity. Nor do the figures of crop production in India in the season ending September 1934 throw any light on it.

Imports of unrefined Groundnut Oil into the United Kingdom.

					Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	Tons (000).
1931	13.2	0.63	0.63	12.58
1932	3.7	1.5 (41%)	1.5 (41%)	2.2 (59%)
1933	4.0	3.8 (95%)	3.8 (95%)	0.2 (5%)
1934	3.5	0.97 (28%)	0.97 (28%)	2.5 (72%)

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

The imports of groundnut oil (unrefined) into the United Kingdom amounted to 3.5 thousand tons in 1934 as compared with 4.0 thousand tons in 1933 and 3.7 thousand tons in 1932. Thus, the reduction in the total imports is not very pronounced amounting only to about 12 per cent. On the other hand, imports from India declined very sharply from 3.8 thousand tons in 1933 to less than 1 thousand tons during 1934. Thus, India's percentage share in the trade dwindled from 95 per cent. to 28 per cent. On the other hand, the share of foreign countries which was 200 tons in 1933 rose to 2.5 thousand tons in 1934, the increase in the percentage share being from 5 per cent. to 72 per cent.

The following table gives the market quotations for groundnut oil in India and the United Kingdom :—

Market quotations for Groundnut Oil.

	India.			United Kingdom.		
	Bombay.		London.			
	Raw, filtered ex-mills.	Bombay Crude (Drums).	English Crude (Naked).	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
	Rs. A. P.	(Near forward).	(Spot).			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1932, January	.. .. 5 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0 (96)			
February	.. .. 6 0 0	40 0 0	38 0 0 (95)			
March	.. .. ..	34 0 0	40 0 0 (118)			
April	.. .. ..	32 0 0	35 0 0 (109)			

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Market quotations for Groundnut Oil—contd.

India.

United Kingdom.

	Bombay.	London.	
	Raw, filtered ex-mills.	Bombay Crude (Drums).	English Crude (Nakod).
	Per Mds. (28 lbs.)	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
	Rs. A. P.	(Near forward).	(Spot).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1932, May ..	4 10 0	33 0 0	32 10 0 (98)
June ..	4 12 0	31 5 0	33 5 0 (106)
July ..	4 8 0	29 10 0	34 5 0 (116)
August ..	4 8 0	29 0 0	33 15 0 (116)
September ..	4 0 0	27 10 0	35 0 0 (127)
October ..	3 8 0	25 15 0	30 0 0 (117)
November ..	..	25 5 0	31 0 0 (123)
December ..	..	26 5 0	29 0 0 (110)
1933, January ..	..	27 0 0	29 0 0 (107)
February ..	..	24 15 0	26 10 0 (107)
March ..	..	23 0 0	24 10 0 (107)
April ..	..	23 0 0	24 0 0 (104)
May ..	..	23 10 0	25 10 0 (106)
June ..	3 2 0	24 0 0	25 10 0 (109)
July ..	3 0 0	23 10 0	25 10 0 (113)
August ..	2.15 0	22 10 0	23 0 0 (110)
September ..	2.14 0	21 0 0	22 10 0 (110)
October ..	2.14 0	20 10 0	22 10 0 (113)
November ..	2.10 0	20 0 0	22 10 0 (113)
December ..	2.8 0	19 5 0	20 10 0 (106)
1934, January ..	2 7 0	19 0 0	20 10 0 (108)
February ..	2.8 0	19 0 0	20 0 0 (105)
March ..	2 7 0	19 0 0	18 10 0 (103)
April ..	2 6 0	18 0 0	20 0 0 (108)
May ..	2 8 0	18 10 0	19 10 0 (106)
June ..	2 6 0	18 10 0	20 0 0 (108)
July ..	2 8 0	18 10 0	21 0 0 (102)
August ..	2 10 0	20 10 0	22 0 0 (102)
September ..	2 15 0	21 10 0	23 0 0 (100)
October ..	3 2 0	23 0 0	24 10 0 (104)
November ..	3 3 0	23 10 0	25 10 0 (100)
December ..	4 0 0	25 10 0	34 10 0 (101)
1935, January ..	4 12 6	34 0 0	35 10 0 (115)
February ..	4 6 0	31 0 0	32 10 0 (107)
March ..	4 4 0	30 10 0	

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Prices of groundnut oil rose generally in 1934-35, the increase being slightly greater in the case of Indian oil. The parity figure has varied between 100 to 108 for most of the months except in February 1935 when it was 115. During 1933-34 the parity varied generally between 104 and 113 except for one month when it was 95. The parity position therefore does not explain the unfavourable position of groundnut oil in the United Kingdom.

Figures of production of groundnut oil in India are not available. Figures of production in France and Germany are given below:—

Production of Groundnut Oil.

				(Tons of 2,240 lbs.).		
				India.	France.	Germany.
1931..	..	..	..	(a)	258,365	238,242
1932..	..	..	..	(a)	262,347	99,987
1933..	..	..	..	(a)	300,657	126,674
1934..	..	..	..	(a)	278,782	139,936

(a) Not available.

RAPSEED OIL.

India has been granted preference by the United Kingdom, the British West Indies and Fiji. By far the most important customer for India in the British Empire is Fiji. The following table gives the total exports of rapeseed oil from India.

Exports of rapeseed oil.

	Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.				Value Rs. (000).			
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
U.K.	15% ad val.	Gals. (000)	4	34	16	17	12	53	23	21
Br. W.I. Islands (a)	4d. per gal.	"	5	4	6	1	10	6	8	2
Fiji	6d. per gal.	"	40	63	51	44	85	1,00	60	56
Total of trade with countries—										
Granting preference		"	49	101 (45%)	73 (28%)	62 (21%)	1,07	1,59	91	79
Not granting preference		"	201	125 (55%)	190 (72%)	233 (79%)	3,24	1,90	2,18	2,66
Grand Total		"	250	226	263	295	4,31	3,49	3,09	3,45

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total

(a) Rate refers to Jamaica.

The total exports during 1934-35 amounted to 295 thousand gallons as compared with 263 thousand and 226 thousand gallons in the two preceding years. The share of the countries granting preference, registered a decline both relatively and absolutely in 1934-35 being 62 thousand gallons or 21 per cent. of the total export trade as compared with 73 thousand gallons or 28 per cent. in 1933-34 and 101 thousand gallons or 45 per cent. in 1932-33. Purchases by countries not granting preference rose during the last three years from 125

thousand or 55 per cent. in 1932-33 to 190 thousand gallons or 72 per cent. in 1933-34 and 233 thousand gallons or 79 per cent. in the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom was almost the same as in the preceding year, whereas that of Fiji was less by 7 thousand gallons.

The following table gives the imports of rapeseed oil into the United Kingdom.

Imports of Rapeseed oil into the United Kingdom.

			Total.	India.	Tons (000)	
					Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929	4.7	4.7
1930	7.5	7.5
1931	2.0	2.0
1932	0.53	0.44
1933	0.07	0.27	0.19
1934	0.07	0.63	0.56

Imports of rapeseed oil rose from 270 tons in 1933 to 630 tons in 1934. The imports before 1931 were much greater. Figures of India's share before 1933 are not available. In that year, India sent about 70 tons of rapeseed oil to the United Kingdom; the figure remained unchanged in 1934. On the other hand, the share of foreign countries rose from 190 tons in 1933 to 560 tons in 1934.

SESAMUM OIL

India has been granted preference in the United Kingdom and the Federated Malay States. The following table gives the exports of sesamum oil from India in the last four years.

Exports of Sesamum Oil.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.		Quantity.				Value.			
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
							(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
United Kingdom.	15% ad val.	Gals. (000)	0.04	0.02	0.01	8.6	..	..	..	0
Federated Malay States.	2 cents per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	..	96	75	104	126	230	141	167	192

India had exported very little sesamum oil to the United Kingdom in the earlier years. In the year under review, however, she sent 8,600 gallons to that country as compared with 10, 20 and 40 gallons in the previous years. The total exports also registered an advance from 104 thousand gallons in 1933-34 to 126 thousand gallons in 1934-35.

Production figures for India are not available. Those for Japan, Italy and Denmark are given below:

Production of Sesamum Oil.

					(Tons of 2240 lbs.)		
				India.	Japan.	Italy.	Denmark.
1931	..	..	..	.. (a)	10,305	6,046	3,545
1932	..	..	..	.. (a)	7,735	6,348	2,571
1933	..	..	..	.. (a)	8,617	6,087	3,668
1934	..	..	..	.. (a)	(a)	9,823	4,128

(a) Not available.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

The manufacture of magnesium chloride is a comparatively new industry in India and is carried on in one of the salt areas in Kathiawar. From the information supplied by the producers it seemed probable to the Indian Delegation that a preference of 1s. per cwt. would enable the Indian makers to supply part of the requirements of the British market which, till recently, was regarded as a German monopoly.

The production of magnesium chloride in India is mainly confined to a single factory whose products find a market not only in India but also in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and even in Germany. The annual output during the three years ending 1932-33 was 4,200, 7,600 and 7,650 tons respectively. Later figures of production are not available. The export of this article has been separately recorded in the Indian trade returns only since 1933-34. The exports from India since 1933-34 are shown in the table below:—

Exports from India (in tons).

					To United Kingdom.	Total.
1933-34	..	..	..	..	643	1,080
1934-35	..	..	..	..	967	1,332

It will be noticed that the total Indian export trade in this article has increased by 23 per cent, entirely as the result of a greater off-take by the United Kingdom which has much more than off-set a lesser demand from other markets.

Statistics of imports of magnesium chloride are not separately recorded in the United Kingdom trade returns. The price in the United Kingdom of the German variety of this chemical rose as soon as the scheme of preference was given effect to, and has remained steady ever since. It is understood that the price of the Indian variety is lower by £1 per ton.

LINSEED.

The preference on the imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from India was considered by the Indian Delegation to Ottawa, of great value to this country. The Departmental Report on the working of the preference scheme during 1933-34 showed that Indian trade in linseed had benefited to MC IDGCI&S

some extent by this preference. The position of the linseed trade during 1934-35 is shown in the table below:—

Exports of Linseed from India.

(In thousand tons.)

Year.	Total exports.	United Kingdom.	All Empire countries.	All foreign countries.
1928-29	156.7	18.1	41.0	115.7
1929-30	248.2	79.5	102.4	145.8
1930-31	256.8	57.6	68.7	188.1
1931-32	120.3	14.1	24.4	95.9
1932-33	72.2	14.3	23.7	48.5
1933-34	378.9	176.4	188.4	190.5
1934-35	238.4	103.8	132.5	105.9

Preference has been granted to Indian linseed by the United Kingdom and Fiji; the share of the latter, however, in the total trade is very small. India's exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 14 thousand tons only in 1931-32 and in 1932-33. In 1933-34 they reached the large figure of 176 thousand tons but during the year under review shipments to the United Kingdom amount to only 104 thousand tons. It has to be noted, however, that the total exports have also greatly shrunk during 1934-35. In the preceding year they had amounted to 379 thousand tons: during the year under review they were only 238 thousand tons, a drop of 141 thousand tons. The share of the United Kingdom in the total exports during 1934-35 declined to 44 per cent. as against 47 per cent. in the previous year. Other Empire countries, however, increased their takings from about 12 thousand tons to nearly 29 thousand tons. The percentage share of the exports to the Empire countries showed some increase during 1934-35 as against the preceding year. On the other hand, shipments to foreign countries showed a large absolute as well as percentage decrease as compared with the earlier year. Exports to foreign countries during 1933-34 amounted to 190 thousand tons or nearly 50 per cent. of the total exports. During 1934-35 they shrank to 106 thousand tons or a little over 44 per cent. Thus, India's exports to the United Kingdom did not fall off to the same extent as those to other foreign countries.

Imports of Linseed Linto the United Kingdom.

(Tons 000).

Year.	Total Imports.	India.	All Empire countries.	Argentine Republic.	All Foreign countries.
1929	284	76	76	193	208
1930	223	71	72	140	151
1931	338	15	15	311	323
1932	362	9	9	344	353
1933	249	131	133	113	116
1934	184	140	140	44	44

The total imports of linseed into the United Kingdom during 1934 amounted to 184 thousand tons as compared with 249 thousand tons in the previous year and 362 thousand tons in 1932. Imports during these two years have therefore been considerably on the decline, the decline during the latter year being 26 per cent. as compared with 1933. Inspite of this decrease in the total imports the share of India showed an actual increase. India sent 131 thousand tons to the United Kingdom market during 1933. In the latest year she sent 140 thousand tons. Her share during 1933 was 53 per cent.; in 1934 it amounted to 76 per cent. The share of Argentina, on the other hand, dropped off greatly during 1934 as compared with the previous two years. In 1933 shipments from the Argentina amounted to 113 thousand tons or 45 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom. During the year under review they amounted to only 44 thousand tons or 24 per cent. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the two crops in Argentina during 1932-33 and 1933-34 were comparatively short, being 1.4 and 1.3 million tons, respectively, as compared with about 2 million tons in the earlier two years. The price factor also throughout the larger portion of the year has been in favour of India as will be seen from the following table:—

Market quotations for Linseed.

	India.	United Kingdom.							
		Bombay.			London.				
		Bold.	La Plata.	Bombay	Bold.	Per cwt.		Per cwt.	
		Rs. (a)	A. P.		s. (b)	d.		s. (b)	d.
1932.									
January	6 5 0	8	10½ (76)		11	9
February	7 8 0	8	7½ (71)		12	1½
March	6 0 0	8	10½ (71)		12	6
April	5 15 0	7	10½ (68)		11	6
May	7	9 (72)		10	9
June	5 7 0	7	6 (70)		10	9
July	5 12 0	8	0 (75)		10	7½
August	6 2 0	8	3 (77)		10	9
September	6 5 0	9	3 (77)		12	0
October	6 3 0	8	9 (73)		12	0
November	6 1 6	8	7½ (74)		11	7½
December	6 2 0	9	0 (79)		11	5½
1933.									
January	6 3 0	8	11 (77)		11	6½
February	5 9 6	8	6½ (78)		10	11½
March	5 1 6	8	2½ (79)		10	3½
April	5 8 0	8	3 (87)		9	5½

*N.B.—*Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

(a) End of month.

(b) Beginning of month.

Market quotations for Linseed.—contd.

	India.			United Kingdom.		
	Bombay.		London.			
	Bold.	La Plata.	Bombay	Bold.		
	Per cwt.		Per cwt.			
	Rs. A. P.		s. d.	s. d.		
	(a)		(b)		(b)	
1933—contd.						
May	..	..	..	5 14 0	9	11½ (85)
June	..	..	..	6 10 0	10	3 (87)
July	..	..	..	6 14 0	11	6 (94)
August	..	..	..	6 8 6	11	3 (93)
September	..	..	..	6 2 0	11	0 (92)
October	..	..	..	5 14 0	10	3 (91)
November	..	..	..	6 2 0	10	0 (86)
December	..	..	..	5 11 6	9	5½ (83)
1934.						
January	..	..	..	6 1 0	9	3 (85)
February	..	..	..	6 1 0	9	6 (83)
March	..	..	..	6 0 6*	9	4½ (83)
April	..	..	..	6 9 6	9	6½ (85)
May	..	..	..	7 2 0	10	5½ (84)
June	..	..	..	6 14 0	11	2½ (86)
July	..	..	..	6 11 0	10	6 (88)
August	..	..	..	6 15 0	11	3 (89)
September	..	..	..	6 5 0	11	0 (88)
October	..	..	..	6 1 0	10	3 (89)
November	..	..	..	6 6 0	9	2½ (83)
December	..	..	..	6 8 0	9	9 (81)
1935.						
January	..	..	..	7 3 0	9	4½ (77)
February	..	..	..	6 5 0	9	4½ (76)
March	..	..	..	6 4 0	9	3½ (80)

N. B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

(a) End of month.

(b) Beginning of month.

*Quotation on March 23rd.

The parity figure of La Plata seed was 83 in March 1934. It rose to 85 at the beginning of the year 1934-35 and was 89 in October 1934, and this in spite of the fact that the Argentine peso was considerably depreciated during this period. The news about the good La Plata crop at the end of 1934 brought down the parity against India, the percentage figure in February 1935 being 76 or a drop of 13 points as compared with the preceding October. Thus,

for the larger part of 1934-35 the parity was in favour of Indian linseed taking into consideration its better quality. The price of linseed in Bombay reached a very high level in May 1934, being Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt. In the next five months it dropped steadily, the quotation in October being Rs. 6-1-0. Prices were again on the rise from November and the quotation in January stood at Rs. 7-3-0. Next month, however, prices fell off to Rs. 6-5-0 and the year closed with Rs. 6-4-0.

The following table gives the production of linseed in the chief producing countries:

Production of Linseed.

		Acres (000).			Tons (000).		
		India.	Argentina.	U. S. A.	India.	Argentina.	U. S. A.
1928-29 ..	..	3,109	6,936	2,674	322	1,955	497
1929-30 ..	..	2,802	5,229	3,046	380	1,247	397
1930-31 ..	..	3,009	6,746	3,734	377	1,954	531
1931-32 ..	..	3,309	8,260	2,415	416	2,222	294
1932-33 ..	..	3,299	7,401	1,975	406	1,432	292
1933-34 ..	..	3,257	6,852	1,283	377	1,316	170
1934-35 ..	..	3,381	6,919	974	418	1,927	131

The area under linseed in 1934-35 is the largest in the last seven years. The outturn has also increased moderately in India and very largely in Argentina. The United States of America crop on the other hand is the lowest for many years.

COFFEE.

India and other Empire countries were granted preference of 9 shillings 4d. a cwt. or 1d. a pound in the United Kingdom by the Ottawa Agreement in place of the old Empire preference of 2/4 a cwt., the increased preference coming into force on 17th November 1932 so far as India was concerned. The Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to examine the Departmental Report on the Working of the Scheme of Preferences during 1933-34 were of opinion that though the coffee preference had been of advantage to the Empire countries it had not enabled India to do more than maintain her position in the United Kingdom market. The Committee recommended to Government to consider the possibility of securing an increased preference for Indian coffee. Dr. DeSouza who wrote a supplementary note to the Report of the Committee was even more emphatic than this. He remarked that the preference had been of no benefit to the Indian producer but on the other hand Indian trade had received a set-back in the United Kingdom market. He thought that neither the absence of propaganda in the United Kingdom nor the alleged deterioration of quality could fully account for the fall in trade with the United Kingdom. In his opinion the most serious rival to Indian coffee was the coffee from Costa Rica which normally commanded a higher price and was therefore in a better position to stand price-cutting. He therefore pressed the demand of the United Planters' Association of Southern India

that the preference should be raised to 2d. a lb. Without this India's chances of successfully competing against Costa Rica coffee were considered by the Association to be remote. In order to see the position clearly it is desirable to set out in detail the statistics of trade. The following table analyses the position as regards the exports of coffee from India :

Exports of Coffee from India.

[Cwt. (000).]

		Total exports.	U. K.	All Empire countries.	France.	All Foreign countries.
1928-29	..	197.6	40.8	62.8	56.2	134.8
1929-30	..	184.2	68.5	86.3	43.8	97.9
1930-31	..	292.9	78.5	97.1	107.7	195.8
1931-32	..	155.6	44.1	50.8	43.1	104.8
1932-33	..	173.2	51.9	59.5	54.4	113.7
1933-34	..	186.0	50.4	57.9	60.2	128.1
1934-35	..	141.0	36.0	44.0	53.0	97.0

The total exports of coffee from India during 1934-35 amounted to 141 thousands cwts. as against 186 thousand cwts. in the preceding year and 173 thousand cwts. in 1932-33. Thus, the exports during the year under review have fallen by nearly a quarter as compared with 1933-34. The total exports from India to the United Kingdom during 1934-35 were only 36 thousand cwts. In 1933-34 the exports amounted to 50 thousand cwts.; in 1932-33 they were 52 thousand cwts. Thus, there has been a drop in the exports of Indian coffee to the United Kingdom during the year under review. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the total exports in 1933-34 was 27. In 1934-35 it dropped to a little under 26 per cent. On the other hand, the share of France which is one of our best foreign customers increased from 32 per cent. to nearly 38 per cent., the total share of foreign countries in the same period, however, remaining unchanged.

The position may be studied from the point of view of the imports into the United Kingdom from the figures shown in the following table :—

Imports of Coffee into the United Kingdom.

[Cwt. (000).]

		Total imports.	India.	B. E. Africa.	All Empire countries.	Costa Rica.	Nicaragua.	All Foreign countries.
1929	..	558	24	178	204	259	12	354
1930	..	815	89	324	418	305	15	397
1931	..	751	46	290	339	291	30	412
1932	..	742	50	276	329	227	26	413
1933	..	659	45	280	329	238	10	330
1934	..	542	49	133	186	243	19	356

The total imports of coffee into the United Kingdom showed considerable decline in the last five years. In 1930 the United Kingdom imported 815 thousand cwts. of coffee. By 1933 the figure had fallen to 659 thousand cwts. and in the year under review there has been a further decline to 542 thousand cwts. In 1933 India shipped 45 thousand cwts. to the United Kingdom accounting for 7 per cent. of the total imports. In 1934 consignments from

India were 49 thousand cwts. and accounted for 9 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom. Thus, the position of Indian coffee in the United Kingdom imports has registered a slight improvement. It has to be noted, however, that Costa Rican coffee has also improved its position during 1934 as compared with the preceding year. Imports from that country into the United Kingdom were responsible for 36 per cent. in 1933. In 1934 they were 45 per cent. of the total imports. On the other hand, imports from British East Africa went down very considerably during the year 1934 amounting to 133 thousand cwts. or 25 per cent. as compared with 280 thousand cwts. or 42 per cent. of the total imports in 1933. This considerable fall in the imports from British East Africa has been partly due to the shorter crop in Kenya during 1933-34, amounting to 26.3 million lbs. as compared with 35.5 million lbs. in the preceding year, a drop of over 25 per cent.

The following table shows the production of coffee in the various countries which are important producers :

Production of Coffee.

				India.	Costa Rica (a).	Uganda and Nyasaland.	Kenya.	'Million lbs.)
1928-29	27.8	43.3	4.6	15.2
1929-30	39.4	51.8	4.7	26.1
1930-31	33.0	50.6	5.6	31.0
1931-32	33.6	40.7	8.0	20.2
1932-33	32.5	61.1	9.8	35.5
1933-34	34.6	39.6	11.4	26.3
1934-35	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c) 26.3

(a) Export figures. (b) Not available.

(c) Provisional.

Production of coffee in India increased in 1933-34 as compared with the previous year. Production in Kenya, on the other hand, fell off by nearly 25 per cent. in the year 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33. The outturn of Costa Rican coffee in 1933-34 was also two-thirds of that in 1932-33.

The following table gives the market quotations for coffee in London for the three principal competing varieties, namely, Costa Rica, Mysore and Kenya.

Market quotations for Coffee.

1932—	India (Bangalore).	United Kingdom (London).						
		Nilgiris Parch- ment.	Shillings per cwt.					
			Costa Rica.	Mysore.	Kenya.	Per 28 lbs. Rs. A. P.		
			(105)	(94)	(100)	(100)	(68)	(88)
January 17 14 0	100	to 160	95	to 170	65	to 150
February 15 4 0	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 16 4 0	"	"	"	"	"	"
April 17 11 0	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 18 2 0	"	"	"	"	"	"

Market quotations for Coffee—contd.

		India (Bangalore).		United Kingdom (London).						<i>Shillings per cwt.</i>		
		Nilgiris Parch- ment.	Costa Rica.	Mysore.			Kenya.					
		Per 28 lbs. Rs. A. P.		(89)		(94)						
1932— <i>eontd.</i>												
June	18 10 0	85	to	160	95	to	170	65	to	150
July	"	"		"	"		"	"		"
August	"	"		"	"		"	"		"
1933—												
January	17 6 5	"		"	"		"	"		"
February	16 12 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
March	16 4 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
April	"	"		"	"		"	"		"
May	17 0 5	"		"	"		"	"		"
June	19 2 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
July	17 4 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
August	17 4 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
September	"	"		"	"		"	"		"
October	16 7 2	"	(100)	"	(94)	(100)	"	(100)	(56)	(88)
November	15 4 0	80	to	160	80	to	170	45	to	150
December	14 14 8	"		"	"		"	"		"
1934—												
January	14 2 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
February	15 7 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
March	16 11 6	"		"	"		"	"		"
April	17 0 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
May	17 0 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
June	16 12 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
July	16 12 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
August	16 12 0	"		"	"	—	"	"		"
September	16 8 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
October	15 14 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
November	15 14 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
December	15 14 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
1935—												
January	15 3 6	"		"	"		"	"		"
February	14 8 0	"		"	"		"	"		"
March	14 8 0	"		"	"		"	"		"

Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Prices of coffee in the United Kingdom have remained remarkably steady during the year 1934-35. In fact, there have been no variations either in respect of the maximum or the minimum. Indian prices at Bangalore showed a considerable decline during the year under review. In April 1934 the quotation was Rs. 17 per 28 lbs. of Nilgiris Parchment coffee. It declined consistently during the next 12 months, the quotation in March being Rs. 14-8-0 or a drop of Rs. 2-8-0.

TEA.

The preference on tea was considered of great importance by the Indian Delegation and by the majority in the Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly in 1932. The effects of the preference, however, have been completely obscured by the introduction of the Tea Export Restriction Scheme which came into force during 1933. The object of the preference was clearly to increase or at least to maintain the United Kingdom market for Indian tea by making competition from non-Empire producers more difficult. The object of the restriction scheme, as its name suggests, however, was to restrict the exports of tea. By the agreement arrived at by the chief producing countries both the exports and the extension of production of tea were regulated. The tea industry therefore is now working almost entirely under regulation. The result has been that the benefit of the preference in extending the export markets as well as in increasing production could not operate. It is of little use therefore to try to isolate the effects of the preference on the tea trade while the restriction scheme is in operation. A brief examination of the trade statistics however is given below.

India has received preference in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and a number of British Colonies. The following table shows the exports of tea during the last three years :—

Exports of Tea.

	Margin of preference. quantity.	Quantity				Value, Rs. (100)		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
United Kingdom	2d. per lb.	..	Lbs. (000)	291,199	330,661	276,262	288,519	16,92,84
Ceylon†	12½ cents per lb.	..	"	2,907	3,531	3,247	3,046	20,31
Federated Malay States	2 cents per lb.	..	"	1	2	6	4	1
British Guiana	16 cents per lb.	..	"	11	22	13	22	5
Fiji Islands	3d. per lb.	..	"	16	17	20	14	6
British West India Islands	*4d. per lb.	..	"	58	175	67	114	25
Total of trade with countries—								
Granting preference ..	.....	..	294,192	334,408	279,615	291,719	17,13,52	15,02,60
Not granting preference ..	.....	..	47,326	44,429	38,201	33,115	2,30,22	2,12,68
Grand Total ..	....	..	341,518	378,837	317,816	324,834	19,43,74	17,15,28
								19,84,50
								20,13,19

Note.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

* Rate refers to Jamaica.

† Tea consigned from British India to Ceylon is almost entirely transhipped at Colombo to other countries and does not, therefore, appear in the Ceylon Custom returns as import into Ceylon.

The total exports during 1934-35 amounted to 325 million lbs. as compared with 318 million lbs. in the previous year. The figure was within the quota fixed for the year. The share of the United Kingdom was 289 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 276 million lbs. in 1933-34. The share of all the countries granting preference advanced from 88 per cent. in 1933-34 to 90 per cent. in the year under report.

The following table gives the imports of tea into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of tea into the United Kingdom.

				Total	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	Lbs. (000).
1929	559,168	306,735	462,623	96,545
1930	541,038	290,183	445,045	95,993
1931	535,446	276,963	438,840	96,606
1932	565,962	311,964 (55%)	486,781 (86%)	79,181 (14%)
1933	505,032	279,974 (55%)	432,235 (86%)	72,797 (14%)
1934	507,596	274,906 (54%)	437,583 (86%)	70,013 (14%)

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

The total imports of tea during 1934 amounted to a little under 508 million lbs. as compared with 505 million lbs. in 1933. India's share in the trade in 1934 was 275 million lbs. as against 280 million lbs. in the preceding year or a fall of 5 million lbs. As a result of this, her percentage share receded by 1 point to 54. The share of other Empire countries excluding India showed a slight increase. Shipments from foreign countries, though maintaining the same percentage share, were nearly 3 million lbs. less in 1934 as compared with the preceding year. The position is almost the same as in the previous year as far as the relative position of the various countries is concerned.

The following table gives the market quotations for tea in India and the United Kingdom:—

Market quotations for Tea.

		India. Calcutta.	United Kingdom.			
			Northern India.		Ceylon.	Java.
			Sale average. (a)	Per lb. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
1932,	January	..	..	0 5 6	0 10·57	1 1·16 (125) 0 7·79 (74)
	February	..	..	0 4 8	0 10·75	1 0·10 (113) 0 7·99 (74)
	March	..	..		0 10·08*	1 3·87 (157)* 0 7·39 (73)*
	April	..	..	Closed.	0 9·89†	1 5·96 (182)† 0 7·66 (78)†
	May	..	..		0 8·30	1 2·04 (169) 0 6·35 (77)

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

* Week ending March 22nd, 1932.

† April 14th, 1932.

(a) Middle of month.

Market quotations for Tea—contd.

			India. Calcutta.	United Kingdom. London.							
				Sale average.				Northern India.		Ceylon.	
				(a)	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
					Rs. A. P.	s. d.					
1932—contd.											
	June	..	..	0	5 6	0 6·82		0 7·35 (108)	0 4·56 (67)		
	July	..	..	0	5 10	0 7·58		0 8·39 (111)	0 5·04 (66)		
	August	..	..	0	6 0	0 10·50		0 8·22 (78)	0 5·22 (50)		
	September	..	..	0	4 4	0 10·75		0 10·03 (93)	0 4·74 (44)		
	October	..	..	0	5 1	0 10·75		1 0·75 (119)	0 6·40 (60)		
	November	..	..	0	5 0	0 8·78		0 10·60 (121)	0 6·67 (76)		
	December	..	..	0	4 7	0 7·31*		0 8·81 (121)*	No sale*		
1933,	January	..	..	0	4 11	0 9·34		0 10·85 (116)	0 6·49 (69)		
	February	..	..	0	5 8	0 11·18		1 3·56 (139)	0 6·67 (60)		
	March	..	..			0 9·98		0 11·97 (120)	0 7·15 (72)		
	April	..	..		Closed.	0 9·56		0 11·47 (120)	0 7·73 (81)		
	May	..	..			0 9·59		0 11·20 (117)	0 6·88 (72)		
	June	..	..	0	7 6	0 9·56		0 11·16 (117)	0 8·03 (84)		
	July	..	..	0	10 0	0 11·06		1 1·79 (125)	0 8·86 (80)		
	August	..	..	0	9 10	1 3·90		1 3·80 (99)	0 8·94 (56)		
	September	..	..	0	8 4	1 3·55		1 4·84 (108)	0 9·73 (63)		
	October	..	..	0	9 1	1 1·76		1 4·98 (123)	0 10·77 (78)		
	November	..	..	0	9 2	1 0·61		1 2·80 (117)	0 11·28 (89)		
	December	..	..	0	10 4	1 1·84		1 3·36 (111)	No sale.		
1934,	January	..	..	0	11 9	1 3·27		1 4·12 (106)	1 0·53 (82)		
	February	..	..	0	10 9	1 2·79		1 3·81 (107)	1 0·86 (87)		
	March	..	..			1 1·74		1 2·64 (107)	No sale.		
	April	..	..		Closed.	1 1·54		1 3·18 (112)	0 11·88 (88)		
	May	..	..			1 1·37		1 2·32 (107)	0 11·39 (85)		
	June	..	..	0	10 1	1 0·96		1 1·24 (102)	0 11·30 (87)		
	July	..	..	0	10 0	1 0·71		1 0·82 (101)	0 10·75 (85)		
	August	..	..	0	9 2	1 1·66		1 0·45 (91)	0 9·70 (71)		
	September	..	..	0	8 1	1 0·95		1 0·70 (98)	0 9·85 (76)		
	October	..	..	0	8 7	1 0·49		1 2·63 (117)	0 9·96 (80)		
	November	..	..	0	8 7	0 11·66		1 1·39 (115)	0 10·69 (92)		
	December	..	..	0	8 7	0 11·35 (b)		1 0·82 (113)(b)	0 10·18 (90)(b)		
1935,	January	..	..	0	8 0	1 0·38		1 1·91 (112)	0 9·88 (80)		
	February	..	..	0	6 7	0 11·95		1 2·77 (124)	0 9·43 (79)		
	March	..	..		Closed.	0 11·10		1 3·77 (142)	0 9·33 (84)		

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

(a) Middle of month; with export rights from June, 1933.

(b) Week ending 13th December, 1934.

(b) Week ending December 20th, 1932.

* Week ending December 20th, 1932.

Prices in India moved generally downwards, during 1934-35. The opening quotation in June was 10 as. 1 pie per lb. By January 1935 it had dropped to 8 as. or a fall of more than 20 per cent. In February the quotation declined still further to 6 as. 7 pies. India's price position in comparison with Ceylon was unfavourable in the first half of the year but improved greatly from October till the end of the year. The parity figure of Ceylon tea expressed as a percentage of Indian price was 112 in April. By August it had dropped to 91 and in September it was 98. It rose rapidly after that and in March 1935 it amounted to 142. The parity of Java tea was, on the whole, more favourable to India than in the preceding year.

The following table gives the production of tea in India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies. In the case of the two latter countries, figures of actual production are not available and the exports figures only are given.

Production of Tea.

					Lbs. (000).		
					India.	Ceylon. (a)	Dutch East Indies. (a)
1928-29	..	..	..	..	404,153	236,222	160,296
1929-30	..	..	..	..	432,842	251,059	166,283
1930-31	..	..	..	..	391,081	242,596	158,380
1931-32	..	..	..	..	394,084	243,457	178,880
1932-33	..	..	..	..	433,669	252,292	180,261
1933-34	..	..	..	..	383,264	215,607	165,642

(a) Export figures only.

Production during 1933-34 which was chiefly exported in 1934-35 was 383 million lbs. as compared with 434 million lbs. in the preceding year. Production of Ceylon and Dutch Indies also recorded decreases. This is mainly the result of the Tea Restriction Scheme.

COIR YARN AND COIR MATS AND MATTINGS.

The Indian Delegation emphasized the insurance value of preference under this item in as much as it ensured the maintenance of the position which India had already acquired in the United Kingdom market. There is a considerable trade in these articles from Travancore and the figures for that State have been included in arriving at the total exports from India. The Travancore figures are partly given in weight and partly in yardage. The portion, however, given in yardage is comparatively a small one. Coir yarn and coir mats and mattings have been separately specified in the Indian trade accounts only since 1933-34. In earlier years these items were combined under one head "coir manufactures". Comparison with these years is therefore possible only on the basis of the total 'coir manufactures' exported.

The following table gives the exports of coir manufactures from India including Travancore:—

Exports of Coir manufactures from India (including Travancore).

Value Rs. (000).

	Total.	United Kingdom.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	United Kingdom.	Total.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
Coir yarn, coir mats, mattings and other manufactures.	1930-31	877+	231+2.8 million yds.	274+3.1 million yds.	603+0.3 million yds.	1,91,42	75,80	85,88
	1931-32 ..	886+	288+	319+4.6 million yds.	567+0.4 million yds.	1,90,12	98,75	1,06,31
	1932-33 ..	5.0 million yds.	4.4 million yds.	220 (25%) + 2.6 million yds. (87%)	559 (72%) + 0.4 million yds. (13%)	1,29,07	53,51	61,66
	1933-34 ..	779+	193 (25%) + 2.2 million yds. (73%)	318 (33%) + 3.6 million yds. (92%)	643 (67%) + 0.3 million yds. (8%)	1,51,55	62,83	75,02
	1934-35 ..	3.0 million yds.	961+	270 (28%) + 3.0 million yds. (77%)	570 (71%) + 0.4 million yds. (14%)	1,42,89	60,30	74,85
	1933-34 ..	3.9 million yds.	194 (24%) + 1.7 million yds.	236 (29%) + 2.4 million yds. (86%)	599 (14%)	81,24	14,09	17,67
	1934-35 ..	2.8 million yds.	806+	163 (61%).	128	560	76,30	14,53
	Coir yarn only	1933-34 ..	762	138	170	41+0.3 million yds.	17,93	58,37
	Coir yarn	1934-35 ..	730	129+3.0 million yds.	140+3.6 million yds.	61,64	44,19	52,70
	Coir mats and mattings	1933-34 ..	184+	66+	66+	10+	66,59	45,77
	Coir mats and mattings	1934-35 ..	76+	2.8 million yds.	1.7 million yds.	0.4 million yds.	56,92	9,67

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total exports.

The total exports of coir manufactures in 1934-35 amounted to 806 thousand cwts. as compared with 961 thousand cwts. in the preceding year and 779 thousand cwts. in 1932-33. Exports have thus declined very considerably during the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom in 1934-35 amounted to 194 thousand cwts. or 24 per cent. of the total exports as compared with 270 thousand cwts. or 28 per cent. in the preceding year. Thus, the shipments to the United Kingdom have declined both absolutely and relatively during 1934-35. Exports of coir yarn only have dropped from 762 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 730 thousand cwts. in 1934-35, but the share of the United Kingdom rose in the same period from 128 thousand to 138 thousand cwts. Exports of coir mats and mattings have contracted very greatly amounting to 76 thousand cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 184 thousand cwts. in the previous year. Consignments to the United Kingdom have also dropped from 129 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 56 thousand cwts. in 1934-35 which is approximately the same proportion as the fall in total exports.

Figures of imports into the United Kingdom are separately available for coir yarn and coir mats and mattings. These figures cannot be combined, as coir yarn is given in cwts. whereas mats and mattings are recorded in square yards. The two have to be treated separately therefore when considering the imports into the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the imports of coir yarn into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of coir yarn into the United Kingdom.

	Total imports.	From India.		From Ceylon & Dependencies.		From All Empire countries.		From Belgium.		From All Foreign countries.	
		Quantity in Cwts. (000).	Value in £(000).	Quantity in Cwts. (000).	Value in £(000).	Quantity in Cwts. (000).	Value in £(000).	Quantity in Cwts. (000).	Value in £(000).	Quantity in Cwts. (000).	Value in £(000).
1929	483	428	41	473	6·2	..	..	10	..
1930	487	447	31	478	4·3	..	..	9	..
1931	451	403	43	446	2·2	..	..	5	..
1932	216	199	16	215	0·4	..	..	1	..
		..	(100%)	(92·1%)	(7·4%)	(99·5%)				(0·5%)	
1933	148	125	23	148	0·2	..	..	0·3	..
			(100%)	(84%)	(16%)	(100%)					
1934	153	124	28	152·7	..	..	..	0·4	..
			(100%)	(81%)	(18%)	(100%)					
1929	705	619	63	690	9·7	..	..	15	..
1930	702	644	44	688	6·6	..	..	14	..
1931	576	514	55	569	3·0	..	..	7	..
1932	231	213	16	230	0·4	..	..	1	..
1933	136	116	20	136	0·1	..	..	0·3	..
1934	159	130	28	158	..	..	..	0·4	..

The total imports of coir yarn in 1934 amounted to 153 thousand cwts. which meant an increase of 5 thousand cwts. as compared with the preceding year. The imports during the year under report, however, are considerably below those in 1932 and earlier years. India's share in 1934 amounted to 124 thousand cwts. which is 1 thousand cwts. less than in the previous year. The percentage share of India has dropped by 3 points. The share of Ceylon in the

trade rose from 23 thousand cwts. in 1933 to 28 thousand cwts. in 1934, the percentage share increasing by 2 points. There are practically no imports from foreign countries and as Ceylon is also an Empire country it is difficult to measure the effect of the preferential duties on the imports under this article.

The following table gives the imports of coir mats and mattings into the United Kingdom.

Imports of coir mats and mattings into the United Kingdom.

	Quantity Sq. yds. (000).					Value £(000).				
	Total imports.	India.	All Empire countries.	Belgium.	All foreign countries.	Total imports.	India.	All Empire countries.	Belgium.	All foreign countries.
1929..	6,136	4,572	4,586	767	1,550	604	438	439	95	165
1930..	6,107	4,766	4,813	574	1,294	605	459	462	76	143
1931..	6,563	5,332	5,383	678	1,180	601	463	466	88	135
1932..	6,962	6,817	6,825	130	137	503	484	485	16	18
	(100%)	(98%)	(98%)		(2%)					
1933..	8,497	8,385	8,300	101	107	540	526	526	13	14
	(100%)	(99%)	(99%)		(1%)					
1934..	7,912	7,820	7,829	(a)	83	528	518	519	(a)	9
	(100%)	(99%)	(99%)		(1%)					

(a) Not available.

The total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 7·9 million square yards as compared with 8·5 million square yards in the previous year and 7 million square yards in 1932. India's share in the trade was 7·8 million square yards as compared with 8·4 million square yards in the previous year. During the last three years, India has, more or less, monopolised the market, her share being between 98 and 99 per cent. of the total imports. Before 1932, however, foreign countries, especially Belgium, used to send considerable quantities of coir mats and mattings to the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the market quotations for coir yarn in the United Kingdom :—

Market quotations for Coir yarn in the United Kingdom.

					London.		
					Cochin Superior.		Ceylon Fine and Superior.
					Per ton.		Per ton.
					£	s.	d.
1932, January	..	..	..	..	28	0	(100)
					to		
					33	0	(100)
February	..	..	..	..	Do.		Do.
March	..	..	..	..	29	0	do.
					to		
					31	10	0
April	..	..	..	..	do.		
					27	10	do.
					to		
					29	10	0
May	..	..	..	..	do.		
					26	0	do.
					to		
					28	0	do.
					0	0	(100)

Market quotations for Coir yarn in the United Kingdom—contd.

	London.												
	Cochin Superior.				Ceylon Fine and Superior.								
	Per ton.				Per ton.								
June	£ 25 to 27	s. 0 0 0	d. 0 (100)	(100)	£ 21 10 to 27	s. 0 0 0	d. 0 (86)	(100)
July	24 15 to 26 15	0	do.	do.	21 0 to 26 0	0 0	(89)	(97)
August	25 10 to 28 0	0 0	do.	do.	Do.	{ (82) (93)		
September	Do.				Do.	do.		
October	24 15 to 27 10	0	do.	do.	Do.	{ (89) (94)		
November	24 5 to 27 0	0 0	do.	do.	21 0 to 25 15	0 0 (86)	(96)	
December	24 5 to 27 0	0 0	do.	do.	20 10 to 25 0	0 0 (85)	(93)	
1933, January	Do.				20 0 to 24 15	0 0 (82)	(92)	
February	24 0 to 26 15	0 0	do.	do.	20 0 to 24 10	0 0 (83)	(91)	
March	24 5 to 27 0	0 0	do.	do.	20 0 to 24 5	0 0 (86)	(90)	
April	Do.				Do.			
May	Do.				Do.			
June	Do.				Do.			
July	Do.				Do.			
August	24 5 to 27 0	0 0	do.	do.	20 0 to 24 5	0 0 (86)	(90)	
September	Do.				Do.			
October	Do.				Do.			
November	25 0 to 30 0	0 0	do.	do.	19 10 to 23 10	0 0 (78)	(80)	
December	Do.				Do.			

Market quotations for Coir yarn in the United Kingdom—concl'd.

		London.						
		Cochin Superior.			Ceylon Fine and Superior.			
		Per ton.			Per ton.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1934, January	25	0	0	(100)	19	10	(78)
		to				to		
		30	0	0	(100)	23	10	(89)
February	28	0	0	do.	23	0	(82)
		to				to		
		33	0	0	do.	27	0	(82)
March	30	0	0	do.	25	0	(83)
		to				to		
		35	0	0	do.	23	0	(80)
April	Do.				Do.		
May	28	0	0	do.	23	0	(82)
		to				to		
		33	0	0	do.	27	0	(87)
June	Do.				Do.		
July	Do.				Do.		
August	26	0	0	do.	23	0	(88)
		to				to		
		31	0	0		27	0	(87)
September	Do.			do.	23	10	(91)
						to		
						27	10	(89)
October	Do.			do.	Do.		
November	Do.			do.	Do.		
December	24	10	0	do.	Do.	{(96)}	
		to						
		29	10	0	do.			{(93)}
1935, January	Do.				Do.		
February	Do.				Do.		
March	Do.				Do.		

Prices for the Cochin variety in London dropped slightly in May 1934 and remained at that level till July. In August there was a further fall followed by another in December. The quotation remained unchanged in the first 3 months of 1935. The quotation for the Ceylon variety dropped in May 1934 and remained steady at that level almost throughout the rest of the year. Prices of the Indian variety have thus fallen in larger measure as compared with the Ceylonese product. The parity consequently was in favour of India for a considerable portion of the year.

COTTON YARN.

Preference has been granted in the United Kingdom and in Ceylon on all counts of cotton yarn. The total export trade under this item is very small in relation to the production for consumption at home. India has been producing more than 900 million lbs. in the last three years. Her total exports in the same period has been round about 15 million lbs. or less than 2 per cent. Apart from this, exports to the countries granting preference are still smaller, amounting to a little over one-third of a million lbs. in 1934-35.

The following table gives the exports of cotton twist and yarn from India :—

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value. Rs. (000).				
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
*United Kingdom	10% lbs. (000)	151	198	440	236	46	66	1,35	83
Ceylon	10% "	139	136	172	148	69	69	72	71
Total of trade with countries—									
Granting preference	"	290	334(2%)	612(4%)	384(3%)	1,10	1,34	2,07	1,54
Not granting pre- ference "	"	21,753	14,774(98%)	15,773(96%)	12,405(97%)	1,26,71	77,31	79,65	61,18
Grand Total	"	22,043	15,108	16,388	12,789	1,27,86	78,65	81,72	62,72

* The exports to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of counts upto 40's grey, unbleached.

The total exports to countries not granting preference during 1934-35 amounted to 12·4 million lbs. as compared with 15·8 million lbs. in the preceding year and 14·8 million lbs. in 1932-33. Despatches to the United Kingdom decreased from 440 thousand lbs. in 1933-34 to 236 thousand lbs. in the year under review and those to Ceylon from 172 thousand lbs. to 148 thousand lbs. in the same period.

The following table gives the imports of cotton yarn, grey (unbleached), up to 40's into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of cotton yarn (Grey, unbleached) upto 40's into the United Kingdom.

			Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929	..	..	11,471	257	259	11,212
1930	..	..	8,856	154	155	8,701
1931	..	..	8,370	119	119	8,251
1932	..	..	1,308	157	187	1,121
1933	..	..	810	161	162	648
1934	..	..	1,217	380	380	837

There was some increase in the imports of cotton yarn into the United Kingdom in 1934, but the figure was still much less than in 1931 an earlier years. The total imports in 1934 amounted to 1·2 million lbs. as against 810 thousand lbs. during the preceding year. Imports in 1931 were over 8 million lbs. India's share in 1934 has more than doubled as compared with the preceding year amounting to 380 thousand lbs. The share of foreign countries also shows an increase though not to the same extent as in the case of India.

The following table gives the imports of cotton yarn and twist into Ceylon :—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn into Ceylon.

			Total.	India.	United Kingdom.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1930	..	..	228	211	17	223	—
1931	..	..	136	133	3	136	—
1932	..	..	265	161	39	199	6
1933	..	..	212	142	71	106	6
1934	..	..	265	127	69	106	9

Total imports into Ceylon in 1934 amounted to 205 thousand lbs. as against 202 thousand lbs. in 1933. India's share in the year under review was 127 thousand lbs. or 62 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 142 thousand lbs. or 70 per cent. in 1933. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom has grown in the same period. Ceylon purchased 39 thousand lbs. or 14 per cent. of her requirements from that country in 1932. Next year, the purchases went up to 54 thousand lbs. or 27 per cent. In the latest year, imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 69 thousand lbs. or 34 per cent. The share of foreign countries is negligible.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Preference to Indian cotton manufactures has been granted in the United Kingdom and some of the British Colonies. As far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the preference is of little value in the case of mill-made goods, but Indian handloom products have a small market in the United Kingdom. Most of the important colonies have not granted preference to India in the case of cotton manufactures. Nearly 50 per cent. of her total exports of cotton manufactures are absorbed by the Colonies, yet the value of the trade with the Colonies granting preference amounts to less than Rs. 14 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 141.34 lakhs which is the value of exports to Empire countries excluding the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the exports of cotton manufactures excluding twist and yarn:—

Exports of Cotton manufactures (excluding Twist and Yarn).

Margin of preference,	Unit of Quantify.	Quantity.						Value, Rs. (000)			
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
U. K.	per cent. ad valorem.	..	..	..	..	..	16,76	29,47	12,69*	5,66*	
P. M. States	per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	3,45	2,50	3,46	5,62	
	Piecegoods—										
	10 per cent. or $\frac{2}{3}$ cents, per yd. whichever is higher.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others:—10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,10	96	96
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,27	1,49	87	6,18
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	49	38
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	21*
	Total of trade with countries:—										
	Granting preference	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,22	35,33	18,57*	19,29*
	Not granting preference	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,30,75	2,15,13	1,73,69*	1,83,37*
	Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,53,97	2,50,46	1,92,26*	2,02,66*

Note.—No preference has been given by Ceylon in cotton piecegoods.

* Includes figures for made-up cotton goods.

† The margin of preference in respect of carpets, etc., and lace and lace net is somewhat different.

Preference has been granted on cotton manufactures in the United Kingdom, Federated Malaya States, Mauritius and in several other small colonies. The total value of the exports of cotton manufactures in 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 203 lakhs as compared with Rs. 192 lakhs in 1933-34. The value of exports in earlier years was much larger. The share of the United Kingdom was worth Rs. 6 lakhs only as compared with Rs. 13 lakhs, the value in the preceding year. Shares of all the colonies except Sierra Leone show increases ; in the case of Sierra Leone the value of exports is exactly the same as in the preceding year. The total value of the trade with countries granting preference in 1934-35 was Rs. 19 lakhs which was approximately the same as in the preceding year.

The following table gives the imports of cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn) into the United Kingdom.

Imports of cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn) into the United Kingdom.

[Quantity in (000) yds.]				(In thousand £.)			
Total	India	Other countries.	*Total.	India	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	
1929	..	..	..	9,583	181	269	9,314
1930	..	..	..	8,842	124	183	8,659
1931	13,130	749(5·7)	12,381(94·3)	8,305	47	102	8,203
1932	5,335	1,691(31·5)	3,644(68·5)	1,778	98	163	1,615
1933	5,349	1,596(30)	3,753(70)	2,009	91	142	1,867
1934	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,130	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.

*For "coloured cottons" only.

Figures in brackets represent percentages of total

The total imports into the United Kingdom during 1934 were worth £2·14 million as compared with £2·01 million in 1933. Imports were valued at a much higher figure in 1931 and earlier years. Imports from India and other countries are not separately available for 1934 at this stage.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Preference was granted by the United Kingdom on leather, undressed. India's exports to the United Kingdom consist predominantly of tanned hides and skins. India sends more than 90 per cent. of her exports under tanned hides and skins to the United Kingdom and supplies about three-fourths of the total imports into the United Kingdom of undressed leather. From these figures it will be seen that there is not much scope for the substitution of Indian for foreign produce.

HIDES, TANNED.

The following table gives the exports of tanned hides from India :—

Exports of Hides Tanned or Dressed from India.

Margin of preference.	Quantity Cwts. (000).			Value Rs. (000).		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
United Kingdom	.. 10% ad. val. ..	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Federated Malay States	10% ad. val. ..	200	177	250	223	2,058.24
Ceylon	.. 10% ad. val. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total trade with countries—	..	..	..	..	6	6
Granting preference	.. ..	200 (97%)	177 (98%)	250 (97%)	223 (97%)	2,058.22
Not granting preference	.. ..	6 (3%)	4 (2%)	3 (1%)	4.57	2.89
Grand Total	..	206	181	263	227	2,102.12
						1,97,83

The total exports from India during 1934-35 registered a shrinkage of 36 thousand cwts. as compared with the preceding year amounting to 227 thousand cwts. In 1932-33 exports were however much smaller being 181 thousand cwts. The share of the United Kingdom which generally takes most of our tanned hides has also naturally declined being 223 thousand cwts. in the year under review as compared with 260 thousand cwts. in the preceding year. The share of foreign countries is negligible.

The following table gives the imports of hides, undressed (other than for soles), into the United Kingdom.

Imports of Hides Undressed (other than for soles) into the United Kingdom.

(In thousand Cwts.)

	Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1931	297.5	188.6
1932	252.8	203.2
1933	268.0	235.2
1934	271.7	239.6

(a) Not available.

The total imports of hides into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 272 thousand cwts. which meant a small increase of 4 thousand cwts. as compared with the preceding year. India's share in the trade in 1934 amounted to 240 thousand cwts. which is 4 thousand cwts. more than in 1933. The shares of other Empire countries and foreign countries are not separately available for 1934, but the combined share in 1934 appears to be the same as in 1933.

The following table gives the market quotations for hides in India and the United Kingdom.

Market Quotations for Leather, Undressed, Hides (other than for sole).

	India.		United Kingdom.	
	Bombay.		London.	
	Cow, Superior (tanned.)	Cow, Inferior (tanned.)	Bombay Light and small average weight 4 to 7 lbs.	Bombay Heavy average weight. 8 to 9½ lbs.
	Per lb.	Rs. A. P.	Per lb.	s. d.
		Rs. A. P.		s. d.
1932.				
January	0 11 0	0 9 6	1 4
February	0 11 0	0 9 6	1 4
March	0 8 6	0 6 6	1 4
April	0 8 0	0 6 6	1 5½
May	0 7 0	0 5 0	1 3½

		India.	United Kingdom.
		Bombay.	London.
Cow, Superior. (tanned).	Cow, Inferior (tanned).		Bombay Light and small average weight 4 to 7 lbs.
		Per lb.	Per lb.
1932—contd.		Rs. A. P.	s. d.
June ..	.. 0 6 0	0 4 6	1 3
July ..	.. 0 5 6	0 4 9	1 3
August ..	.. 0 5 6	0 4 6	1 3
September ..	.. 0 7 0	0 5 0	1 2
October ..	.. 0 6 0	0 5 0	1 2
November ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 0	1 2
December ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 3	1 2
1933.			No quotations.
January ..	.. 0 6 3	0 5 3	1 2
February ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 6	1 1½
March ..	.. 0 7 3	0 6 3	1 1
April ..	.. 0 7 0	0 6 0	1 1½
May ..	.. 0 6 0	0 5 3	1 2
June ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 6	1 4
July ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 6	1 4½
August ..	.. 0 7 0	0 5 6	1 4½
September ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 3	1 4½
October ..	.. 0 6 6	0 5 3	1 4½
November ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 0	1 4
December ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 0	1 3½
1934.			
January ..	.. 0 7 3	0 6 0	1 3
February ..	.. 0 7 6	0 6 0	1 3
March ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 6	1 1½
April ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 0	1 1½
May ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 to 1 3
June ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 to 1 2
July ..	.. 0 8 0	0 6 0	0 11½ to 1 2½

India.

United Kingdom.

Bombay.

London.

Cow, Superior Cow, Inferior Bombay Light
 (tanned). (tanned). and small
 average
 weight.
 8 to 9½ lbs.
 4 to 7 lbs.

Per lb.

Per lb.

Rs. A. P.

Rs. A. P.

s. d.

s. d.

1934—contd.

August	0 8 6	0 6 6	
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September	0 8 9	0 5 9	No quotations.
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October	0 8 6	0 5 6	11½d. } to } 1 2½ } 9½d. } to } 11½d. }
------------	----	-------	-------	---

November	0 8 6	0 5 6	11½d. } to } 1 2½ } 10d. } to } 11½d. }
-------------	----	-------	-------	---

December	0 8 6	0 5 6	11½d. } to } 1 2½ } 10d.
-------------	----	-------	-------	---

1935.

January	0 9 0	0 5 6	1 1	10½d.
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February	0 9 0	0 5 6	1 1	Do.
-------------	----	-------	-------	-----	-----

March	0 8 6	0 5 0	Do.	11d.
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Prices of cow hides (superior) exhibited a rising tendency during the year under review. On the other hand, the quotations for cow hides (inferior) in Bombay were on the downward grade. Prices in London market appeared to be generally steady with a slight tendency to easiness.

SKINS, TANNED.

The following table gives the exports of tanned skins.

Exports of Skins, Tanned or Dressed.

Total trade with countries—

Granting preference	..	..	95.1 (86%)	97.4 (87%)	110.2 (80%)	114.3 (87%)	2,76,96	2,77,12	2,92,02	2,91,52	32,99
Not granting preference	..	..	14.9 (14%)	12.6 (13%)	14.8 (11%)	16.7 (13%)	36,73	27,09	31,75	31,75	32,99
Grand Total	..	..	110 (100%)	110 (100%)	131 (100%)	131 (100%)	3,13,69	3,04,21	3,22,77	3,22,77	3,22,77

The total exports of tanned skins during 1934-35 were the same as in the preceding year being 131 thousand cwts. Under this head also, the United Kingdom generally absorbs about 90 per cent. of our total exports. Shipments to that country in the year under review amounted to 114 thousand cwts. as against 116 thousand cwts. in the previous year. Exports to countries not granting preference showed a small increase of 2 thousand cwts.

The following table gives the imports of skins, undressed, into the United Kingdom.

Imports of Leather, Undressed—Skins into the United Kingdom.

Quantity Cwts. (000).

			Total imports.	From British India.	From Empire Countries.	From Foreign Countries.
1929	173·5	115·5	125·9
1930	159·4	101·6	117·3
1931	147·8	98·5	115·8
1932	141·7	102·1	119·5
1933	158·4	111·7	134·2
1934	165·0	123·5	143·5
						21·5

The total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 165 thousand cwts. which meant an increase of 7 thousand cwts. over the preceding year. India's share in the year under review amounted to 124 thousand cwts. as against 112 thousand cwts. in 1933. The share of the other Empire countries has dropped by about 3 thousand cwts. and that of foreign countries by about the same amount. Thus, India has gained ground in the United Kingdom market at the cost of the other Empire countries and foreign countries.

The following table gives the market quotations for skins in India and the United Kingdom.

Market Quotations for Leather, Undressed, Skins.

	India.				United Kingdom.			
	Bombay.				London.			
	Skins Goat Superior (tanned).	Skins Goat Inferior (tanned).	Bombay Goat good tannage 12—16 lbs. firsts.	Bombay Sheep good tannage 8—10 lbs. firsts.				
	Per lb. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. Rs. A. P.		Per lb. s. d.				
1932.								
January ..	.. 1 5 0	0 15 0		3 0				2 9
February ..	.. 1 6 0	1 0 0		3 0				2 9
March ..	.. 0 15 6	0 11 6		3 1				2 7
April ..	.. 0 12 6	0 9 0		3 1				2 7

Market Quotations for Leather, Undressed, Skins—contd.

		India.			United Kingdom.		
		Bombay.			London.		
		Skins Goat Superior (tanned).	Skins Goat inferior (tanned).		Bombay Goat. good tannage 12—16 lbs. firsts.	Bombay Sheep good tannage 8—10 lbs. firsts.	
		Per lb.			Per lb.		
		Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A.	s. d.	s. d.	
1932— <i>contd.</i>							
May	..	0 11 0		0 8 0	2 8	2 8½	
June	..	0 9 6		0 7 6	2 1½	2 8	
July	..	0 10 0		0 9 6	2 1½	2 7	
August	..	0 10 0		0 8 6	2 0½	2 7	
September	..	0 12 0		0 9 0	2 0½	3 0	
October	..	0 12 0		0 9 6	2 1½	3 0	
November	..	0 11 0		0 9 6	2 1½	2 11	
December	..	0 11 0		0 9 0	2 3		
1933.							
January	..	0 13 0		0 11 0	2 1½	2 9½	
February	..	0 13 6		0 11 3	2 1½	2 9½	
March	..	0 15 0		0 13 0	2 1	2 6	
April	..	0 14 3		0 12 6	2 1	2 6	
May	..	0 13 0		0 11 0	2 4	2 4	
June	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	2 6	2 7	
July	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	2 6	2 11	
August	..	0 14 3		0 12 3	2 8	2 11	
September	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	2 8	2 10	
October	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	2 9	2 10	
November	..	1 0 0		0 14 0	2 9	2 8	
December	..	1 0 0		0 14 0	2 8		
1934.							
January	..	0 15 0		0 13 0	2 9	2 8	
February	..	0 15 0		0 13 0	2 9	2 8	
March	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	2 7½	2 8	
April	..	0 14 6		0 12 6	No auction.	No auction.	
May	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	2 5 to 3 3	2 3 to 2 8	
June	..	0 14 6		0 12 6	No auction.	No auction.	
July	..	0 14 0		0 12 0	1 11 to 2 11	2 1 to 2 6	

Market Quotations for Leather, Undressed, Skins—concl'd.

India.

United Kingdom.

Bombay.

London.

Skins Goat Superior (tanned).	Skins Goat inferior (tanned).	Bombay Goat good tannage 12—16 lbs. firsts.	Bombay Sheep good tannage 8—10 lbs. firsts.
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Per lb.

Per lb.

1934— <i>contd.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	s. d.	s. d.
August 0 15 0	0 12 6		
September 1 0 0	0 10 0	No quotations.	
October ..	.. 0 15 0	0 9 6	2 4 to 2 8	2 6 to 3 0
November ..	.. 0 15 0	0 9 6	No quotations.	No quotations.
December ..	.. 0 15 0	0 9 6	1 10 to 2 7	2 7 to 2 10
1935.				
January ..	.. 0 15 0	0 9 0	2 1 to 2 11	2 5 to 2 11
February ..	.. 1 0 0	0 10 0	No auction.	No auction.
March ..	.. 0 14 0	0 8 0	2 4 to 2 8	2 7 to 2 10

Prices of superior goat skins in Bombay appreciated from Rs. 0-14-6 per lb. in April 1934 to Re. 1 a lb. in September. In the next four months the price remained steady at 15 annas but again rose to Re. 1 in February 1935. In March, however, the price again receded to 14 annas. On the whole, prices were generally steady with a slightly upward tendency. On the other hand, the price of inferior goat skins declined almost consistently during the year, the quotation in April being Re. 0-12-6 and that in March 1935 being only 8 annas. In the United Kingdom, prices of the heavier variety fluctuated widely during the year. The general tendency, however, was towards lower prices. On the other hand, quotations for the lighter variety registered some increase during the year under review.

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

It was pointed out in last year's report that the preference on jute manufactures in the United Kingdom had a great insurance value in as much as it offered the United Kingdom market to the Indian jute industry on equal terms with the British industry. It was admitted that the scope for expansion of Indian exports was very moderate but the retention of the existing market was considered as valuable as capturing new ones.

The following table gives the value of exports of jute manufactures from India:—

Exports of Jute Manufactures.

India has received preference of 20 per cent. on all manufactures in the United Kingdom and for bags only, at 1 sh. per 100 lbs. in Sierra Leone, 3 per cent. in British Guiana and 15 per cent. in Fiji. By far the most important of these markets is the United Kingdom; the share of the Colonies is comparatively insignificant and need not therefore be considered separately. The total value of exports in 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 21,47 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21,37 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a small increase of Rs. 10 lakhs. It will be seen that in the last four years the value of the trade has varied between Rs. 21 and 22 crores. From Rs. 186 lakhs in 1931-32 the value of the exports to the United Kingdom fell to Rs. 160 lakhs in 1933-34. In the year under review almost the same figure is maintained.

The following table gives the imports of jute piecegoods into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of jute piecegoods into the United Kingdom.

		Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	[In sq. yds. (000)].
1931	71,917	56,759	57,587	14,336
1932	68,666	67,332	67,887	779
1933	56,250	55,076	55,334	916
1934	60,820	60,644	60,700	120

Imports during 1934 amounted to 61 million sq. yards as compared with 56 million sq. yards in the preceding year and 69 and 72 million sq. yards in 1932 and 1931, respectively. Except in 1931, India has supplied most of these imports to the United Kingdom. The share of other Empire countries and foreign countries is round about a million sq. yards only. Foreign supplies have fallen from 14 million sq. yards in 1931 to 120,000 in 1934.

The following table gives the production of jute manufactures in India in 1932-33 and 1933-34:—

Detailed statement of the Quantity and Description of jute manufactures produced in India.

Description.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
I. Twist and Yarn ..	.. tons	36,024	41,238	44,035
II. Manufactures—				
Canvas ..	.. { tons yds.	912 1,711,713	1,134 2,064,381	1,599 2,835,305
Gunny Bags—				
(a) Hessian ..	.. { tons No.	36,221 79,279,401	41,500 90,461,562	45,947 98,160,325
(b) Sacking ..	.. { tons No.	543,459 521,516,289	512,806 488,196,667	540,146 521,285,803
Gunny Cloth—				
(a) Hessian ..	.. { tons yds.	260,867 982,105,688	280,565 1,065,548,595	288,893 1,101,506,432
(b) Sacking ..	.. { tons yds.	22,013 48,537,423	24,744 53,405,947	25,748 56,405,089
Other Manufactures, including rope and twine ..	.. tons	3,140	4,056	3,452
Total ..	.. { tons yds. No.	902,636 1,032,354,824 600,795,690	906,043 1,121,018,923 578,658,229	949,820 1,160,746,826 619,446,128

Production of jute manufactures during the year under review amounted to 950 thousand tons as against 906 thousand tons in the previous year and 903 thousand tons in 1932-33.

OILSEED CAKE.

Owing table gives the exports of oilseed cake from India :—

Exports of Oilseed Cakes.

Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value.					
	1931-32.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32. R (000).	1932-33. R (000).	1933-34. R (000).	1934-35. R (000).
	.. Tons (000).	104	106	157	211	72,51	72,44	86,08	1,16,15
<i>Total of trade with countries—</i>									
Granting preference	104	106 (37%)	157 (55%)	211 (61%)	72,51	72,44	86,08	1,16,15	
Not granting preference	187	181 (63%)	130 (45%)	137 (39%)	1,28,17	1,24,07	78,64	80,84	
Total Trade	291	287 (100%)	287 (100%)	348 (100%)	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,96,99	

*Margin of preference is 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The total exports of oilseed cake of all sorts during 1934-35 amounted to 348 thousand tons which meant an advance of 61 thousand tons over the preceding two years. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 157 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 211 thousand tons in the year under review, the rise in percentage share being from 55 to 61. The share of countries not granting preference rose by 7 thousand tons to 137 tons in 1934-35 but the percentage share dropped from 45 to 39.

The following table gives the imports of oilseed cake and meal into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of Oilseed Cake and Meal into the U. K.

		Total Imports.	From Br. India.	From Empire countries.	From Foreign countries.	Tons (000).
1929	493	109	119	374
1930	455	107	111	344
1931	459	126	138	321
1932	423	101	121	302
1933	387	159	172	215
1934	558	238*	261*	217*

*Represents the items for which separate specifications are available.

The total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 were 558 thousand tons which was a great advance over last year's figure of 387 thousand tons. Imports during 1934 were the largest in the last six years. Figures of imports from India and other countries are incomplete at present. As at present reported the share of India was 238 thousand tons or 79 thousand tons more than in the preceding year.

PARAFFIN WAX.

This preference was considered of some importance by the Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly in 1932 on the ground that there was a great potential additional market in the United Kingdom for Indian paraffin wax.

The following table gives the exports of paraffin wax from India:—

Exports of Paraffin Wax.

Margin of Preference.	Unit of quantity.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Value				
						Quantity.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
United Kingdom.	10% ad. val.	Tons.	16,840	8,143	12,640	10,874	76,11	36,68	54,70	46,83
Federated Malay States.	10% ad. val.	"	..	38	54	101	..	16	23	43
Total of trade with countries—	..									
Granting preference	..	"	16,840	8,181	12,694	10,975	76,11	36,84	54,93	47,26
			(33%)	(18%)	(23%)	(24%)				
Not granting preference	..	"	34,887	37,052	41,480	35,478	1,55,63	1,65,04	1,73,98	1,44,67
			(67%)	(82%)	(77%)	(76%)				
Grand Total	..	"	51,727	45,233	54,183	46,453	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93
						(100)				

Preference has been granted to India in the United Kingdom and the Federated Malay States. Exports to the latter country, however, are insignificant. The total exports from India in 1934-35 amounted to 46 thousand tons as compared with 54 and 45 thousand tons in the preceding two years. The share of the United Kingdom which was 12,600 tons in 1933-34 dropped to 10,900 tons in the year under review. The percentage share, however, rose slightly from 23 to 24. There was almost no change in the percentage share of the trade going to other countries though the actual amount of exports dropped from 41 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 35 thousand tons in the year under report. The position appears to be exactly the same as in the previous year.

The following table gives the imports of paraffin wax into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of Paraffin Wax into the United Kingdom.

	(In thousand cwts.)				
	Total.	India.	Empire. countries.	Foreign countries.	..
1931	491	491	.821
1932	337	337	855
1933	213	214	832
1934	235	239	777

The total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 decreased by 30 thousand cwts. as compared with the previous year amounting to 1,016 thousand cwts. Imports in 1932 and 1931 were considerably higher. Consignments from India rose from 213 thousand cwts. or 20 per cent. of the total trade in 1933 to 235 thousand cwts. or 23 per cent. of the total imports in 1934. Thus, India gained both relatively and absolutely in this market. It will be seen from these figures, however, that they are larger than the exports recorded in Indian accounts. The reason for this is that there is a large transit trade in this item in the United Kingdom. This transit trade is recorded under imports in the United Kingdom accounts, whereas in our accounts, only the country to which the article is finally consigned is recorded.

The following table gives the production of paraffin wax (including candles) in India :—

Production of Paraffin Wax in India.

	(In long tons).				
1929 77,717
1930 82,053
1931 49,397
1932 49,470
1933 52,617
1934 48,696(a)

(a) Provisional.

The production in India in 1934 amounted to 49 thousand long tons as compared with 53 thousand long tons in 1933 and 49 thousand long tons in 1932.

SPICES.

Preference has been granted in the United Kingdom, Seychelles and Fiji. The share of the two colonies is insignificant. The following table gives the exports of spices from India. There are considerable exports of spices from the State of Travancore and these have to be added to the British India figures in order to arrive at the total exports from India.

Exports of Spices.

Margin of Preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.				Value.			
		1931- 32.	1932- 33.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.	1931- 32.	1932- 33.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.
		Cwts. (000).				Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)
United King- dom.	10% <i>ad. val.</i>	19	20	18	13	7,45	10,09	7,43	5,90
Seychelles ..	" ..	.05	0.3	.05	0.04	2	1	2	1
Fiji ..	15% <i>ad val.</i>	.4	.5	.4	0.5	11	17	11	11
Total trade with coun- tries—									
Granting pre- ference.	.. ..	19.45 (5%)	20.53 (6.0%)	18.45 (6%)	18.54 (5%)	7,59	10,27	7,56	6,02
Not granting preference.	.. ..	357.55 (95%)	320.47 (94%)	291.55 (94%)	275.46 (95%)	97,90	74,01	74,72	76,90
Grand Total	.. ..	377	341	310	289	1,05,19	84,28	82,28	82,92

The total export of spices in 1934-35 amounted to 289 thousand cwts. which meant a reduction of 21 thousand cwts. as compared with 1933-34. Exports of spices have been declining consistently in the last four years. India's market for spices lies mainly outside the British Empire. The amount going to countries granting preference is therefore comparatively very small. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to only 13 thousand cwts. as against 18 thousand cwts. in the preceding year. The amount of spices going to countries not granting preference has also registered a decline from 292 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 275 thousand cwts. on 1934-35.

The following table gives the imports of spices into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of Spices into the United Kingdom.

		Total.		India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
		Cwts.	(000).	Cwts. (000).	Cwts. (000).	Cwts. (000).
1931	.. ..	256		40	186	70
1932	.. ..	192		23	157	35
1933	.. ..	252		25	189	63
1934	.. ..	504		18	380	124

The total imports of spices into the United Kingdom exactly doubled in the year under review as compared with the preceding year being 504 thousand cwts. Complete and accurate figures of the distribution of this trade between the various countries are not at present available. The somewhat astonishing increase in imports is most probably a reflection of the great pepper gamble in Mincing Lane.

The following tables give the market quotations in the United Kingdom for pepper and ginger:—

Market quotations for Pepper Black (per lb.) in London.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<hr/>				
End of month.	Alleppoy and Tellicherry.	Alleppoy And Tellicherry.	Alleppoy and Tellicherry.	Alleppoy and Tellicherry.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
January ..	7½ (100)	7½ (100%)	6½ (100)	6 (96)
February ..	7-3/8 (100)	7½ (98%)	5¾ (100)	5½ (100)
March ..	7-3/8	6-7/8 (93%)	5¾	5½ (100)
April ..	7½	6½ (90)	5½	5½ (100)
May ..	7½	6½ (90)	5½	5½ to 5¾* (100)
June ..	7½	No quota- tion.	5¾	5½ (96)
July ..	7	6¾ (91)	5½	5½ (100)
August ..	7	6½ (89)	5½	5½ (100)
September ..	7½	6½ (86)	5½	5 (95)
October ..	7	6½ (89)	5½	4-7/8 (93)
November ..	6¾	6 (82)	5½	4¾ (91)
December ..	6½	6 (92)	5	4¾ (95)
			7 (100)	7 (100)
				Do.
				Do.

*Arithmetic mean has been taken for purposes of finding parity.

*N.B.—*Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Market quotations for Ginger (per cwt.) in London.

1935.

1932.

1934.

1933.

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End of month.	Cochin rough washed.		Japanese ordinary to medium.		African West Coast.		Cochin rough washed.		Japanese ordinary to medium.		African West Coast.		Cochin rough washed.		Japanese ordinary to medium.		African West Coast.		Cochin rough washed.		Japanese ordinary to medium.		African West Coast.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	..	37 6	..	40 0	29 6 (79)	24 0	35 0 (146)	20 0 (83)	25 0	30 0 (120)	20 0 (80)	60 0	32 6 (54)	37 6 (63)										
February	..	37 6	..	40 0	28 0 (75)	24 0	35 0	19 0 (79)	26 0	30 0 (115)	20 6 (79)	60 0	32 6 (54)	35 0 (58)										
March	..	37 6	..	40 0	26 0 (69)	22 0	30 0 (136)	18 0 (82)	26 0	30 0 (115)	20 0 (77)	60 0	32 6 (54)	32 6 (54)										
April	..	37 6	..	40 0	24 6 (65)	22 0	30 0	17 6 (80)	30 0	30 0 (100)	24 0 (80)	..	..	..							
May	..	27 6	..	37 6 (136)	23 6 (85)	23 0	30 0 (130)	18 6 (80)	33 0	30 0 (91)	29 0 (88)	..	..	..							
June	..	27 6	..	37 6	22 6 (82)	23 0	30 0	19 0 (83)	33 0	32 6 (98)	29 0 (88)	..	..	..							
July	..	28/- to 30/-	35 0	(121)	22 6 (78)	24 0	30 0 (125)	21 6 (90)	33 0	32 6 (98)	28 0 (85)	..	..	..							
August	..	28/- to 30/-	35 0		23 6 (81)	24 6	30 0 (122)	22 6 (92)	33 0	32 6 (98)	27 6 (83)	..	..	..							
September	..	28/- to 30/-	35 0		24 0 (83)	24 0	30 0 (125)	22 6 (94)	33 0	32 6 (98)	28 0 (85)	..	..	..							
October	..	28/- to 30/-	35 0		24 0	24 6	30 0 (122)	21 6 (88)	40 0	32 6 (81)	28 0 (70)	..	..	..							
November	..	28/- to 30/-	35 0		24 0	23 6	30 0 (128)	20 0 (85)	45 0	32 6 (72)	36 0 (80)	..	..	..							
December	..	28/- to 30/-	35 0		20 0 (69)	23 6	30 0	19 0 (81)	"	35 0 (78)	..	..	..								

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Pepper.—Prices of Indian pepper advanced very considerably from April 1934 to January 1935, the quotation in the former month being 5½d. and in the latter 7d. In the last two months of the year, 1934-35, however, there was a decline which brought down the quotation to 5½d. in March. In the case of Singapore pepper the quotation in April was 5d. It rose to 5½d. next month, but decreased in the next two months, the price in July being 4-7/8d. The price rallied again to 5½d. in September. Since then there has been no quotations for Singapore pepper.

Ginger.—Prices of Cochin ginger in London rose sharply during the year under review. In April the quotation was 30sh. per cwt. By October it had risen to 40sh. and in January 1935, to 60 shillings. There was no change in price in the next two months. Thus prices nearly doubled in less than 12 months. The prices of the other competing varieties, Japanese and African, did not register such a sharp advance. The Japanese variety was quoted at 30 shillings in April 1934. It rose to 0/32/6d. in June of that year and remained steady at that level for the rest of the year. The price of the African variety was 24 shillings at the beginning of the year. With slight ups and downs it rose to -/37/6d. by January 1935. This meant an increase of over 50 per cent. as compared with the beginning of the year. In February and March, prices declined, the quotation at the end being -/32/6 or an increase of about 35 per cent. The parity was consequently against Indian ginger almost throughout the year.

The following table gives the area under spices in India. Figures for 1934-35 are not yet available and even those for 1932-33 are yet provisional. As regards the Indian States, no figures are available after 1932-33.

Area under condiments—spices.

	British India.					Indian States.	
				Acrees. (000)	Acrees. (000)		
1928-29	1,481	606
1929-30	1,307	426
1930-31	1,370	382
1931-32	1,594	405
1932-33	1,551	430*
1933-34	1,467*	Not available.
1934-35		Not available.

*Provisional.

TEAK AND OTHER HARDWOODS.

Preference has been granted in the United Kingdom on all sorts of hardwoods from India. As far as India is concerned, however, teak is by far the most important type of hardwood exported, the exports of other hardwoods being quite insignificant. Figures for the latter have been recorded only from 1933-34. As far as India is concerned therefore the preference amounts to a preference mainly on teak. Under this item, India supplies a very large proportion of the imports into the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the exports of teak and other hardwoods from India :—

Exports of teak and other hardwoods.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.				Value Rs. (000).			
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
United Kingdom	.. 10% ad val. ..	Cubic tons. (000).	13 (a)	12 (a)	17	32	34,26 (a)	28,37 (a)	39,88
Ceylon	.. 10% ad val. ..	Do.	1 (a)	1 (a)	1	1	1,87 (a)	1,48 (a)	85
Total of trade with countries—									
Granting preference	..	..	14 (a) (76.0%)	13.0(a) (67.0%)	18 (73%)	33	36,13 (a)	29,85 (a)	40,73
Not granting preference	..	..	8 (a)	4.0(a)	9 (27%)	12	20,48 (a)	10,33 (a)	21,33
Grand Total	..	..	22 (a)	17 (a)	27	45	56,61 (a)	40,18 (a)	62,06
									94,21

(a) Figures for teak wood only.

Note.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

Preference has been granted to India in the United Kingdom and Ceylon. The share of the latter country is comparatively small. The total exports to all countries in 1934-35 amounted to 45 thousand cubic tons as compared with 27 thousand cubic tons in the preceding year and 17 thousand cubic tons in 1932-33. Thus the trade has increased very considerably in the last three years. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review was 32 thousand cubic tons or nearly 71 per cent. of the total exports. The share of that country in 1933-34 was 17 thousand cubic tons or 63 per cent. It will thus be seen that the absolute as well as the relative share of the United Kingdom has risen considerably during the year under review. The share of countries not granting preference rose from 9 thousand cubic tons in 1933-34 to 12 thousand cubic tons in 1934-35. The percentage share, however, of these countries registered a decline. India therefore has improved her position in the United Kingdom market.

The following table gives the imports of teakwood into the United Kingdom :—

Import of Teakwood into the United Kingdom.

[Cubic feet (000)].

			Total.	India.	British Empire.	Foreign countries.
1931	..	..	1,187	869	915	272
1932	..	..	826	731	760	66
1933	..	..	863	782	803	60
1934*	..	..	1,555	1,372	1,440	115

* Figures for Teak, sawn only.

The total imports of teakwood into the United Kingdom rose very considerably in 1934, amounting to 1,555 thousand cubic feet as compared with 863 and 826 thousand cubic feet in the preceding two years. India's share in 1934 amounted to 1,372 thousand cubic feet as against 782 and 731 thousand cubic feet in the two previous years. Thus, nearly 90 per cent. of the imports of teakwood into the United Kingdom are supplied by India. Imports from foreign countries and other British Empire countries also showed some increase in the year under review but the combined share of these two groups is only 12 per cent.

The following table gives the imports into the United Kingdom of hardwood, other sorts :—

Imports of other sorts of Hardwood into the United Kingdom.

[Cubic feet (000)].

			Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1931	..	..	15,288	109	5,149	10,139
1932	..	..	15,309	120	6,129	9,180
1933	..	..	16,352	81	6,293	10,059
1934	..	..	21,871	128	9,265	12,606

The total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 22 million cubic feet as against 16 and 15 million cubic feet in 1933 and 1932, respectively. India's share in all these years is insignificant though in the year under review, it shows an increase over the preceding year.

Market quotations for Teak Woods.

Calcutta.
Selected Indian
1st class 40 c.ft.
average.

Ton of 50 c.ft.

Rs. A. P.

	1932.						
January	255 0 0
February	255 0 0
March	250 0 0
April	250 0 0
May	250 0 0
June	230 0 0
July	230 0 0
August	230 0 0
September	230 0 0
October	230 0 0
November	230 0 0
December	
	1933.						
January	235 0 0
February	230 0 0
March	230 0 0
April	230 0 0
May	230 0 0
June	230 0 0
July	230 0 0
August	230 0 0
September	230 0 0
October	230 0 0
November	230 0 0
December	

Market quotations for Teak Woods—contd.

Calcutta.
Selected Indian
1st class 40 c.ft.
average.

Ton of 50 c.ft.

Rs. A. P.

1934.

	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 0 0
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230 0 0
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220 0 0
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220 0 0
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220 0 0
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210 0 0
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210 0 0

1935.

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210 0 0
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210 0 0
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220 0 0

Prices of teakwood were on a slightly higher level in the first 3 months of 1934-35. From July a decline set in which brought down the quotation by Rs. 30 in November. Prices remained unchanged in the next three months but there was a slight revival in March which increased the quotation by Rs. 10 in that month. On the whole, prices were generally on the decline for the greater portion of the year.

WOOLLEN CARPETS AND RUGS.

Preference of 20 per cent. has been granted in the United Kingdom and 10 per cent. in Ceylon and the Federated Malaya States. The largest portion of our exports goes to the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the exports of woollen carpets and rugs in the last three years:—

Exports of Woollen Carpets and rugs.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value.					
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
United Kingdom	... 20%* ad val.	Lbs. (000)	3,537	4,283	6,710	8,235	R (000). 40,62	R (000). 44,62	R (000). 56,49	R (000). 73,91
Ceylon	... 10% ad val.	.. ,	443	468	519	512	1,78	1,97	1,90	1,56
Federated Malay States.	... 10% ad val.	.. ,	5	2	2	5	6	3	3	3
Total of trade with countries—										
Granting preference ..	.. ,	3,985 (84%)	4,753 (80%)	7,231 (86%)	8,752 (87%)	42,46	46,62	58,42	75,50
Not granting preference ..	.. ,	782 (16%)	1,210 (20%)	1,221 (14%)	1,341 (13%)	14,26	16,88	14,25	14,31
Grand Total ..	.. ,	4,767	5,963	8,452	10,093	56,72	63,50	72,67	80,81

* The rate has been revised and the present duty on non-Empire products is 4s. 6d. per sq. yd. on "handmade carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting," and 9d. per sq. yd. or 20% ad valorem whichever is higher, on "other kinds" of carpets, etc. The Empire products are admitted free.

The total exports of carpets and rugs in 1934-35 showed a considerable increase over the preceding year, amounting to 10·1 million lbs. as compared with 8·5 million lbs. in 1933-34 and 6 million lbs. in 1932-33. Thus, our total exports under this item have shown a progressive increase in the last four years. The share of the United Kingdom has also increased greatly in the same period. Shipments to that country in 1932-33 amounted to 4·3 million lbs.; in 1933-34 they increased to 6·7 million lbs.; in the year under review they rose to 8·2 million lbs. The percentage share of countries granting preference went up from 86 in 1933-34 to 87 in 1934-35. The share of the other countries receded from 14 to 13 per cent. in the same period.

The following table gives the imports of woollen carpets and rugs into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of Woollen Carpets and Rugs into the United Kingdom.

(In thousand sq. yards).

	Total.	India.	Empire Countries.	Foreign Countries.
1931	3,554	760	802	2,752
1932	2,572	1,073	1,107	1,465
1933	2,505	1,277	1,311	1,194
1934	2,706	1,761	1,810	896

The total imports have increased from 2,505 thousand sq. yds. in 1933 to 2,706 thousand sq. yds. in the year under report. India's share in the total trade has been consistently increasing in the last three years. In 1932 India sent 1,073 thousand sq. yds. to the United Kingdom accounting for 42 per cent. of the total trade. In 1933, shipments from India rose to 1,277 thousand sq. yards which meant 51 per cent. of the total imports. This year a further high watermark has been reached. India has accounted for 1,761 thousand square yards or 65 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the share of foreign countries has been declining both absolutely and relatively. From about 57 per cent. in 1932 the share has dwindled to 33 per cent. in 1934.

Reports received from the local authorities also support the view that India has benefited from the preference.

BRAN AND POLLARD AND RICE MEAL AND DUST.

It has been found convenient to deal with the above items together as it is somewhat difficult to draw a clear-cut line of demarcation between the two, especially in view of the fact that there is a divergence of classification between the Indian and the United Kingdom trade returns for these articles.

The chief importance of the preference, as envisaged by the Indian Delegation, is that it secures the trade in these commodities against actual or potential competition and ensures the maintenance of the position which India has already acquired in the United Kingdom markets. The present position of Indian exports in this line, is shown in the table below :—

BRAN AND POLLARD AND RICE MEAL AND DUST.

Exports from British India.

					Tons (000).			
					Total Exports.	To United Kingdom.	To Empire Countries.	To Foreign Countries.
1928-29	..	..	..	..	257	193	222	35
1929-30	..	..	..	..	247	187	229	18
1930-31	..	..	..	..	260	166	241	19
1931-32	..	..	..	..	280	182	217	63
1932-33	..	..	..	..	223	178	196	27
1933-34	..	..	..	..	254	220	250	4
1934-35	..	..	..	..	281	247*	276*	5

*Inclusive of tons 25,000 shipped to the U. K. "for orders".

Total Indian exports of this article have increased from 254 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 281 thousand tons in the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom has risen by 27 thousand tons to 247 thousand tons in 1934-35 as compared with the preceding year. The total exports to the United Kingdom include however 25 thousand tons shipped 'for orders'. Exports to the foreign countries were only 5 thousand tons in the year under report as against 4 thousand tons in 1933-34.

Figures of imports of this article into the United Kingdom are shown in the table below :—

BRAN AND POLLARD.

Imports into United Kingdom.

					[Tons (000)].			
					Total.	From India.	From Empire Countries.	From Foreign Countries.
1928	..	..	..	..	415.3	179.9	190.6	224.7
1929	..	..	..	..	389.1	205.8	212.4	176.7
1930	..	..	..	..	261.7	166.7	169.1	92.6
1931	..	..	..	..	391.6	159.1	181.6	210.0
1932	..	..	..	..	524.9	184.1	261.4	263.5
1933	..	..	..	..	545.5	196.6	251.6	293.9
1934	..	..	..	..	657.6	245.3	307.5	350.1

Total imports of this article into the United Kingdom amounted to 658 thousand tons in 1934 as compared with 545 thousand tons in the previous year. India supplied 245 thousand tons to the United Kingdom market in 1934 or 37 per cent. of its total requirements as compared with 197 thousand tons or 36 per cent. in 1933. Shipments from foreign countries increased in the same period from 294 thousand tons to 350 thousand tons but the percentage share dropped by one point to 53. On the whole the relative position appears to be the same as in 1933.

TOBACCO.

The position of Indian tobacco in the United Kingdom market was fully discussed in last year's report in the light of the earlier examination by the Imperial Economic Committee. The conclusion reached last year was that India does not stand to gain much from this preference on tobacco, chiefly because her exportable surplus of tobacco, especially of cigarette tobacco, is negligible and likely to be so for some years to come. Even of pipe tobacco, India has not much to export. As regards cigars, India cannot hope to capture the United Kingdom market from Cuba as the taste for the latter is specialised and cannot be affected by the small difference in price resulting from the preference.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED.

The following table gives the exports from India of tobacco unmanufactured :—

Exports of Tobacco, unmanufactured.

	Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35. R (000).	1932-33. R (000).	1933-34. R (000).
			Lbs. (000).	10,626	9,046	13,299	9,260	39,21
United Kingdom—	Per lb.							
If unstripped	..	2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10,626	9,046	13,299	9,260	39,21	36,35
If stripped .	..	2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.						
Ceylon ..	..	30 c. per lb.	,	151	81	215	275	34
British West Indies.	British India	*10d. per lb.	,	..	43	68	60	..
Total of trade with countries—								
Granting preference ..		..	10,777 (42%)	9,170 (44%)	13,582 (47%)	9,595 (36%)	39,55	36,76
Not granting preference ..		..	14,650 (58%)	11,723 (56%)	15,624 (53%)	16,754 (64%)	41,07	36,65
Grand Total ..		..	25,427	20,893	29,206	26,349	80,62	73,41
								90,13
								77,55

India has been granted preference in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and the British West Indies. The total exports from India in 1934-35 amounted to 26 million lbs. as compared with 29 million lbs. in the preceding year and 21 million lbs. in 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom has dropped from 13 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 9 million lbs. in the year under review and is almost the same as in 1932-33. The United Kingdom took only 35 per cent. of the total exports from India in 1934-35 as against 46 and 43 per cent. in the preceding two years. On the other hand, the share of countries not granting preference has increased very considerably during the year under review amounting to 17 million lbs. or 64 per cent. of the total exports. In 1933-34 these countries took 16 million lbs. or 53 per cent. From these figures it appears that India's trade with countries not granting preference has increased, both absolutely and relatively, whereas that with the United Kingdom has registered a considerable decline.

The following table gives the imports of tobacco unmanufactured into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of Tobacco, unmanufactured into the United Kingdom.

(In thousand lbs.)

	Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1931	.. .. .. .. 194,046	9,347	34,328	159,718
1932	.. .. .. .. 174,912	9,208	47,708	127,204
1933	.. .. .. .. 211,108	12,978	49,192	161,916
1934	.. .. .. .. 239,259	9,802	47,625	191,634

The total imports in 1934 amounted to 239 million lbs. as compared with 211 million lbs. in the preceding year and 175 million lbs. in 1932. India's share has declined to 10 million lbs. as compared with 13 million lbs. in 1933. As a result, India's percentage share has dropped from 6 to 4. The share of other Empire countries excluding India was slightly more in the year under review than in 1933. The shipments from foreign countries, chiefly America, have risen very greatly being 192 million lbs. in 1934 as against 162 million lbs. in 1933 or a rise from 77 to 80 per cent. of the total imports.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

The following table gives the exports of tobacco, manufactured from India.

Exports of Tobacco, manufactured.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.			Value.		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
		R (000).	R (000).	R (000).	R (000).	R (000).	R (000).
United Kingdom	2s. 5 3/8d. to 3s. 10 1/2d. per lb.	25	29	38	37	32	48
Ceylon	75 c. per lb.	175	107	191	230	1,41	84
British Malaya (including Straits Settlements).	10 c. per lb.	,,	180	178	113	122	1,37
Total of trade with countries—						3,10	2,58
Granting preference	..	..	380 (46%)	314 (43%)	342 (45%)	389 (38%)	2,80
Not granting preference	..	..	455 (54%)	416 (57%)	411 (55%)	639 (62%)	3,20
Grand Total	..	..	835	730	753	1,028	4,35

Preference has been granted in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and British Malaya. The market in the United Kingdom is not so important as that in Ceylon and British Malaya. The total exports from India during 1934-35 amounted to 1,028 thousand lbs. as compared with 753 thousand lbs. in the preceding year. This is the largest figure in the last four years. The share of the countries granting preference amounted to 389 thousand lbs. in the year under review as compared with 342 thousand lbs. in 1933-34 and is again the highest in the last four years. The percentage share of countries granting preference has dropped from 45 in 1933-34 to 38 in 1934-35. The amount of exports to countries not granting preference was 411 thousand lbs. in 1933-34. It rose to 639 thousand lbs. in the year under review, the increase in the percentage share in the same period being from 55 to 62.

The following table gives the imports of tobacco, manufactured, into the United Kingdom. Detailed figures of shares of countries for 1934 are not available.

Imports of Tobacco, manufactured, into the United Kingdom.

	(In thousand lbs.)				
	Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	
1931	1,202	46*	78	1,124
1932	909	29	59	850
1933	1,102	31	59	1,043
1934	1,403	(a)	53.5*	(a)

* Figures relate to cigars only.

(a) Not available.

The total imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 1,403 thousand lbs. in the year under review as compared with 1,102 thousand lbs. in the previous year or an increase of 400 thousand lbs. India's share in 1933 was 31 thousand lbs. or less than 3 per cent. Figures of imports from India in 1934 are not available.

The following table gives the imports of tobacco, manufactured, into Ceylon :—

Imports of Tobacco, manufactured, into Ceylon.

	(In thousand lbs.)				
	Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	
1931	183	46	179	4
1932	116	22	113	3
1933	143	30	141	2
1934	120	52	117	3

The total imports in 1934 amounted to 120 thousand lbs. as against 143 thousand lbs. in 1933 or a drop of 23 thousand lbs. India's share in 1934 was 52 thousand lbs. or 43 per cent. of the total imports as against 30 thousand lbs. or 21 per cent. in 1933. Thus, India's participation in the trade is considerably larger in 1934 as compared with the previous year. The share of other Empire

countries declined in 1934 as compared with 1933. As most of the tobacco received in Ceylon is from Empire sources, no conclusion as regards the effect of preference can be legitimately drawn from the available figures.

The following table gives the reported production of tobacco in India :—
Production of tobacco in India.

						Area.	Yield.
						Acres (000).	Tons (000).
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	1,308	599
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	1,317	629
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	1,257	573
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	623
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	1,251	616
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	1,227	561
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.

The decline of the acreage under tobacco noticed in the last Report continued in 1933-34 when it amounted to 1,227 thousand as against 1,251 thousand in 1932-33. The estimated yield of tobacco also dropped from 616 thousand tons in 1932-33 to 561 thousand tons in 1933-34.

CASTOR SEED.

The following table gives the exports of castor seed from India :—

Statement showing the course of Indian export trade in castor seed enjoying preference.

		Quantity tons (000).				
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
To U. K.	..	19.6	23.2	22.7 (+2.0)	27.1 (+3.1)	26.4 (+1.1)
Total	..	91.0	104.0	85.9 (+5.2)	81.6 (+5.9)	68.7 (+5.3)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent exports from Kathiawar.

The total exports of castor seed in 1934-35 amounted to 74 thousand tons as compared with 87 thousand tons in the preceding year and 91 thousand tons in 1932-33. The figures given above are inclusive of exports from Kathiawar ports. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was 27 thousand tons in 1934-35 as against 30 thousand tons in the previous year. It may be remarked, however, that the export figure for this year is likely to be considerably revised. The extent of the possible revision can be seen from the fact that in March accounts of 1934 the total exports from India were recorded as 16 thousand tons; the correct figure which was published in the Annual Seaborne Trade Account was 27 thousand tons. There appears to be considerable "for orders" business in this article and this cannot be properly distributed till late in the year. It is difficult therefore to draw any conclusion at this stage from the available export figures of castor-seed for 1934-35 and the examination has to be confined to the statistics of imports as recorded in the United Kingdom accounts.

The following table gives the imports of castor seed into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of Castor Seed into the United Kingdom.

	Total.	In tons (000).		
		India	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929	30	30
1930	21	21
1931	25	25
1932	20	20
1933	30	31
1934	32	32

The total imports of castor seed into the United Kingdom amounted to 35 thousand tons in 1934 as compared with 33 thousand tons in 1933. Imports from India have also increased from 30 thousand tons in 1933 to 32 thousand tons in the year under report. The share of other Empire countries as well as foreign countries is negligible in most years. Except in 1930 the share of foreign countries has been rarely more than 6 thousand tons. India therefore monopolises a large portion of the import trade in this article in the United Kingdom.

The following table gives the market quotations for castor seed in India and the United Kingdom :—

Market quotations for Castor Seed.

1932—	Ready.	India.	United Kingdom (London).		
		Bombay.	Bombay (Hull delivery)	Brazilian (Antwerp delivery)	
		Ordinary F.A. quality	per ton.	per ton.	
		per cwt.			
		Near Future.			
January	..	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
February	..	7 1 0	12 12 6	(100) 13 5 0	(105)
March	..	8 8 0	13 0 0	(100) 14 5 0	(110)
April	..	6 12 0	12 12 6	(100) 13 7 6	(106)
May	..	6 9 0	12 7 6	(100) 13 0 0	(105)
June	..	6 6 0	11 7 6	(100) 12 0 0	(105)
July	..	5 15 0	11 2 6	(100) 11 10 0	(103)
August	..	6 8 0	12 0 0	(100) 12 7 6	(103)
September	..	6 12 0	12 5 0	(100) Nominal.	
October	..	6 10 0	12 10 0	(100) 12 17 6	(103)
November	..	6 6 0	12 5 0	(100) 12 2 6	(99)
December	..	6 8 0	12 6 3	(100) 12 0 0	(97)
	..	6 3 0	11 17 6	(100) 11 10 0	(97)

	India.	Bombay.	Bombay (Hull delivery)	United Kingdom (London).	Brazilian (Antwerp delivery)
	Ordinary.	F. A. quality per cwt.	per ton.		per ton.
	Ready.				
	Near Future.				
	Rs.	a.	p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933—					
January	6 3 0	11 10 0 (100)	11 0 0 (96)
February	5 8 0	10 7 6 (100)	10 5 0 (99)
March	5 5 0	9 11 3 (100)	10 0 0 (105)
April	5 5 0	9 15 0 (100)	9 5 0 (95)
May	5 10 6	10 18 9 (100)	11 0 0 (101)
June	5 14 0	11 3 9 (100)	11 5 0 (101)
July	5 12 6	11 3 9 (100)	11 0 0 (98)
August	5 6 0	10 6 3 (100)	10 7 6 (101)
September	5 5 0	..	..
October	4 15 6	9 17 6 (100)	9 10 0 (96)
November	5 4 0	10 2 6 (100)	9 10 0 (94)
December	5 0 0	9 12 6 (100)	9 0 0 (94)
1934—					
January	4 14 6	9 8 9 (100)	9 12 6 (102)
February	5 0 0	9 10 0 (100)	9 12 6 (101)
March	4 14 0	9 5 0 (100)	9 5 0 (100)
April	5 0 0	9 7 6 (100)	9 5 0 (99)
May	5 2 6	9 15 0 (100)	9 10 0 (97)
June	5 0 0*	9 7 6 (100)	9 5 0 (99)
July	5 2 6	9 15 0 (100)	Brazilian no quotation (To Antwerp 9-7-6) (96).
August	5 4 0	10 2 6 (100)	10 0 0 (To Antwerp) (99)
September	5 4 0	10 3 9 (100)	9 15 0 (,,) (95)
October	5 5 6	10 2 6 (100)	9 15 0 (,,) (96)
November	5 10 0	10 5 0 (100)	9 12 6 (,,) (96)
December	6 4 0	10 17 6 (100)	9 12 6 (,,) (89)
1935—					
January	8 1 0	13 5 0 (100)	11 10 0 To Hull (87)
February	6 7 0	11 7 6 (100)	11 12 6 (To Antwerp) (102)
March	6 4 0	11 15 0 (100)	11 0 0 To Hull/Antwerp (94)

* 3rd Week.

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Prices of castor seed in India have appreciated considerably during 1934-35 as compared with the preceding year. The quotation in April was Rs. 5 per cwt.; by the end of 1934 it had risen to Rs. 6/4/0. In January there was a precipitous rise to Rs. 8/1/0 but the price fell off again to Rs. 6/7/0 in February and Rs. 6/4/0 in March 1935. The parity was more favourable for Brazilian seed for the greater portion of the year 1934-35. In spite of this, imports from India into the United Kingdom increased. This shows the predominant position which Indian castor seed holds in the United Kingdom market.

The following table gives the area and yield of castor seed in India :—

Production of Castor Seed in India.

					Acreage (million acres).	Yield (thousand tons).
1929-30	..	..	..	..	1.29	116.0
1930-31	..	..	..	..	1.46	120.0
1931-32	..	..	..	..	1.58	146.0
1932-33	..	..	..	..	1.62	151.0
1933-34	..	..	..	..	1.53	143.0
1934-35	..	..	..	..	1.46	109.0

The acreage under castor seed declined only slightly in 1934-35 but the decline in yield was much larger.

MAGNESITE.

Magnesite is one of the three commodities which were specially brought to the notice of the Indian Delegation by producers in the Indian States for the purpose of obtaining preference in the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the production of magnesite in India :—

Production in India.

						Tons.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	24,406
1929	..	..	..	..	..	23,497
1930	..	..	..	..	..	16,523
1931	..	..	..	..	..	5,333
1932	..	..	..	..	..	13,864
1933	..	..	..	..	..	15,206
1934	..	..	..	..	..	14,975

Production of magnesite in India, after a continuous decline between 1928 and 1931, has been on the rise since the latter year. The recovery in production nearly synchronizes with the grant of preference. Production in 1934 has remained almost at the level of the previous year.

Figures of Indian exports of magnesite are available only since 1933-34, which are shown in the table below:—

	In cwt. (000).			
	1933-34.		1934-35.	
Total exports	73·4	69·3	
Exports to U. K.	47·9	58·3	
Exports to other countries	25·5	11·0	

The total exports from India declined from 73 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 69 thousand cwts. in the year under review. On the other hand the share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 48 thousand cwts. to 58 thousand cwts. in the same period, the increase in the percentage share being from 65 to 84. Trade with other countries declined from 25 thousand cwts. or 35 per cent. in 1933-34 to 11 thousand cwts. or 16 per cent. in the year under report.

The following table shows the imports of magnesite (dead-burnt and lightly calcined) into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of magnesite, dead-burnt and lightly calcined into the United Kingdom.

	Tons (000).			
	Total Imports.	From British India.	From Empire countries.	From Foreign countries.
1929	27·3	0·6	5·1	22·2
1930	18·9	0·4	1·8	17·1
1931	12·2	0·2	1·5	10·7
1932	10·1	1·1	2·1	8·0
1933	9·5	1·4	3·3	6·2
1934*	27·8	2·9	4·5	23·3

* Includes figures for crude magnesite.

Figures of total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 are not strictly comparable with those in the preceding years, as the figures of crude magnesite are also included in the total imports in the latest year. In the absence of comparable figures no conclusions can be drawn from the table.

SANDALWOOD OIL.

This is another of the three commodities which were specially brought to the notice of the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa by producers in the Indian States and the Delegation hoped that the preference would be of benefit to the States concerned.

The following table gives the exports of sandalwood oil from India :—

	To	To	To	
	Total Export. Gals.	United Kingdom. Gals.	Empire countries. Gals.	Foreign countries. Gals.
1928-29	..	18,670	5,492	6,196 12,474
1929-30	..	14,988	5,065	5,489 9,499
1930-31	..	8,724	1,084	1,564 7,160
1931-32	..	12,679	4,542	4,899 7,780
1932-33	..	6,267	3,046	3,557 2,710
1933-34	..	8,192	5,236	5,694 2,498
1934-35	..	9,376	5,222	6,166 3,210

Total exports of sandalwood oil from India increased in the year under review by one thousand gallons to 9 thousand gallons as compared with 1933-34. The share of the United Kingdom practically remained unchanged at 5 thousand gallons but that of the other Empire countries increased by about 500 gallons. The percentage of exports to United Kingdom declined from 64 to 56 in the same period. On the other hand the share of foreign countries rose from 2.5 thousand or 30 per cent. in 1933-34 to 3.2 thousand or 34 per cent. in the year under review.

GRANITE SETTS AND KERBS.

This is another item which was specially brought to the notice of the Indian Delegation by the producers in Indian States as being an article for which a preference might lead to the development of a new trade.

The position in 1934-35 would be seen from the figures of export given below. Separate figures of export of these articles are available only from 1933-34.

Granite setts and kerbs were not separately specified in the export trade returns of British India until 1933-34. The shipments during that year were as follows :—

	Tons (000).	Rs. (000).
Total Exports	10.1 3,08
To United Kingdom	10.1 3,05
To Other Empire Countries	3
<i>1934-35.</i>		
Total Exports	5.5 91.2
To U. K.	5.5 90.3
To Other Countries9

The United Kingdom has absorbed again the entire export of granite setts from India in 1934-35.

The following table shows the imports of granite setts and kerbs into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of Granite Setts and Kerbs into the United Kingdom.

	Total Imports.	From British India.	From Channel Islands.	From Empire countries.	From Norway.	Tons (000). From Foreign countries.
1929	..	117	..	7.9	8.8	80 108
1930	..	109	..	5.3	6.2	70 102
1931	..	112	3.6*	8.9	12.7	70 99
1932	..	52	1.9	5.5	8.0	29 44
1933	..	68.4	11.4	9.8	21.2	37.9 47.2
1934	..	82.4	3.4	10.1	13.5	59.6 68.9

* Figures relate to "Other British Countries" which for this year include India.

Total imports of granite setts into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 82 thousand tons as against 68 thousand in the preceding year. The share of India declined from 11 thousand tons or 17 per cent. in 1933 to 3 thousand tons or 4 per cent. in the year under report. Shipments from foreign countries on the other hand rose from 47 thousand tons or 69 per cent. in 1933 to 69 thousand tons or 84 per cent. in 1934.

GROUNDNUT.

Preference has been granted in the United Kingdom, the Federated Malay States and the British West Indies. The amount of preference in the United Kingdom is 10 per cent.

The following table gives the exports of groundnut from India:—

Statement showing the course of Indian export trade in groundnut enjoying preference.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Quantity Tons (000). 1934-35.
To U.K. ..	47.2	77.9	31.6 + (4.3)	52.8 + (5.2)	134.2 + (4.1)
Total all countries ..	601.2	672.0	433.0 + (9.8)	546.5 + (30.0)	511.2 + (36.6)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent exports from Kathiawar.

The total exports of groundnuts in 1934-35 amounted to 548 thousand tons as compared with 576 thousand tons in the preceding year and 443 thousand tons in 1932-33. The figures given above are inclusive of exports from Kathiawar ports since 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was 138 thousand tons in 1934-35 as against 58 thousand tons in the previous year. This figure includes a considerable number of 'for order' consignments but on the other hand the import statistics of the United Kingdom are generally larger than those recorded in the Indian accounts. This is probably due to the fact that consignments which are recorded in the Indian accounts in favour of other countries ultimately find their way to the United Kingdom and are registered there against India. It is difficult therefore to draw any correct conclusions from the export figures of groundnut and the examination has to be

confined to the statistics of imports as recorded in the United Kingdom accounts.

The following table gives imports of groundnut into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of groundnut into the United Kingdom.

			Total.	From India.	From Empire countries.	Tons (000). From Foreign countries.
1929	..	..	134·3	75·4	96·1	38·2
1930	..	..	115·2	45·0	82·8	32·4
1931	..	..	138·7	81·3	99·8	38·9
1932	..	..	96·8	57·6	85·6	11·2
1933	..	..	131·6	69·8	129·4	2·2
1934	..	..	112·7	72·5	112·5	0·2

The total imports of groundnut into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 113 thousand tons as compared with 132 thousand tons in 1933 or a decrease of 19 thousand tons. Imports from India amounted to 72½ thousand tons accounting for nearly 64 per cent. of the total imports. In 1933 the imports from India were 70 thousand tons or 53 per cent. Though other Empire countries still retain a large share of the import trade, supplies from foreign sources have been reduced to vanishing point. That greater progress has not been made by Indian groundnut in the United Kingdom market is due mainly to the competition which groundnut has to meet in the United Kingdom market from soyabean and cotton-seed. It will be seen from the table below that the imports of soyabean into the United Kingdom are of very considerable dimensions.

Soyabeans of non-Empire origin have since April 1935 been subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Imports into the United Kingdom of soyabean and soyabean oil.

				Tons (000). Soyabbeans.	Tons (000). Soyabean oil.
1928	..	..	..	192	25
1929	..	..	..	205	15
1930	..	..	..	91	25
1931	..	..	..	110	28
1932	..	..	..	161	27
1933	..	..	..	157	20
1934	..	..	..	177	11

Imports of cotton seed have also been on a consistently high level as the following table will show :—

Imports into the United Kingdom.

			Total imports.	Tons (000). From Egypt.	Tons (000). From India.
1929..	..	..	570	319	72
1930..	..	..	517	307	35
1931..	..	..	502	308	36
1932..	..	..	429	237	2
1933..	..	..	456	247	7
1934..	..	..	546	372	*

* Not available.

The following table gives the market quotations for groundnut (decorticated) in India and in the United Kingdom:—

Market quotations for groundnut (Decorticated).

			India.	United Kingdom.							
				Madras.		London and North Continental Ports.				Nigerian.	
				Groundnut Kernels M.D.	Per candy of 530 lbs.	Rs. A. F.	s. d.	(101)	10 3 (100)	12 1½ (100)	12 7½ (100)
1931,	January	..	..	..	25 8 0	10 4½	(101)		10 3 (100)	12 1½ (100)	
	April	..	..	..	28 0 0	12 3	(101)		12 1½ (100)	12 1½ (100)	
	July	..	..	..	31 8 0	..			12 7½ (100)		
	October	..	..	..	35 0 0	..			12 6 (100)		
1932,	January	..	..	..	39 0 0	14 9	(102)		14 6 (100)		
	February	..	..	..	48 0 0	17 3	(99)		17 6 (100)		
	March	..	..	..	45 0 0	17 10½	(103)		17 4½ (100)		
	April	..	..	..	41 0 0	16 4½	(102)		16 0 (100)		
	May	..	..	..	39 0 0	..			15 6 (100)		
	June	..	..	..	36 8 0	No sale			14 0 (100)		
	July	..	..	..	40 0 0	Not available			15 4½ (100)		
	August	..	..	..	38 8 0	..			15 3 (100)		
	September	..	..	..	34 0 0	13 9	(93)		14 10½ (100)		
	October	..	..	..	31 8 0	13 9	(102)		13 5½ (100)		
	November	..	..	..	32 4 0	13 1½	(101)		12 11½ (100)		
	December	..	..	..	31 8 0	13 0	(101)		12 10½ (100)		
1933,	January	..	..	..	31 0 0	13 4½	(101)		13 3 (100)		
	February	..	..	..	28 8 0	11 10½	(101)		11 9 (100)		
	March	..	..	..	24 8 0	11 3	(100)		11 3 (100)		
	April	..	..	..	27 0 0	10 9	(101)		10 7½ (100)		
	May	..	..	..	29 12 0	Not available			11 3 (100)		
	June	..	..	..	28 8 0	Do.			11 9 (100)		
	July	..	..	..	27 8 0	Do.			11 7½ (100)		
	August	..	..	..	26 0 0	10 4½	(97)		10 9 (100)		
	September	..	..	..	24 4 0	10 0	(98)		10 3 (100)		
	October	..	..	..	23 8 0	9 9	(101)		9 8½ (100)		
	November	..	..	..	22 8 0	9 7½	(100)		9 7½ (100)		
	December	..	..	..	21 4 0	9 3	(101)		9 2½ (100)		
1934,	January	..	..	..	20 8 0	8 10½	(101)		8 9 (100)		
	February	..	..	..	19 0 0	8 4½	(100)		8 4½ (100)		
	March	..	..	..	18 0 0	8 4½	(102)		8 3 (100)		
	April	..	..	..	19 8 0	8 3	(102)		8 1½ (100)		
	May	..	..	..	21 12 0	8 10½	(102)		8 9 (100)		
	June	..	..	..	20 12 0	8 7½	(102)		8 6 (100)		
	July	..	..	..	21 15 0	9 4½	(106)		8 10½ (100)		
	August	..	..	..	26 4 0	..			10 0 (100)		
	September	..	..	..	29 8 0	10 7½	(98)		10 9 (100)		
	October	..	..	..	27 0 0	10 6	(98)		10 9 (100)		
	November	..	..	..	29 0 0	10 9	(100)		10 9 (100)		
	December	..	..	..	30 8 0	11 9	(100)		11 9 (100)		
1935,	January	..	..	..	41 8 0	14 6	(97)		15 0 (100)		
	February	..	..	..	39 8 0	..			15 0½		
	March	..	..	..	38 4 0	..			13 10½		

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the Indian variety to be equal to 100.

Prices of groundnut in India have considerably increased during 1934-35 as compared with the preceding year. The quotation in April 1934 was Rs. 19-8-0. It rose steadily to Rs. 41-8-0 in January 1935. Prices receded in the next two months, the quotation in March being Rs. 38-4-0. Prices in the United Kingdom of both varieties of groundnut were also on the increase almost throughout the year. A decline, however, set in in the case of Coromandel (Indian) groundnut in March 1935. The parity was in favour of India in the first four months of 1934-35. In September and October it became slightly unfavourable but the position was remedied in the next two months. There was a set-back again for India in January 1935. Parity figures are not available for the last two months of the year. For a considerable portion of the year, therefore, it appears that parity was generally favourable to Indian groundnut as compared with that from Nigeria.

The following table gives the production of groundnut in shell in India and Senegal :—

Production of Groundnuts in shell.

	Area [acres (000)]			Yield [tons (000)].	
	India.	Senegal.		India.	Senegal.
1929-30	5,748	1,590
1930-31	6,579	1,245
1931-32	5,489	1,467
1932-33	7,409	1,507
1933-34	8,226	1,605
1934-35	5,760	(a)

(a) Not available.

Production during 1933-34 was higher than in the preceding year both in the case of India and Senegal. In 1934-35 the crop in India was considerably less than in 1933-34 amounting only to 1,869 thousand tons as compared with 3,330 thousand tons or a drop of 44 per cent. A large portion of the 1934-35 crop will be exported during 1935-36.

LEAD.

Preference has been granted on the exports of lead to the United Kingdom and of pig lead to Ceylon.

The following table gives the exports of pig lead from India:—

Exports of Lead, Pig.

Margin of Preference.	Unit of quantity. Cwt. (000)	Quantity.			Value Rs. (000).					
		1931-32.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
United Kingdom ..	.. 10% ad valorem.	783	964	1,090	786*	1,04,19	1,17,60	1,27,66	88,04*
Ceylon .. ..	.. 10% ad valorem.	,	44	33	31	30	588	3,98	3,58
									3,22	
Total of trade with countries—										
Granting preference		827	(82%) 997	(86%) 1,21	(66%) 816	1,10,07	1,21,58	1,31,24	91,26	
Not granting preference		468	(18%) 220	(14%) 181	(34%) 413	63,21	26,01	20,50	44,69	
Grand total		1,295	1,217	1,302	1,229	1,73,28	1,47,59	1,51,74	1,35,95	

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent percentages of total.

*Inclusive of 40,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,42,000 shipped to the U. K. "for orders".

The share of Ceylon is comparatively insignificant. The total exports of pig lead from India in 1934-35 amounted to 1,229 thousand cwts. as compared with 1,302 thousand cwts. in 1933-34. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 1,090 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 786 thousand cwts. in the year under report. As a result of this, the percentage share of the countries granting preference contracted from 86 in 1933-34 to 66 in 1934-35. Shipments to countries not granting preference increased from 181 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 413 thousand cwts. in 1934-35, the increase in the percentage share being from 14 to 34. India has thus exported less to the United Kingdom market, foreign countries absorbing a much larger proportion of her exports.

The following table gives the imports of pig lead into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of pig lead into the United Kingdom.

	Total imports.	Tons (000).		
		From British India.	From Empire countries.	From Foreign countries.
1929	292	53	190
1930	327	62	209
1931	299	49	198
1932	262	44	229
1933	282	55	271
1934	313	42	282
				31

NOTE.—The United Kingdom imports include figures of transit trade which is considerable in the case of pig lead.

Total imports into the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 313 thousand tons as compared with 282 thousand tons in 1933. India's share, however, declined from 55 thousand tons or 20 per cent. of the total imports to 42 thousand tons or 13 per cent. of the total trade. The share of Empire countries excluding India increased in the same period by 24 thousand tons. Consignments from foreign countries also rose considerably from 11 thousand tons in 1933 to 31 thousand tons in the year under report.

The following table shows the market quotations for lead in the United Kingdom.

Market quotations for Lead, Pig.

	United Kingdom:									
	Spanish or soft foreign.					United Kingdom.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1932, January	14	7	6 (90)	16 0 0 (100)
							to			
							14	10	0 (91)	
February	14	18	9 (88)	17 0 0 (100)
							to			
							15	0	0 (88)	
March	12	3	0 (86)	14 5 0 (100)
							to			
							12	5	0 (86)	

Market Quotations for Lead, Pig—contd.

			United Kingdom.		
			Spanish or soft foreign.		United Kingdom.
			£	s.	d.
1932, April	..	..	..	11	5 0 (85)
			to	13	5 0 (100)
			11 12 6 (88)		
May	..	..	..	9 15 0 (83)	11 15 0 (100)
			to	10 5 0 (87)	
			10 5 0 (87)		
June	..	..	..	9 13 9 (84)	11 10 0 (100)
			to	9 16 3 (85)	
July	..	..	..	10 5 0 (85)	12 0 0 (100)
			to	10 7 6 (86)	
			10 7 6 (86)		
August	..	..	..	12 0 0 (87)	13 15 0 (100)
			to	12 1 3 (88)	
			12 1 3 (88)		
September	..	—	—	12 17 6 (87)	14 15 0 (100)
			to	13 0 0 (88)	
			13 0 0 (88)		
October	..	..	..	11 15 0 (87)	13 10 0 (100)
			to	12 0 0 (89)	
			12 0 0 (89)		
November	..	..	..	11 13 9 (88)	13 5 0 (100)
			to	12 0 0 (91)	
			12 0 0 (91)		
December	..	..	..	11 0 0 (89)	12 10 0 (100)
			to	11 2 6 (89)	
			11 2 6 (89)		
1933, January	—	—	—	10 8 9 (87)	12 0 0 (100)
			to	10 13 9 (89)	
			10 13 9 (89)		
February	—	—	—	10 11 3 (88)	12 0 0 (100)
			to	10 12 6 (89)	
			10 12 6 (89)		
March	—	—	—	10 13 9 (89)	12 0 0 (100)
			to	10 16 3 (90)	
			10 16 3 (90)		
April	—	—	—	11 1 3 (88)	12 10 0 (100)
			to	11 3 9 (89)	
			11 3 9 (89)		
May	—	—	—	12 7 6 (90)	13 15 0 (100)
			to	12 11 3 (91)	
			12 11 3 (91)		
June	—	—	—	13 5 0 (90)	14 15 0 (100)
			to	13 11 3 (92)	
			13 11 3 (92)		
July	—	—	—	13 6 3 (90)	14 15 0 (100)
			to	13 8 9 (91)	
			13 8 9 (91)		
August	—	—	—	12 2 6 (90)	13 10 0 (100)
			to	12 6 3 (91)	
			12 6 3 (91)		

Market Quotations for Leads, Pig—concl'd.

United Kingdom.

						Spanish or soft foreign.	United Kingdom,
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933, September	..	..	..	..	..	12 0 0 (89)	13 10 0 (100)
						to 12 3 9 (90)	
October	..	..	..	..	..	11 18 0 (90)	13 5 0 (100)
						to 12 1 3 (91)	
November	..	..	..	..	..	11 8 0 (90)	12 15 0 (100)
						to 11 12 6 (91)	
December	..	..	..	..	..	11 5 0 (90)	12 10 0 (100)
						to 11 6 3 (90)	
1934, January	..	..	..	..	..	11 11 3 (89)	13 0 0 (100)
						to 11 13 9 (90)	
February	..	..	..	..	..	11 15 0 (90)	13 0 0 (100)
						to 11 17 6 (91)	
March	..	..	..	..	..	11 12 6 (90)	13 0 0 (100)
						to 11 17 6 (92)	
April	..	..	..	..	..	11 7 6 (90)	12 15 0 (100)
						to 11 13 9 (92)	
May	..	..	..	..	..	11 0 0 (90)	12 6 0 (100)
						to 11 5 0 (92)	
June	..	..	..	..	..	11 0 0 (86)	12 15 0 (100)
						to 11 2 6 (87)	
July	..	..	..	..	..	10 17 0 (85)	12 16 0 (100)
						to 11 1 3 (89)	
August	..	..	..	..	..	10 13 9 (85)	12 10 0 (100)
September	..	..	..	..	..	10 11 3 (84)	12 10 0 (100)
October	..	..	..	..	..	10 17 6 (85)	12 15 0 (100)
November	..	..	..	..	..	10 13 9 (83)	12 15 0 (100)
December	..	..	..	..	..	10 6 3 (83)	12 10 0 (100)
						to 10 12 6 (85)	
1935, January	..	..	..	..	..	10 2 0 (81)	12 10 0 (100)
						to 10 8 0 (84)	
February	..	..	..	..	..	10 5 0 (84)	12 5 0 (100)
						to 10 11 3 (86)	
March	..	..	..	..	..	11 17 6 (85)	14 0 0 (100)
						to 12 0 0 (86)	

N.B.—Figures in brackets represent parities assuming the price of the U. K. variety to be equal to 100.

Prices of the Spanish variety were generally on the decline from April 1934 to January 1935. In the last two months of the year, however, prices rose rapidly, the quotation in March 1935 being higher than in April 1934. The quotation for the other variety fluctuated between £12-5-0 and £12-15-0 in the first eleven months of the year. In March 1935, however, the quotation rose to £14.

The following table gives the production of lead in the chief supplying countries :—

Production of Lead.

Year.	Total Production of the world.	India. (a)	Australia.	Spain.	Germany.	Metric tons (000).	
						Caribbean (Mexico).	United States.
1928	..	1,762	79.6	157.6	181.0	87.0	215.5
1929	..	1,823	81.5	180.4	142.8	97.9	229.8
1930	..	1,689	81.0	171.2	123.3	110.8	231.2
1931	..	1,405	76.0	152.9	109.6	101.3	207.8
1932	..	1,150	72.3	189.3	105.4	95.2	130.3
1933*	..	1,160	73.2	209.4	86.6	116.6	120.6

* Estimated.

(a) Including the lead content of the lead, silver and gold bullion exported.

A 10 per cent. preference is admissible in the United Kingdom on other sorts of lead also. Indian exports under this category during the last four years were as follows :—

		1931-32. Cwt. (000).	1932-33. Cwt. (000).	1933-34. Cwt. (000).	1934-35. Cwt. (000).
To U. K.	8.2	15.1	22.2
To other countries	18.5	17.4	19.1
Total exports	26.7	32.5	41.3

The total exports from India under this item declined from 41 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 27 thousand cwts. in the year under report. The share of the United Kingdom contracted much more in proportion from 22 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 7 thousand cwts. in 1934-35. The share of other countries remained steady at 19 thousand cwts.

LAC.

There is no preference on this item which is allowed free entry in the United Kingdom ; but the synthetic substitutes for lac are subject to duty. Preference is thus granted to natural lac as against the competing substitutes.

The following table gives the exports of shellac, seedlac and sticklac.

Exports of shell, stick and seed lac.

		Total Exports.	U. K.	All Empire countries.	U. S. A.	Cwt. (000). All foreign countries.
1928-29	..	650	146	156	322	494
1929-30	..	574	129	140	280	434
1930-31	..	477	106	117	193	360
1931-32	..	414	93	100	178	315
1932-33	..	387	93	103	150	284
1933-34	..	688	321	331	212	357
1934-35	..	526	224	236	149	290

The total exports of lac from India in 1934-35 amounted to 526 thousand cwts. a decline of 162 thousand cwts. or 24 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The figure, however, is higher than in 1932-33 and the two earlier years. The share of the United Kingdom in the year under review was 224 thousand cwts. or 43 per cent. of the total exports. The share of that country in 1933-34 was 321 thousand cwts. or 47 per cent. The value of these figures is vitiated by the fact that Lac has been in recent times the subject of a large scale gamble on the London commodity market.

The following table gives the imports of shellac, seedlac and sticklac into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of shellac, seedlac and sticklac in to the United Kingdom.

		Total Imports.	India.	Straits Settlements and dependencies in Labuan.	All Empire Countries.	Germany.	Nether-lands.	Cwts (000) All Foreign Countries.
1929	..	157	146	0·91	147	3·2	1·0	10·0
1930	..	142	133	0·60	134	1·4	0·9	7·9
1931	..	120	117	0·07	137	1·3	0·6	9·9
1932	..	108	105	0·05	106	1·4	0·1	2·2
1933	..	171	167	..	167	1·8	0·5	2·7
1934	..	440	436	..	436	..	..	4·0

It will be seen that the import figures, as recorded in the United Kingdom accounts against India, are consistently larger than the Indian export figures except in the year 1933. This is probably due to some extent to the re-export and transit trade in lac carried on in the United Kingdom. Further, as was noted in last year's report there were very heavy exports of lac from India amounting to 167,000 cwts. which were included in the Indian returns in 1933-34 but appeared in the United Kingdom returns for 1934. The total imports into the United Kingdom rose very considerably in 1934 amounting to 440 thousand cwts. as against 171 thousand cwts. in 1933. India's share of this trade was 436 thousand cwts. as against 167 thousand cwts. in 1933. The large increase in the imports into the United Kingdom was due mainly to the speculation in shellac and the alleged "corner" in that article in the London market.

The following table gives the market quotations for lac in India and the United Kingdom :—

Market Quotations for shellac.

1932—						India Calcutta T. N. (Per B. Md.)	United Kingdom T. N. Orange. (Per cwt.)
						Rs. A. P.	s. d.
January	..	..	..	..	..	26 0 0	70 0
February	..	..	..	..	..	26 8 0	70 0
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	23 8 0	65 0
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	18 8 0	60 0
May	..	..	..	..	..	17 8 0	56 0
June	..	..	..	..	..	17 0 0	54 0

Market Quotations for Shellac—contd.

					India Calcutta T. N. (Per B. Md.)	United Kingdom T. N. Orange. (Per cwt.)
					Rs. A. P.	s. d.
1932— <i>contd.</i>						
July	..	..	..	..	19 8 0	57 0
August	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	66 0
September	..	..	..	..	22 8 0	64 0
October	..	..	..	..	20 8 0	57 6
November	..	..	..	..	20 8 0	57 6
December	..	..	..	..	20 8 0	56 0
1933—						
January	..	..	..	..	19 0 0	55 0
February	..	..	..	..	18 8 0	55 0
March	..	..	..	..	19 0 0	52 0
April	..	..	..	..	18 8 0	50 0
May	..	..	..	..	22 8 0	60 0
June	..	..	..	..	23 8 0	60 0
July	..	..	..	..	24 8 0	64 6
August	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	65 0
September	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	59/- to 64/-
October	..	..	..	..	23 0 0	62/- to 67/-
November	..	..	..	..	34 8 0	73/- to 78/-
December	..	..	..	..
1934—						
January	..	..	..	..	43 0 0	93/- to 98/-
February	..	..	..	..	42 0 0	89/- to 94/-
March	..	..	..	..	39 0 0	87/6 to 92/6
April	..	..	..	..	39 0 0	96/- to 101/-
May	..	..	..	..	53 8 0	114/- to 119/-
June	..	..	..	..	49 0 0	107/6 to 112/6
July	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	98/- to 103/-
August	..	..	..	..	41 0 0	95/- to 100/-
September	..	..	..	..	46 0 0	94/- to 99/-
October	..	..	..	..	43 0 0	93/- to 98/6
November	..	..	..	..	41 8 0	84/- to 89/-
December	..	..	..	..	42 0 0	83/- to 88/-
1935—						
January	..	..	..	..	38 0 0	72/- to 77/-
February	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	70/- to 72/6
March	..	..	..	..	23 0 0	50/- to 55/-

The price of shellac in Calcutta was Rs. 39 per maund in April 1934. Next month it rose to Rs. 53-8-0 which was the highest figure of the year. Prices declined in the next three months bringing down the quotation to Rs. 41 in August. There was a revival in the next month which took the quotation to

Rs. 46. But from October onwards prices declined at first slowly but at the end of the year in a precipitous manner, the quotation in March being Rs. 23. Prices in the United Kingdom were on a high level from April to about June. In the next three months they were steady round about 95 shillings to 100 shillings. From October prices were consistently on the downward grade the quotation reached in March 1935 being 50 to 55 shillings. Thus, speculation seems to have maintained the prices in the first nine months of 1934 but in the last three months of 1934, and especially, in the first three months of 1935 prices fell to a large extent. The speculative bubble burst towards the end of 1934.

MYROBALANS.

There is no direct preference on this article which is admitted free into the United Kingdom irrespective of origin ; but there is a duty on other tanning materials imported from non-Empire sources. India has a practical monopoly of myrobalan imports, more than 99 per cent. of the United Kingdom requirements being supplied by her. The four main tanning substances, imports of which are considerable in the United Kingdom, are chestnut extract, quebracho extract, myrobalans and wattle-bark. It is very difficult to determine to what extent these extracts and substances are in competition with each other. Each has its special characteristics and the demand is apt to vary with the variations in demand for the different kinds of leather. Substitution of one kind of material for another is however possible to some extent. Chestnuts and quebracho extracts come from non-Empire sources, whereas wattle-bark comes mainly from South Africa and to a much smaller degree from Kenya.

Myrobalans come almost wholly from India. The United Kingdom tanners have been agitating for the removal of the duty on certain tanning materials on the ground that they were not in competition with Indian myrobalans. The duty on sumach was removed in May 1934 and quebracho extract was put on the free list in April 1935 with the consent of the Government of India who were satisfied that the indirect preference to myrobalans was not thereby affected.

The following table gives the exports of myrobalans from India :—

Exports of myrobalans from British India.

				Total Exports.	To United Kingdom.	To Empire Countries.	Cwts. (000's). To Foreign Countries.
1928-29	..	..	..	1,231	535	551	680
1929-30	..	..	..	1,236	514	539	697
1930-31	..	..	..	1,304	637	655	649
1931-32	..	..	..	1,271	691	711	560
1932-33	..	..	..	1,062	494	518	544
1933-34	..	..	..	1,237	598	629	608
1934-35	..	..	..	1,356	670	701	655

The total exports of myrobalans during 1934-35 amounted to 1,356 thousand cwts. as compared with 1,237 thousand cwts. in 1933-34. The shipments during the year under review are the largest in the series. The United Kingdom took 598 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 or 48 per cent. of the total

exports. In the year under review shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 670 thousand cwts. or about 49 per cent. Exports to foreign countries also showed an increase from 608 thousand cwts. in 1933-34 to 655 thousand cwts. in 1934-35. The percentage, however, dropped from 49 to 48. The relative position of the United Kingdom and foreign countries remained practically the same as in the previous year though the trade has been at a larger figure in both cases.

The following table gives the imports of myrobalans into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of myrobalans into the United Kingdom.

						Cwts. (000).
			Total Imports.	From British India.	From Empire countries.	From Foreign countries.
1929	"	"	..	407	406	1
1930	"	"	..	603	602	1
1931	"	"	..	577	574	3
1932	"	"	..	614	614	..
1933	"	"	..	595	595	1
1934	"	"	..	673	672	1

As has been remarked above, nearly all the imports into the United Kingdom come from India. There has been a considerable increase in the shipments from India to the United Kingdom amounting to 672 thousand cwts. as against 595 thousand cwts. in 1933. It would be more interesting, however, to compare the imports of tanning substances of all sorts (excluding tanning extracts, liquid or solid) into the United Kingdom with the imports of myrobalans :—

Imports of tanning substances (excluding tanning extracts, solid or liquid) into the United Kingdom.

	All sorts.		Myrobalans.
	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)	
1931	..	1,293·0	877·3 (45)
1932	..	1,277·1	613·7 (48)
1933	..	1,271·4	698·1 (47)
1934	..	1,197·0	673·9 (50)

N.B.— Figures in brackets represent percentage of total.

Imports of myrobalans were 47 per cent. of the total quantity of tanning substances imported into the United Kingdom in 1933. In 1934, they rose to 56 per cent. which was a considerable advance over the previous year. It is clear therefore that myrobalans improved their position in the tanning material group in the year under review.

The following table gives the market quotations for myrobalans in the United Kingdom:—

Market quotations for myrobalans.

	Quotation in the U. K.					
	Bombay.		Jubbulpore.		Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
	Per cwt.	s. d.	Per cwt.	s. d.		
1932—						
January	8 3
February	7 9
March	8 3	7 9
April	8 0	7 9
May	8 0	7 9
June	7 9	7 6
July	8 0	7 9
August	8 3	8 0
September	8 4½	7 9
October	8 3	7 9
November	8 3	7 9
December	8 0	7 6
1933—						
January	7 9
February	7 3
March	7 0
April	7 0
May	7 3
June	7 3
July	8 0
August	7 6
September	7 6
October	7 0
November	6 9
December	6 9
1934—						
January	7 3
February	7 3
March	7 3
April	7 3
May	No Quotations.
June	No Quotations.
July	No Quotations.
August	No Quotations.
September	No Quotations.
October	No Quotations.
November	No Quotations.
December	No Quotations.
1935—						
January	5 4½
February	5 4½
March	5 4½

Prices of myrobalans in April 1934 were the same as in the preceding few months. There were no quotations from May to November. In December

the price of both varieties sharply declined. From 7sh. 3d. and 6sh. 9d. in April 1934 they receded to 5sh. 4½d. and 5sh. 1½d. in December 1934. Prices remained at this level in the next three months. On the whole, prices were much lower in the last four months of the year.

BROKEN RICE.

No preference has been granted by the United Kingdom on broken rice but exemption from duty, irrespective of origin, was secured for this commodity. The reasons for this step have been explained in last year's report.

The following table gives the exports of broken rice from India :—

Exports of broken rice from British India.

			Total Exports.	To United Kingdom.	To Empire countries.	Cwt. (000). To Foreign countries.
1928-29	557	176	442 115
1929-30	1,592	367	888 704
1930-31	2,384	507	1,451 933
1931-32	1,729	424	847 882
1932-33	1,577	674	913 664
1933-34	1,672	551	830 842
1934-35	1,020	523*	616* 374

* Inclusive of 100 cwt. shipped to the U. K. "For orders".

The total exports from India in 1934-35 amounted to 1,020 thousand cwt.s. as compared with 1,672 thousand cwt.s. in 1933-34. Exports during the year under review have thus greatly contracted. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 523 thousand cwt.s. in 1934-35 as compared with 551 thousand cwt.s. in the previous year. The percentage share of the United Kingdom, however, showed an increase of 18 points to 51. On the other hand, the shipments to foreign countries contracted from 842 thousand cwt.s. in 1933-34 to 374 thousand cwt.s. in the year under report.

The following table gives the imports of broken rice into the United Kingdom :

Imports of broken rice into the United Kingdom.

			Total imports.	From British India.	From Empire countries.	Cwt. (000). From Foreign countries.
1929	1,000	304	331 669
1930	1,001	558	559 412
1931	959	433	433 526
1932	960	616	624 236
1933	1,067	705	716 351
1934	1,196	492	514 682

The total imports of broken rice into the United Kingdom in 1934, amounted to 1,196 thousand cwts. as compared with 1,067 thousand cwts. in the previous year and 860 thousand cwts. in 1932. India's share in the year under review amounted to 492 thousand cwts. as against 705 thousand cwts. and 616 thousand cwts. in the preceding two years. India's percentage share has been declining in the last three years being 72 in 1932, 66 in 1933 and only 41 in 1934. On the other hand, the share of foreign countries has gone up consistently in the same period from 236 thousand cwts. or 27 per cent. in 1932 to 682 thousand cwts. or 57 per cent. in 1934.

MICA.

No preference has been secured on this item. India supplies about 81 per cent. of the United Kingdom requirements and other Empire countries about 10 per cent. The imports of mica of foreign origin into the United Kingdom must be less than the remaining 10 per cent., since imports of Indian mica from Continental stocks would be classified in the British trade return as imports from the country from which the stocks were drawn.

The following table gives the exports of mica from India :

Exports of mica from British India.

	Tons (000).				Rs. (000).			
	Total Exports.	To U. K.	To Empire count- tries.	To Foreign count-tires.	Total Exports.	To U. K.	To Empire count- tries.	To Foreign count- tries.
1928-29	..	—	4.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	90,47	42,91
1929-30	5.7	2.1	2.2	3.5	1,03,08	42,59
1930-31	3.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	67,59	34,63
1931-32	2.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	39,36	21,55
1932-33	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	31,52	18,07
1933-34	3.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	44,74	24,38
1934-35	5.2	1.6	1.6	3.6	69,07	35,02
							35,35	33,72

Consignments from India during 1934-35 increased very considerably amounting to 5.2 thousand tons as against 3.2 thousand tons in the preceding year. The trade has greatly revived in the year under review and has almost reached the pre-depression level. The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 1.6 thousand tons in 1934-35 as compared with 1.2 thousand tons in the previous year. The percentage share, however, has dropped to 31 as against 37 in 1933-34. In other words, consignments to foreign countries from India increased in a larger proportion than those to the United Kingdom. Shipments to foreign countries in 1932-33 were 1.1 thousand tons. In 1933-34, they rose to 2 thousand tons and in the year under review they went up still further to 3.6 thousand tons. The percentage share of exports to foreign countries in the same period increased from 55 to 69.

The following table gives the imports of mica slabs and splittings, into the United Kingdom :

Imports of mica slabs and splittings into the U. K.

	Tons (000).				£(000).					
	Total Imports.	From Br. India.	From Empire coun- tries.	From Foreign coun- tries.	Total Imports.	From Br. India.	From Empire coun- tries.	From Foreign coun- tries.		
1929	2.4	1.9	2.1	0.3	433	328	395	38
1930	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.2	360	265	324	36
1931	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.1	231	177	201	30
1932	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	162	141	144	18
1933	1.24	1.02	1.04	0.2	206	168	173	33
1934	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.2	290	230	245	45

The United Kingdom purchases in 1934 were considerably larger than the previous year amounting to 1,700 tons as compared with 1,240 tons in 1933. India supplied 1,400 tons out of this as compared with 1,020 tons in the previous year. India's percentage share, however, remained unchanged at 82. The share of other Empire countries has gone up from 20 tons in 1933 to 100 tons in 1934. The share of foreign countries has remained at 200 tons as in the previous year.

INDIAN HEMP.

According to the Indian Delegation Indian hemp is sold in the United Kingdom market in competition mainly with "Cannabis sativa" (European or true hemp). There are two varieties of the latter, namely, a Russian type used for rope manufacture and the other an Italian type used for spinning for production of fabrics. It is the former type which is in competition with the Indian variety, but as it was not found possible to distinguish between the two types of European hemp one of them competitive and the other not, the Delegation thought it desirable to secure the removal of duty on Indian hemp, "Cannabis sativa" being already on the free list. They were led to the decision also by a desire to assist the important entrepot trade with the United Kingdom in this article which had grown up in some of the Continental centres.

The extent of this entrepot trade is not known but the trade in Indian hemp may be studied from the following statistics.

The following table gives the exports of hemp raw from India :

Exports of Hemp, raw from India.

	Tons (000).					
	Total.	United Kingdom.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.		
1930-31	14.6	1.7	1.7	12.9
1931-32	11.2	1.6	1.6	9.6
1932-33	14.0	4.0	4.0	10.0
1933-34	19.4	4.2	4.3	15.1
1934-35	21.9	5.7	6.1	15.8

The total exports of Indian hemp amounted to 21.9 thousand tons in 1934-35 as compared with 19.4 thousand tons in the preceding year and 14 thousand tons in 1932-33. Thus, there has been a considerable increase in the total exports in the last three years. Exports to the United Kingdom have also shown considerable improvement being 5.7 thousand tons in the year under review or 26 per cent. as against 4.2 thousand tons or 22 per cent. in 1933-34. Exports to foreign countries have remained, more or less, at the same figure in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. The percentage share, however, has dropped from 78 to 72 per cent. Thus, there has been an increase of India's trade with the United Kingdom and this has not been at the cost of India's exports to foreign countries.

The following table gives the imports into the United Kingdom of hemp—not dressed, dressed and tow or codilla.

Imports of hemp, not dressed, dressed and tow or codilla into the United Kingdom.

					Tons (000).			
					Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1930	.	..	..	..	83	3.9	15	68
1931	..	..	..	..	85	1.8	14	71
1932	..	..	..	..	65	3.4	24	41
1933	..	..	..	..	74.5	4.0	27.5	47.0
1934	..	..	..	..	90.7	4.7	33.9	56.8

The total imports of hemp into the United Kingdom during the year under review amounted to 90.7 thousand tons as compared with 74.5 thousand tons in the preceding year or an increase of 16 thousand tons. India's share in 1934 amounted to 4.7 thousand tons as against 4 thousand tons in 1933. The percentage share, however, remained unchanged at 5 per cent. in both years. Similarly imports from Empire countries and foreign countries increased during 1934, but the percentage share remained unaffected in each case. In fact, there has been no change in the relative shares of any of the groups during 1934 as compared with the previous year. It will thus be seen that India has maintained her position in the United Kingdom market as a result of the new arrangement.

Market quotations (per ton) for Indian hemp.

United Kingdom.

1932.	Sunn.			New Zealand.			Manila. "J" Grade.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
January	14	0	0	(100)	18	0	0	(128)	19	15	0	(110)
				to				to							
				18	0	0	(100)	20	10	0	(114)				
February	Do.				17	0	0	(121)				Do.
								to							
								19	0	0	(106)				
March	Do.				Do.				19	0	0	(106)

United Kingdom.

	Sunn.	New Zealand.	Manila. "J" Grade.
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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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1932—contd.

April	11 0 0 (100)	17 0 0 (109)
				to	to		
				14 10 0 (100)	19 0 0 (130)	18 5 0 (126)	
May	13 0 0 (100)	15 0 0 (115)	17 5 0 (97)	
				to	to		
				17 15 0 (100)	16 0 0 (90)		
				13 0 0 (100)	14 0 0 (108)	17 10 0 (103)	
June ..	..	..	..	to	to		
				13 0 0 (100)	15 0 0 (88)	..	
				17 0 0 (100)	Do.	19 5 0 (113)	
July ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.		
				12 0 0 (100)	14 10 0 (121)	19 0 0 (115)	
August ..	..	..	..	to	to		
				16 10 0 (100)	16 0 0 (97)		
September ..	..	..	..	13 0 0 (100)	13 10 0 (104)	Do.	(112)
				to	to		
				17 0 0 (100)	14 10 0 (85)		
October ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	18 15 0 (110)	
November ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	18 10 0 (109)	
December ..	..	..	..	13 0 0 (100)	Do.	(104) Do.	(103)
				to	to		
				18 0 0 (100)	Do.	(81) ..	..
1933.	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	..	..	..	15 0 0 (100)	14 0 0 (93)	17 10 0 (92)	
				to	to	..	
				19 0 0 (100)	14 10 0 (76)		
February ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	16 5 0 (86)	
March ..	..	..	..	15 0 0 (100)	11 10 0 (77)	15 0 0 (81)	
				to	to		
				18 10 0 (100)	13 10 0 (73)	..	
April ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	14 15 0 (80)	
May ..	..	..	..	Do.	11 5 0 (75)	16 10 0 (89)	
				to			
				12 10 0 (68)			
June ..	..	..	..	17 0 0 (100)	12 10 0 (74)	16 10 0 (77)	
				to	to		
				21 10 0 (100)	13 10 0 (63)		
July ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	16 15 0 (78)	
August ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	16 0 0 (74)	
September ..	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	15 10 0 (72)	
October ..	..	..	..	15 0 0 (100)	13 5 0 (88)	15 5 0 (71)	
				to	to		
				21 10 0 (100)	14 10 0 (67)		

United Kingdom.

			Sunn.	New Zealand.	Manila, "J" Grade.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933—contd.					
November	..	..	.. 14 10 0 (100) to 21 0 0 (100)	14 0 0 (97) to 15 0 0 (71)	14 15 0 (70)
December	..	..	.. 11 5 0 (100) to 19 0 0 (100)	13 0 0 (116) to 15 0 0 (79)	14 15 0 (78)
	1934.				
January	..	..	.. 12 0 0 (100) to 19 10 0 (100)	12 10 0 (104) to 14 10 0 (74)	15 10 0 (79)
February	..	..	.. 14 10 0 (100) to 24 0 0 (100)	Do. to Do.	15 10 0 (65)
March	..	..	.. 13 0 0 (100) to 22 10 0 (100)	13 0 0 (100) to 15 0 0 (67)	15 0 0 (67)
April	..	..	.. 13 0 0 (100) to 22 10 0 (100)	13 0 0 (100) to 15 0 0 (67)	15 0 0 (67)
May	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	14 15 0 (66)
June	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	14 10 0 (64)
July	..	..	.. Do.	12 10 0 (96) 15 10 0 (69)	Do.
August	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	Do.
September	..	..	.. Do.	12 10 0 (96) 15 10 0 (69)	14 15 0 (66)
October	..	..	.. 13 0 0 (100) to .. 22 10 0 (100)	12 10 0 (96) to 15 10 0 (69)	14 10 0 (64)
November	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	Do.
December	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	15 0 0 (67)
	1935.				
January	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	14 15 0 (66)
February	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	Do.
March	..	..	.. Do.	Do.	Do.

Prices of hemp in London have, on the whole, remained steady throughout 1934-35. The maximum quotation of New Zealand hemp has undergone a slight decline. It is not possible, however, from these data to draw any definite conclusion regarding the relative position of India in the United Kingdom market in respect of prices.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(a) Fresh.

Ceylon and Seychelles among the Empire countries have granted preference on fresh fruits and vegetables exported from India. The trade with Seychelles is very small in total value.

Indian exports to Ceylon consist mainly of onions which are admitted duty-free into that country along with currants and potatoes. Separate figures of exports of the last two items are not available as they are recorded undistinguished under other sorts of fresh fruits and vegetables. The share of Ceylon in Indian exports of this article is shown in the following table:

	Rs. (000).						
1931-32	4,41
1932-33	4,54
1933-34	3,85
1934-35	4,45

Share of Seychelles in 1934-35 is Rs. 8,000.

(b) Dried, Salted or Preserved.

The principal Empire customers which allow preference to Indian goods in this class, are Ceylon and Fiji. Figures of Indian exports in this class are shown in the following table:

Exports of Fruits and Vegetables, Dried, etc.

Margin of preference, quan-	Unit of quantity,	Quantity.			Value.		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32. Rs.(000).	1932-33. Rs.(000).
Ceylon	10% ad val.	Tons (000).	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.3	2,34
Fiji	*20% ad val.	"	.04	.05	.07	..	2,37
						3	3,84
						6	2,26
Total of trade with countries—							
Granting preference	..	..	2.04	2.25	2.67	3.3	2,37
Not granting preference	..	..	8.26	7.55	10.13	11.8	54.44
Grand Total	..	..	10.3	9.8	12.8	15.1	56.81
							36.47
							69.57
							79.80

*The margin of preference is 20 per cent. in the case of dried fruits and 15 per cent. in others.

Total Indian exports in this class has increased by 18% from about 13 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 15 thousand tons in 1934-35. Exports to countries granting preference rose from 2,670 tons or 21 per cent. in 1933-34 to 3,300 tons or 22 per cent. in the year under report. The relative position of the trade with foreign countries also showed very little change in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. These countries accounted for nearly 79 per cent. of the total trade, the actual shipments however increasing from 10·1 thousand cwts. to 11·8 thousand cwts.

Imports of articles in this class into Ceylon are shown in the table below:

Imports of dried, salted and preserved fruits and vegetables into Ceylon.

Year.						Tons (000).		
	Total Imports.		From British India.	From Empire countries.	From Foreign countries.			
1930	1·0	0·75	0·98	0·02
1931	1·1	0·75	1·00	0·1
1932	1·1	0·95	1·08	0·02
1933	0·95	0·43	0·6	0·35
1934	1·2	0·33	0·6	0·6

The total imports into Ceylon during 1934 amounted to 1,200 tons as compared with 950 tons in 1933. India's share in the trade however declined from 430 tons or 45 per cent. in 1933 to 330 tons or 27 per cent. in 1934. The share of the other Empire countries excluding India increased from 170 tons to 270 tons in the same period. Consignments from foreign countries which accounted for 350 tons or 37 per cent. in 1933 rose to 600 tons or 50 per cent. in 1934. India has therefore lost ground in this market in comparison both with other Empire countries and foreign countries.

IRON AND STEEL.

Ten per cent. *ad valorem* preferences has been granted on certain kinds of iron and steel in Ceylon, the most notable exceptions being pig iron and scrap iron for remanufacture. A similar preference is obtainable in Seychelles also. The share of the latter country in this trade, however, is so small as to be practically negligible.

The following table gives the exports from India of iron and steel excluding ores, pig iron and old iron for remanufacture:

Exports of Iron and Steel (excluding ores, pig and old for remanufacture).

Margin of preference.	Quantity in tons.			Value in Rs. (000)			
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Ceylon 10% ad val	28	27	4	9	5	5	1
Seychelles 10% ad val	1	6	..	2	0.3	2	..
Total of trade with countries—							
Granting preference	29	32	4	11	5.3	7	1
Not granting preference	14,730	29,694	47,274	1,267	820.7	16,78	21,68
Grand Total	14,759	29,726	47,278	1,278	826	16,85	21,69
							1,93

Total Indian exports⁸ of these articles declined from 47 thousand tons in 1933-34 to only 1 thousand tons in 1934-35. This drop is explained by the fact that there were no exports in 1934-35 of bars and channels and steel bars, which are the only important items in this class. It is unnecessary to consider the relative position of the Empire countries in this insignificant amount of total exports.

PERFUMERY.

Preference to imports of Indian origin has been granted in Ceylon, British Malaya and Mauritius. Figures of Indian exports are shown in the tab below:—

Exports of Perfumery.

	Margin of preference.	Value.			
		1931-32. R. (000)	1932-33. R. (000)	1933-34. R. (000)	1934-5 R. (000)
Ceylon ..	.. 10% ad val	..	33	29	94
F. M. States ..	.. 25% ad val	..	5	4	4
Mauritius ..	.. 11% ad val	..	2	5	2
Total of trade with countries—					
Granting preference ..	..	..	40	38	100
Not granting preference ..	..	..	1,03	1,03	1,07
<hr/>					
Grand Total ..	..	..	1,43	1,41	2,07
					2,13

Total exports of perfumery from India slightly increased in value from Rs. 207 thousand in 1933-34 to Rs. 213 thousand in 1934-35. The value of exports to the Empire countries decreased in the same period from Rs. 100 thousand to Rs. 49 thousand. The share of Ceylon which is our chief customer among the countries granting preference dwindled from Rs. 94 thousand to Rs. 38 thousand. On the other hand there was a considerable increase in the value of our exports to countries not granting preference from Rs. 107 thousand or 52 per cent. of the value of total Indian exports in 1933-34 to Rs. 164 thousand or 77 per cent.

BEANS.

India has secured a preference of 50 cents per cwt. on beans in Ceylon. A similar unscheduled preference of 10 per cent. is also admissible in the United Kingdom under Article 1 of the Agreement.

Exports of beans from India in the four years ending 1934-35 were as follows:—

Exports of Beans from British India.

Margin of preference.	Tons (000).				Rs. (000).			
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
United Kingdom 10% ad val.	7.2	8.6	5.0	5.0	3,96	4,49	2,18	2,57
Ceylon .. .. .50c per cwt.	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	74	64	74	61
Total of trade with countries—								
Granting preference	7.9	9.4 (31%)	5.8 (22%)	5.6 (24.9%)	4,70	5,13	2,92	3,18
Not granting preference	25.9	21.2 (69%)	20.0 (78%)	16.9 (75.1%)	13,66	11,22	8,88	10,96
Grand Total	33.8	30.6	25.8	22.5	18,36	16,35	12,30	14,14

The total exports of beans from India have been declining in recent years the amount exported in 1934-35 being 22 thousand tons as compared with 26 thousand tons in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 5 thousand tons in the same period, while that of Ceylon receded from 800 tons to 600 tons. Consignments to countries not granting preference contracted from 20 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 17 thousand tons in 1934-35, the percentage share dropping from 78 to 75.

APPAREL.

As apparel is not separately specified in the Ceylon Customs Tariff it is presumed that the 10% preference asked for has not been conceded except in the case of apparel of silk and artificial silk in which there is an Empire preference of 5%. Further the share of Ceylon in the total exports of this article from India is comparatively small. Exports of apparel from India are shown in the table below.

	Total Exports.						To Ceylon.	
	Rs. (000)						Rs. (000)	
1931-32	10,33	55
1932-33	8,93	60
1933-34	11,14	56
1934-35	11,33	63

Total exports from India rose slightly in value from Rs. 11,14 thousand in 1933-34 to Rs. 11,33 thousand in 1934-35. Exports to Ceylon were valued at Rs. 63 thousand in the year under review as against Rs. 56 thousand in 1933-34.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and shoes of Indian origin enjoy Empire preference of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on importation into Ceylon. An unscheduled preference of 20 per cent. is also admissible in the United Kingdom under Article 1 of the Ottawa Agreement.

Figures relating to Indian exports of this article are shown in the table below:—

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

Margin of preference.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.				Value.		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
						Rs.(000).	Rs.(000).	Rs.(000).
Ceylon	10% ad val. .. Pairs (000).	42	27	26	51	73	57	54
United Kingdom ..	20% ad val. .. Pairs (000).	1	..	41	70	5	..	26
<i>Total of trade with countries—</i>								
Granting preference .. ..	.. ..	43	27	67	121	78	57	80
			(16%)	(26%)	(18%)			1,46
Not granting preference .. ..	.. ..	148	145	188	545	2,27	2,22	2,17
			(84%)	(74%)	(82%)			5,24
Grand Total .. ..	.. ..	191	172	255	6,66	3,05	2,79	2,97
								6,70

Total exports of boots and shoes from India increased by 161 per cent. from 255 thousand pairs in 1933-34 to 666 thousand pairs in 1934-35. Exports to countries granting preference nearly doubled in the same period, from 67 thousand pairs to 121 thousand pairs the percentage share however contracting from 26 to 18. The share of the countries not granting preference rose from 188 thousand pairs or 74 per cent. of the total exports to 545 thousand pairs or 82 per cent.

Imports of boots and shoes into Ceylon are shown in the table below :—

Boots and Shoes.

[Dozen pairs (000).]

		Total imports.	From British India.	From U. K.	From Empire countries.	From Foreign countries.
1930	..	19	0.3	8.0	8.7	10.3
1931	..	25	0.7	4.9	6.4	18.6
1932	..	37	1.1	5.7	7.8	29.2
1933	..	17	1.8	5.6	7.8	9.2
1934	..	22	3.2	5.4	10.4	11.6

(N.B.—The figures of imports of Indian 'boots and shoes' into Ceylon prior to 1932 differ from those of exports from India to Ceylon as published in the Indian Trade Accounts. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the revised classification of goods introduced into the Ceylon trade returns from April 1932.)

Total imports of this article into Ceylon increased from 17 thousand dozen pairs in 1933 to 22 thousand dozen pairs in 1934. India's share in the trade though comparatively small rose in the same period from 1,800 dozen pairs to 3,200 dozen pairs or from 11 to 15 per cent. Consignments from the United Kingdom dropped from 5,600 dozen pairs in 1933 to 5,400 dozen pairs in 1934. Shipments from foreign countries amounted to 11,600 dozen pairs or 53 per cent. of the total imports in 1934 as against 9,200 dozen pairs or 54 per cent. The relative position of the Empire and the non-Empire countries remained almost unchanged in 1934 as compared with the previous year.

BRASS, BRONZE, BRASSWARE AND BRONZEWARE.

The Federated and Unfederated Malaya States have granted a 10 per cent. preference on this item. Unscheduled preferences at varying rates are also admissible to Indian products in British Guiana, British West India Islands and Fiji. The following table shows the volume of Indian exports in this class of articles :—

Exports of brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought and unwrought from India.

	Gwts. (000).				Rs. (000).			
Margin of preference.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Federated Malay States ..	.. 10 per cent... ..	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.61	14	14	16
British Guiana ..	.. 16-2/3 per cent. ..	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.06	- 3	5	1
British West India Islands ..	.. *5 per cent... ..	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.07	25	11	10
Fiji ..	.. 15 per cent... ..	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09	6	3	4
<i>Total trade with countries—</i>								
Granting preference ..	.. ..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	48	33	31
Not granting preference	5.3	5.2	5.7	9.3	4.65	4.31	3.76
Grand Total	5.7	5.7	6.1	10.1	5.13	4.64	4.07
								5.95

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Compared to the total trade, the shares of the Federated Malaya States (in which is included the export, if any, to the Unfederated Malay) as also of the other countries which grant preference are small. Total Indian exports increased from 6,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 10,000 cwts. in the year under review. Trade with countries granting preference increased by 400 cwts. to 800 cwts. in 1934-35 while that with foreign countries increased from 5,700 cwts. in 1933-34 to 9,300 cwts. in 1934-35.

COPPER AND COPPERWARE.

India has been granted a preference of 10 per cent. in British Malaya (excluding the Straits Settlements). She is entitled to unscheduled Empire preference at varying rates in certain other countries as well, the most important of which is the United Kingdom. The exports to the countries granting preference are insignificant, compared to the total trade. The exports from India are shown in the following table :—

Copper and copperware.

	Margin of preference.	Cwts. (000).			
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Federated Malay States	.. 10 per cent.	..	..	..	1
United Kingdom	.. *10 per cent.	6.9	4.2	..	..
Total exports	..	250	229	254	204

* A preference of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* is admissible on copper manufactures other than plates, sheets, etc.

Total exports from India in 1934-35 were 204 thousand cwts. as compared with 254 thousand cwts. in the previous year. There were no exports to the United Kingdom in the last two years and the Federated Malay States took only 1 thousand cwts. in the year under review.

FISHMAWS AND SHARKFINS.

India enjoys a 10 per cent. preference in this article in British Malaya (excluding the Straits Settlements). A similar unscheduled preference is also admissible to her in the United Kingdom under Article 1 of the Agreement. Figures of Indian export are shown in the table below.

The following table shows the exports of fishmaws and sharkfins from British India during the last four years:—

Exports of fishmeal and sharkfins.

Total Indian exports under this head increased from 7,300 cwts. in 1933-1934 to 7,400 cwts. in the year under report. The purchases by the United Kingdom declined in the same period from 1,400 cwts. to 1,000 cwts. the reduction in percentage being from 19 to 14. On the other hand the share of the countries not granting preference rose from 5,900 cwts. or 81 per cent. of the total exports to 6,400 cwts. or 86 per cent.

UNSCHEDEDLED ARTICLES.

By Article 1 of the Agreement, goods which would otherwise be liable to duty under the Import Duties Act have been guaranteed free entry into the United Kingdom when such goods are Indian. So long as such duties are retained Indian goods, not included in any of the Schedules to the Agreement, will therefore, be entitled to preference on importation into that country. Among the articles which come under this category the Indian Delegation considered the following items the most important :—

- (a) Barley.
- (b) Pulses.
- (c) Miscellaneous foodgrains.
- (d) Manure and bones.
- (e) Raw goat skins, and
- (f) Asbestos.

India's export trade in these commodities, except asbestos which is not separately specified in the Indian export returns, may be considered.

BARLEY.

The following table gives the exports of barley from India.

Exports of Barley from British India.

				Total Exports.	To U. K.	To Empire countries.	Tons (000). To Foreign countries.
1928-29	..	—	..	137.8	26.8	27.1	110.7
1929-30	..	—	..	5.6	4.8	5.0	0.6
1930-31	..	—	..	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1
1931-32	..	—	..	26.9	21.7	21.8	5.1
1932-33	..	—	..	16.6	12.6	12.7	3.9
1933-34	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..
1934-35	..	..	..	14.1	13.9	14.0	0.1

Indian exports in 1934-35 rose again to an appreciable figure amounting to 14,100 tons as compared with 100 tons in the preceding year. In 1932-33 the exports were 16,600 tons. Practically the entire amount exported was consigned to the United Kingdom, the share of other Empire and foreign countries being barely 200 tons.

The table below shows the acreage and yield of barley in India and some of the other principal producing countries of the world :—

Production of barley.

	Acres (000).				Tons (000). .				
	India.	U. S. A.	Canada.	Germany.	India.	U. S. A.	Canada.	Germany	
1929-30	..	7,049	13,517	5,926	3,834	2,203	5,992	2,188	3,124
1930-31	..	6,637	12,661	5,559	3,752	2,392	6,495	2,890	2,899
1931-32	..	6,413	11,419	3,768	3,999	2,388	4,245	1,441	2,964
1932-33	..	6,347	13,370	3,756	3,73	2,351	6,459	1,727	3,157
1933-34	..	6,615 (a)	10,009	3,658	3,918	2,411 (a)	3,339	1,358	3,413
1934-35	..	(b)	7,144	3,612	4,030	(b)	2,545	1,366	3,153

(a) Incomplete.

(b) Not yet available.

Figures of Indian production for 1934-35 are not yet available. The acreage and outturn in India in 1933-34 were somewhat larger than in the preceding year. The production in United States of America in 1933-34, was a little over half of that in 1932-33. Canadian production also declined in the same period though not to the same extent as United States of America. The German crop of 1933-34 was, however, bigger than in the previous year.

PULSES.

The following table shows the exports of pulses from India :—

Exports of pulses (total) from India.

	..	..	..	..	Tons (000).			
					Total.	U. K.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929-30	..	..	..	..	97.0	21.7	65.9	31.1
1930-31	..	..	..	..	82.2	18.9	59.4	22.8
1931-32	..	..	..	..	92.7	16.9 (18%)	57.6 (62%)	35.1
1932-33	..	..	..	..	111.1	33.1 (30%)	72.9 (66%)	38.2
1933-34	..	..	..	..	104.4	21.3 (20%)	61.7 (59%)	42.7
1934-35	..	..	..	..	112.0	39.0 (35%)	86.1 (77%)	25.9

Total exports of pulses from India have advanced by about 7 per cent. to 112 thousand tons in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in the same period from 21 thousand tons to 39 thousand tons, the percentage figures increasing from 20 to 35. Consignments to Empire countries other than United Kingdom, also registered an advance, being 47 thousand tons or 42 per cent. in 1934-35, as against 40 thousand tons or 39 per cent. in the previous year. On the other hand the share of foreign countries greatly contracted to 26 thousand tons or 23 per cent. in the year under report as compared with 43 thousand tons or 41 per cent. in 1933-34.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODGRAINS.

India enjoys a 10 per cent. preference in this group of articles which consists of all foodgrains other than wheat, rice, barley, pulses and maize. The

class of grains included under this category forms a comparatively unimportant part in the total volume of India's exports in foodgrains. The share of the United Kingdom in Indian exports of these articles has been consistently very small. The figures of export are given below:—

Exports of foodgrains other than rice, wheat, pulse, barley and maize from India.

					Total.	U. K.	Empire countries.	Tons (000). Foreign countries.
1929-30	..	..	..	..	17.6	0.1	6.0	11.6
1930-31	..	..	..	..	7.7	0.1	3.2	4.5
1931-32	..	..	..	..	59.9	1.1	8.6	51.2
1932-33	..	..	..	..	17.8	0.7	5.0	12.8
1933-34	..	..	..	..	7.0	0.1	2.8	4.2
1934-35	..	..	..	..	32.8	1.0	11.5	21.3

The course of Indian exports has been generally erratic in the case of this group. Total shipment from India increased from 7 thousand tons in 1933-34 to about 33 thousand tons in 1934-35. The share of United Kingdom increased from 100 to 1,000 tons but the total amount of her offtake is still very small. Exports to other Empire countries excluding United Kingdom rose from 2.8 thousand tons in 1933-34 to about 11.5 thousand tons in 1934-35. The share of foreign countries has gone up from 4 thousand tons to 21 thousand tons in the same period.

MANURES AND BONES.

Manures as recorded in the Indian trade returns consists of such item as bones (for manuria' purposes), bonemeal, fish manures, guano, sulphate of ammonia, etc. The amount of preference admissible in the United Kingdom to the Indian products varies according to the nature of the manure, e.g., it is 20 per cent. in the case of sulphate of ammonia and 10 per cent. in the case of bonemeal. The following table shows the volume of Indian exports in this line.

Exports of manures (total) from India.

					Total.	U. K.	Empire countries.	Tons (000). Foreign countries.
1929-30*	..	..	..	..	122.3	4.7	26.6	95.7
1930-31*	..	..	..	..	120.9	5.0	30.4	90.5
1931-32	..	..	..	..	53.2	6.5 (12%)	27.1 (51%)	26.1 (49%)
1932-33	..	..	..	..	31.3	9.8 (31%)	23.3 (74%)	8.0 (26%)
1933-34	..	..	..	..	40.9	15.2 (37%)	33.4 (82%)	7.5 (18%)
1934-35	..	..	..	..	51.5	21.4 (42%)	42.0 (82%)	9.5 (18%)

*Figures prior to 1931-32 includes crushed bones which are now recorded separately as "Bones for manufacturing purposes".

The rising tendency of total Indian exports, which started in 1932-33 has been well maintained in 1934-35, when they amounted to 52 thousand tons as against 41 thousand tons in the preceding year. Consignments for United Kingdom which were 15 thousand tons or 37 per cent. of the total exports in 1933-34 increased to 21 thousand tons or 42 per cent. in 1934-35. The

share of Empire countries other than United Kingdom rose in the same period from 18 thousand tons to 21 thousand tons but the percentage share was reduced from 44 to 40. Purchases by foreign countries advanced from 7.5 thousand tons in 1933-34 to 9.5 thousand tons in the year under review but this meant the same percentage of the total exports, about 18 per cent.

GOAT SKINS, RAW.

The following table shows the exports of raw goat skins from India:—

Exports of goat skins, raw, from India.

						Number (000).		
						Total.	U. K.	Other countries.
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	25,242	1,078*	24,164
1930-31	..		..	..	..	21,256	1,568*	19,688
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	20,266	3,542 (17%)	16,724 (83%)
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	17,943	4,083 (26%)	13,260 (74%)
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	25,831	6,821 (26%)	19,010 (74%)
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	19,495	4,205 (22%)	15,290 (78%)

*Vide footnote under the next table.

The total exports declined from 25.8 million in 1933-34 to 19.5 million in the year under review. The consignments going to United Kingdom contracted from 6.8 million or 26 per cent. of the total exports to 4.2 million or 22 per cent. in the same period. The share of the other countries also decreased from 19 million to 15.3 million but their percentage registered an advance from 74 to 78.

The following table gives the imports of undressed goat skins, dry and wet, into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of goat skins, undressed, into the United Kingdom.

						(Number (000)).		
						Total.	India.	Empire countries. Foreign countries.
1929	..	..	..	..	..	10,555	5,777*	9,766 789
1930	..	..	..	..	..	11,618	5,942*	10,287 1,331
1931	..	..	..	..	..	7,985	4,010 (50%)	6,619 (83%) 1,360 (17%)
1932	..	..	..	..	..	7,657	4,871 (64%)	6,833 (89%) 824 (11%)
1933	..	..	..	..	..	9,277	6,555 (71%)	8,573 (92%) 704 (8%)
1934	..	..	..	..	..	7,468	4,774 (64%)†	7,033 (94%)† 435 (6%)†

*The figures for 1929 and 1930 are not comparable with the corresponding figures of exports from India. This may be due to a difference in classification.

†Incomplete.

Total imports of goat skins into the United Kingdom diminished from 9.3 million in 1933 to 7.5 million in 1934. It would be noticed that the share of India has declined both absolutely and relatively from 6.6 million pieces or 71 per cent. of the trade in 1933 to 4.8 million pieces or 64 per cent. in 1934. The shipments from other Empire countries excluding India have remained almost steady at round about 2 million pieces, the percentage share of these countries, however, increasing from 21 to 30 as a result of the smaller

total imports. The share of foreign countries decreased from 704 thousand pieces or 8 per cent. in 1933-34 to 435 thousand pieces or 6 per cent. in the year under report. Other Empire countries have fared better than India in this trade in 1934-35.

RAW COTTON.

The steps taken by His Majesty's Government to implement Article 8 of the Ottawa Agreement concerning raw cotton were discussed in last year's report. In order to encourage the greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom the British Government set up a Committee known as the " Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee " and the problem of increasing the consumption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom is being tackled by this Committee from various aspects. Mention was made in last year's report regarding the appointment by this Committee of a Lancashire Cotton Commissioner to reside for the greater part of the year in India and to act as a *liaison* officer between cotton interests in India and Lancashire. This post was held during the year under report first by the late Mr. R. Fleming, and then by Mr. H. C. Short, both of whom, before they took up this appointment, had spent several years in India and gained considerable experience and intimate knowledge of the Indian cotton trade. Further, the Committee made considerable progress, during the year, in its campaign for the extended use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom. The first task of the Committee was that of creating a voluntary preference for Indian cotton in Lancashire by co-ordinating the activities of the different trades and the second task was that of overcoming the technical difficulties encountered by spinners in using Indian cotton. In furtherance of the first object, the Committee published, from time to time, lists of spinners making yarn from Indian cotton and of manufacturers weaving cloth containing such yarn. Wide publicity was also given to the finished products made 'wholly or partly' of Indian cotton by organising displays at exhibitions, and at specially convened meetings of the mercantile community. In pursuance of its second task, the Committee appointed an Advisory Panel to advise spinners on technical matters. Certain investigations were carried out at the Shirley Institute on problems connected with the processing of Indian cottons. As a result of these investigations, it has been possible to communicate to spinners the modifications necessary for adapting Lancashire machinery to spin short-staple Indian cottons, the best twist to be used in spinning, and the drafts to be employed at various stages of processing these cottons, as well as the methods to be employed for obtaining the best results in sizing and weaving. Demonstrations of these processes were also given. In addition to these particular growths of Indian cotton were tested and their results made known to spinners. These growths included both medium-staple and short-staple Indian cottons. The increased use of Indian cotton in the woollen industry, as in the manufacture of felt, belting, gun cotton, etc., also engaged the attention of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. The position may also be studied from the statistical side.

The following table shows the exports of cotton raw from India to the United Kingdom and to other countries :—

Exports of cotton raw from India—including Kathiawar ports.

							Tons (000).
						United Kingdom.	Total.
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	29	480
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	43	663
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	48	727
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	50	701
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	30	423
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	31 (9%)	371
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	63 (12%)	512
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	63 (10%)	626

NOTE.—Figures within brackets represent percentages of the total exports.

Exports of raw cotton during 1934-35 amounted to 626 thousand tons as compared with 512 thousand tons and 371 thousand tons in the two preceding years. The exports have thus revived very considerably during the year under review though they are still to some extent short of those in 1929-30 and 1930-31. The increase in exports during the year under review was 22 per cent. over that in 1933-34. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 63 thousand tons or 10 per cent. of the total exports as compared with 63 thousand tons or 12 per cent. of the total exports in the preceding year.

The following table gives the imports of cotton raw into the United Kingdom:—

Imports of cotton raw into the United Kingdom.

			Tons (000).			
			Total.	India.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1928	..	..	673	43	86	587
1929	..	..	687	47	94	593
1930	..	..	542	54	92	450
1931	..	..	487	47	64	423
1932	..	..	561	24 (4%)	60 (11%)	501 (89%)
1933	..	..	627	49 (8%)	88 (14%)	539 (86%)
1934	..	..	564	68* (12%)	107 (18·9%)	457 (81·1%)

*Incomplete.

The total imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom declined from 627 thousand tons in 1933 to 564 thousand tons in the year under report. The figure relating to India's share is incomplete at present. Even then, it would be seen that imports from India have risen from 49 thousand tons in 1933 to 68 thousand tons in 1934, the percentage share increasing from 8 to 12. The share of other Empire countries excluding India is almost the same as in the preceding year but that of foreign countries contracted from 539 thousand tons in 1933 or 86 per cent. to 457 thousand tons or 81 per cent. in 1934. India's relative and absolute shares have both, therefore, increased considerably during 1934. As has been remarked by the Lancashire Cotton Committee, however, it is impossible to say to what extent this striking increase can be ascribed to parities obtaining throughout the season and to what extent to the activity of the Committee. The parity was favourable to Indian cotton for most of the months in 1934.

The following table gives the price parity of raw cotton for the cotton season (September to August) from 1927-28 :—

Price Parity of cotton, raw.

Season.	Liverpool prices Pence per lb.				Parities (Indian price expressed as percentage of American).
	American Middling.	Indian No. 1 Fine	Oomra.		
1927-28	11.17 9.21 82.5
1928-29	10.52 8.03 76.3
1929-30	9.09 6.39 70.3
1930-31	5.71 4.02 70.4
1931-32	4.82 4.32 89.6
1932-33	5.62 4.84 86.1
1933-34	6.02 4.52 75.1
1934-35 (September—March)*	6.94 5.44 78.4

*Figures for 1934-35 are estimated.

The parity from September 1933 to August 1934 was 75.1 as compared with 86.1 and 89.6 in the two earlier seasons. The parity was on a lower level till December 1934, but in the first 3 months of 1935 there was a slight increase. The average parity from September 1934 to March 1935 was 78.4 due mainly to the rise in the last three months. Even then, the parity is considerably more favourable to India than in 1932-33 and 1931-32.

IRON AND STEEL.

The reasons for concluding the Supplementary Agreement regarding iron and steel were fully explained in last year's report. Since then the position has undergone a considerable change. The Report of the Tariff Board Enquiry into the steel industry was published and the new steel tariff came into force last year. The Tariff Board examined fully the arrangements for the sale of pig iron and galvanised sheets which resulted from the Ottawa Agreement. The Board's conclusion was that the Agreement had been successful and beneficial as regards pig iron, but that regarding galvanised sheets had served its purpose and owing to the practical difficulties of working it, the Board did not recommend its continuance. The steel interests concerned both in India and in England were also not anxious to renew the Agreement about galvanised sheets which therefore ceased to be in operation in 1934-35. The Supplementary Agreement regarding pig iron, however, stood and its working during 1934-35 is examined below.

The following table gives the exports of pig iron from India :—

Exports of pig iron from India.

	Tons (000).				Rs. (000).			
	Total.	U. K.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.	Total.	U. K.	Empire countries.	Foreign countries.
1929-30	..	568.8	71.2	75.2	493.6	2,59,40	33,21	34,97 2,24,43
1930-31	..	439.1	99.0	102.8	336.3	1,70,40	38,48	39,96 1,30,44
1931-32	..	350.9	69.1	72.2	278.7	1,22,70	24,11	25,19 97,51
1932-33	..	218.4	(20%)	(21%)	(79%)	74,32	26,06	27,46 46,86
1933-34	..	377.5	(35%)	(37%)	(63%)	85,03	21,55	22,56 62,47
1934-35	..	417.1	(25%)	(26%)	(74%)	92,68	21,33	22,39 70,29
			(24%)	(25%)	(75%)			

The total exports of pig iron from India in 1934-35 amounted to 417 thousand tons as compared with 377 and 218 thousand tons in the two previous years. Thus, the trade has increased considerably in the year under report. Shipments to the United Kingdom during 1934-35 amounted to 98 thousand tons as compared with 93 and 76 thousand tons in the preceding two years. India's exports to the United Kingdom have grown considerably in the last two years and in the year under report the figure is almost the same as in 1930-31. The percentage share, however, in the year under review is 1 point less than in the previous year and about 11 points less than in 1932-33. The share of foreign countries has also risen in the last three years. In 1932-33 exports to these countries amounted to 139 thousand tons or 63 per cent. Next year, they rose to 281 thousand tons or 74 per cent. and in the year under review there was a still further increase to 315 thousand tons or 75 per cent.

The following table gives the imports of pig iron into the United Kingdom :—

Imports of pig iron into the United Kingdom.

				Total Imports.	From British India.	From Empire countries.	Tons (000). From Foreign countries.
1929	..	..	..	122·0	28·0	28·1	93·9
1930	..	..	..	290·5	126·0	126·1	164·4
1931	..	..	..	284·0	46·8 (16·5%)	47·3	236·7
1932	..	..	..	135·0	83·4 (61·8%)	83·4	51·6
1933	..	..	..	93·1	80·6 (86·6%)	80·6	12·5
1934	..	..	..	125·7	110·1 (87·6%)	110·1	15·6

The total imports of pig iron in the United Kingdom in 1934 were 12 thousand tons as compared with 93 thousand tons in 1933 and 135 thousand tons in 1932. India's share has been increasing in the last three or four years. In 1931, India supplied only 47 thousand tons of pig iron to the United Kingdom or 16 per cent. of its total requirements. In 1932, shipments from India rose to 83 thousand tons, accounting for 62 per cent. of the total imports into the United Kingdom. In 1933, there was a slight fall in the actual quantity imported from India which amounted to 81 thousand tons but the percentage share rose in that year to 87. In the year under review, the United Kingdom purchased 110 thousand tons from India or nearly 88 per cent. of her total requirements for the year. Thus, there has been a considerable increase in the relative as well as absolute share of India in the United Kingdom market.

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference.

[Figures within brackets represent the percentage variations on the basis of the 1931-32 figures.]

Value Rs (lakhs).

Articles.	Quantity.	Quantity.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
		Unit of Ton (000)	1931-32..	1932-33..	1933-34..	1934-35..	1931-32..	1932-33..	1933-34..	1934-35..	1931-32..	1932-33..	1933-34..	1934-35..	1931-32..	1932-33..	1933-34..
<i>Wheat.</i>																
Exports to all countries ..	Ton (000)	20·2 (100)	2·2 (10·8)	2·1 (10·4)	11·0 (54·4)	15·1 (100)	3·8 (25·2)	3·3 (21·8)	10·6 (70·2)							
Exports to U. K. ..	"	16·8 (100)	..	..	8·6 (51·2)	10·1 (100)	..	..	7·1 (70·2)							
Exports to other countries ..	"	3·4 (100)	2·2 (64·7)	2·1 (61·8)	2·4 (70·6)	5·0 (100)	3·8 (76·0)	3·2 (66·0)	3·5 (70·0)							
<i>Rice not in the husk.</i>																
Exports to all countries ..	"	2,215·0 (100)	1,749·4 (79·0)	1,648·9 (74·4)	1,541·6 (69·6)	1,740·0 (100)	1,374·4 (79·0)	1,019·7 (58·6)	1,009·6 (58·0)							
Exports to U. K. ..	"	29·6 (140·2)	41·5 (148·3)	43·9 (458·1)	135·6 (458·1)	27·4 (100)	33·6 (122·6)	30·1 (109·8)	30·1 (317·9)							
Exports to other countries ..	"	2,185·4 (100)	1,707·9 (78·1)	1,605·0 (73·4)	1,406·0 (64·3)	1,712·6 (100)	1,340·8 (78·3)	989·6 (57·8)	922·5 (53·9)							
<i>Castor Oil.</i>																
Exports to all countries ..	Gall. (000)	982·1 (100)	1,124·6 (114·5)	1,334·8 (135·9)	1,213·0 (123·5)	15·1 (100)	17·4 (115·2)	18·2 (120·5)	17·7 (117·2)							
Exports to U. K. ..	"	685·4 (100)	767·0 (111·9)	752·9 (109·8)	612·0 (89·3)	10·9 (100)	12·2 (111·9)	10·2 (93·6)	9·4 (86·2)							
Exports to other countries ..	"	296·7 (100)	357·6 (120·5)	581·9 (196·1)	601·0 (202·6)	4·2 (100)	5·2 (123·8)	0·8 (190·0)	8·3 (197·6)							

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Value Rs. (lakhs).

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.				1934-35. Value Rs. (lakhs).
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
<i>Coconut Oil.</i>						
Exports to all countries ..	Gall. (000)	36.2 (100)	29.3 (80.9)	31.6 (87.3)	39.0 (107.7)	0.66 (100)
Exports to U. K. ..	"	11.5 (100)	12.0 (104.3)	12.5 (108.7)	16.0 (139.1)	0.18 (100)
Exports to other countries ..	"	24.7 (100)	17.3 (70.0)	19.1 (77.3)	23.0 (93.1)	0.48 (100)
<i>Groundnut Oil.</i>						
Exports to all countries ..	"	454.7 (100)	917.3 (201.7)	716.1 (157.5)	275.0 (60.5)	6.7 (100)
Exports to U. K. ..	"	280.1 (100)	664.0 (237.0)	507.1 (181.0)	89.0 (31.8)	3.7 (100)
Exports to other countries ..	"	174.6 (100)	253.3 (145.1)	209.0 (119.7)	186.0 (106.5)	3.0 (100)
<i>Rapeseed Oil.</i>						
Exports to all countries ..	"	250.1 (100)	226.2 (90.4)	295.0 (105.1)	4.3 (100)	3.5 (81.4)
Exports to U. K. ..	"	4.1 (100)	33.7 (822.0)	16.2 (395.1)	17.0 (414.6)	0.1 (100)
Exports to other countries ..	"	246.0 (100)	192.5 (78.3)	246.7 (100.3)	278.0 (113.0)	4.2 (100)

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Value Rs. (lakhs).

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity:			Value Rs. (lakhs):		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Sesamum oil.	Galls. (000)	95.6 (100)	75.1 (78.5)	104.1 (108.9)	126.0 (131.8)	2.3 (100)	1.4 (60.9) (73.9) 1.7 (73.9) 1.9 (82.6)
Exports to all countries	"	0.04 (100)	0.02 (50.0)	0.01 (25.0)	8.6 (21,500.0)	..	.. 0.09
Exports to U. K.	"	95.56 (100)	75.06 (78.6)	104.09 (108.9)	117.4 (122.8)	2.3 (100)	1.4 (60.9) 1.7 (73.9) 1.81 (78.7)
Exports to other countries	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed.							
Exports to all countries	Tons (000)	120.3 (100)	72.2 (60.0)	378.9 (315.0)	238.4 (196.2)	153.1 (100)	91.1 (59.5) 457.5 (298.8) 299.8 (195.5)
Exports to U. K.	"	14.1 (100)	14.3 (101.4)	176.4 (1,251.1)	103.8 (736.2)	16.5 (100.0)	16.5 (100.0) 201.2 (1,219.4) (75.7)
Exports to other countries	"	106.2 (100)	57.9 (54.5)	202.5 (190.7)	134.6 (126.7)	136.6 (100)	74.6 (54.6) 256.3 (187.6) 171.8 (125.8)
Coffee.							
Exports to all countries	Cwt. (000)	155.6 (100)	173.2 (111.3)	186.0 (119.5)	141.0 (90.6)	94.5 (100)	109.8 (116.2) 102.5 (108.5) 72.7 (76.9)
Exports to U. K.	"	44.1 (100)	51.9 (117.7)	50.4 (114.3)	36.0 (91.6)	27.9 (100)	33.9 (121.5) 30.3 (108.6) 21.4 (76.7)
Exports to other countries	"	111.5 (100)	121.3 (108.8)	135.6 (121.6)	105.0 (94.2)	66.6 (100)	75.9 (114.0) 72.2 (108.4) 51.3 (77.2)

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

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Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Value Rs. (lakhs).	
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.									
<i>Tea.</i>	lbs. (mills)	341.5 (100)	378.8 (110.9)	317.8 (93.1)	324.8 (95.1)	1,943.7 (100)	1,715.3 (88.2)	1,984.5 (102.1)	2,013.2 (103.6)				
Exports to all countries ..													
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	291.2 (100)	330.7 (113.6)	276.3 (94.9)	288.5 (99.1)	1,692.8 (100)	1,478.5 (87.3)	1,756.6 (103.8)	1,814.6 (107.2)				
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	50.3 (100)	48.1 (95.6)	41.5 (82.5)	36.3 (72.2)	250.9 (100)	236.8 (94.4)	227.9 (90.8)	198.6 (79.1)				
<i>Coir Yarn and Coir Mats and Mairlings and other manufac-tures.</i>													
Exports to all countries ..	Cwt. (000)	886 +5.0 mill. yds. (100)	779 +3.0 mill. yds. (87.9)	961+ +3.9 mill. yds. (108.5)	806 +2.8 mill. yds. (91.0)	190.1 (100)	129.1 (67.9)	151.6 (79.7)	142.9 (75.2)				
Export to U. K. ..	" ..	288 +4.4 mill. yds. (100)	193 +2.2 mill. yds. (67.0)	270 +3.0 mill. yds. (93.8)	194 +1.7 mill. yds. (67.4)	98.8 (100)	53.5 (54.1)	62.8 (63.6)	60.3 (61.0)				
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	598 +0.6 mill. yds. (100)	586 +0.8 mill. yds. (98.0)	691 +0.9 mill. yds. (115.5)	612 +1.1 mill. yds. (102.3)	91.3 (100)	75.6 (82.8)	88.8 (97.3)	82.6 (90.5)				
<i>Cotton Yarn.</i>	Ibs. (mills)	22.0 (100)	15.1 (68.6)	16.4 (74.5)	12.8 (58.2)	127.9 (100)	78.7 (61.5)	81.7 (63.9)	82.7 (49.0)				
Exports to all countries ..													
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	0.2 (100)	0.2 (100.0)	0.4 (200.0)	0.2 (100.0)	0.5 (100)	0.7 (140.0)	1.4 (280.0)	0.8 (160.0)				
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	21.8 (100)	14.9 (68.3)	16.0 (73.4)	12.6 (57.8)	127.4 (100)	78.0 (61.2)	80.3 (63.0)	61.9 (48.6)				

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Value Rs. (lakhs).

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value Rs. (lakhs).		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Cotton Manufactures (excluding Twist & Yarn).</i>					354.0 (100)	250.5 (70.8)	192.3* (54.3)
Exports to all countries	16.8 (100)	29.5 (175.6)	12.7 (75.6)
Exports to U. K.	337.2 (100)	221.0 (65.5)	197.0 (53.3)
Exports to other countries	11.4 (110.7)	212.7 (76.1)	240.8 (113.2)
<i>Hides tanned.</i>					13.2 (128.1)	268.2 (100)	159.3 (76.5)
Exports to all countries	..	Ton (000).	10.3 (100)	9.0 (87.4)	11.2 (112.0)	238.3 (114.4)	194.5 (93.4)
Exports to U. K.	..	"	10.0 (100)	8.8 (88.0)	0.2 (66.7)	2.8 (62.2)	2.5 (55.5)
Exports to other countries ..	"		0.8 (100)	0.2 (66.7)	0.5 (118.2)	313.7 (100)	323.8 (103.2)
<i>Skins, tanned.</i>					5.5 (100)	276.8 (100)	291.8 (105.4)
Exports to all countries	..	"	4.8 (100)	4.9 (102.1)	5.8 (120.8)	277.0 (100.1)	291.2 (105.2)
Exports to U. K.	..	"	0.7 (100)	0.6 (85.7)	0.8 (114.3)	36.9 (100)	32.0 (86.7)
Exports to other countries ..	"				..	2,192.4 (100)	2,137.5 (97.5)
<i>Jute manufactures.</i>					..	2,171.2 (99.0)	2,146.8 (97.9)
Exports to all countries	..	"	186.4 (100)	174.6 (93.7)	160.2 (85.9)
Exports to U. K.	..	"	159.7 (86.7)
Exports to other countries ..	"				2,006.0 (100)	1,996.6 (99.5)	1,987.1 (98.6)

* Includes figures for made-up cotton goods.

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference.

Articles	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value Rs. (lakhs).				
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Oil Seed Cake.</i>	Tons (000).	290.8 (100)	286.7 (98.6)	287.0 (98.7)	348.0 (119.7)	200.7 (100)	196.5 (97.9)	164.7 (82.1)	197.0 (98.1)
Exports to all countries ..		103.6 (100)	105.9 (102.2)	157.0 (151.5)	210.9 (203.6)	72.5 (100)	72.4 (99.9)	86.1 (118.7)	116.2 (160.3)
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	187.2 (100)	180.8 (96.6)	130.0 (69.4)	137.1 (73.2)	126.2 (100)	124.1 (96.7)	78.6 (61.3)	80.8 (63.0)
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191.9
<i>Paraffin Wax.</i>	" ..	51.7 (100)	45.2 (87.4)	54.2 (104.8)	46.5 (89.9)	231.7 (100)	201.9 (87.1)	228.9 (98.8)	228.9 (82.8)
Exports to all countries ..	" ..	16.8 (100)	8.1 (48.2)	12.6 (75.0)	10.9 (64.9)	76.1 (100)	36.7 (48.2)	54.7 (48.2)	46.8 (61.5)
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	34.9 (100)	37.1 (106.3)	41.6 (119.2)	35.6 (102.0)	155.6 (100)	165.2 (106.2)	174.2 (111.9)	145.1 (93.2)
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Spices.</i>	Cwt. (000)	377.0 (100)	341.0 (90.4)	310.0 (82.2)	289.0 (76.6)	105.5 (100)	84.3 (79.9)	82.3 (78.0)	82.9 (78.6)
Exports to all countries ..	" ..	19.0 (100)	20.0 (105.3)	18.0 (94.7)	13.0 (68.4)	7.5 (100)	10.1 (134.7)	7.4 (98.7)	5.9 (78.7)
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	358.0 (100)	321.0 (89.7)	292.0 (81.6)	276.0 (77.1)	98.0 (100)	74.2 (75.7)	74.9 (76.4)	77.0 (78.6)
<i>Teak and other hardwoods.</i>	C. Ton (000)	22.1 (a) (100)	17.3 (a) (78.3)	27.4 (124.0)	45.5 (205.9)	56.6 (a) (100)	40.2 (a) (71.0)	62.1 (109.7)	94.2 (166.4)
Exports to all countries ..	" ..	12.8 (a) (100)	11.8 (a) (92.2)	17.2 (134.4)	31.6 (246.9)	34.3 (a) (100)	28.4 (a) (82.8)	39.9 (116.3)	65.5 (191.0)
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9.3 (100)	5.6 (59.1)	10.2 (109.7)	13.9 (149.5)	22.3 (100)	11.8 (52.9)	22.3 (99.5)	28.7 (128.7)

(a) Figures for teak-wood only.

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Value Rs. (Takhs).

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Woolen Carpets and rugs	Ibs. (mill.).	4.8 (100)	6.0 (125.0)	8.5 (177.1)	10.1 (210.4)	56.7 (100)	63.5 (112.0)	72.7 (128.2)	89.8 (158.4)	73.9 73.9	56.5 (182.0)	56.5 (182.0)	56.5 (182.0)	73.9 73.9	73.9 73.9							
Exports to all countries	3.5 (100)	4.3 (122.8)	6.7 (191.4)	8.2 (234.3)	40.6 (100)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	44.6 (109.8)	
Exports to U. K.	1.3 (100)	1.7 (130.8)	1.8 (138.5)	1.9 (146.1)	1.9 (100)	1.9 (117.4)											
Exports to other countries	
Bran and pollard and rice-meal and dust..	Tons (000).	280.0 (100)	223.0 (79.6)	254.0 (90.7)	281.0 (100.3)	74.2 (100)	68.9 (94.2)	74.2 (94.2)	74.2 (94.2)													
Exports to all countries	182.0 (100)	178.0 (97.8)	220.0 (120.9)	247.0* (135.7)	48.2 (100)	54.0 (112.0)	48.2 (100)														
Exports to U. K.	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	34.0 (34.7)	
Exports to other countries	
Tobacco—unmanufactured.	Ibs. (mill.).	25.4 (100)	20.9 (82.3)	29.2 (115.0)	26.3 (103.5)	80.6 (100)	73.4 (91.1)	80.6 (91.1)														
Exports to all countries	10.6 (100)	9.0 (84.9)	13.3 (125.5)	9.3 (87.7)	39.2 (100)	36.4 (92.8)	39.2 (92.8)														
Exports to U. K.	15.9 (107.4)	17.6 (114.9)	41.4 (100)														
Exports to other countries	14.8 (100)	11.9 (80.4)	11.9 (107.4)														
Tobacco—manufactured.	Ibs. (000)	835.0 (100)	730.0 (87.4)	753.0 (90.2)	1,028.0 (123.1)	4.8 (100)	3.7 (77.1)	4.8 (77.1)														
Exports to all countries	25.0 (100)	29.0 (116.0)	38.0 (152.0)	37.0 (148.0)	0.3 (100)	4.5 (100)	0.3 (100)														
Exports to U. K.	715.0 (88.5)	991.0 (122.3)	4.5 (100)														
Exports to other countries	810.0 (100)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	701.0 (86.5)	

* Inclusive of 25,000 tons shipped to the U. K. 'for order'.

** Exports to U. K. 'for order'.

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value Rs. (Lakhs).				
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Castor Seed.</i>									
Exports to all countries	.. Tons (000)	104.0 (100)	85.9+5.2* (82.6)	81.6+5.9* (78.5)	68.7+5.3* (66.0)	149.7 (100)	124.0+6.4* (82.8)	99.5+5.5* (66.5)	81.1+4.3* (54.2)
Exports to U.K.	.. .. "	23.2 (100)	22.7+2.0* (97.8)	27.1+3.1* (116.8)	26.4+1.1* (113.8)	33.6 (100)	33.3+2.4* (99.1)	32.7+2.8* (97.3)	30.7+1.1* (91.4)
Exports to other countries	.. .. "	80.8 (100)	63.2+3.2* (67.4)	54.5+2.8* (67.4)	42.3+4.2* (52.4)	116.1 (100)	90.7+4.0* (78.1)	66.8+2.7* (78.1)	50.4+3.2* (43.4)
<i>Sandalwood oil.</i>									
Exports to all countries	.. Galls. (000)	12.7 (100)	6.3 (49.6)	8.2 (64.6)	9.4 (74.0)	18.1 (100)	7.5 (41.4)	9.2 (50.8)	9.8 (45.1)
Exports to U.K.	.. .. "	4.5 (100)	3.0 (66.7)	5.2 (115.5)	5.2 (115.5)	7.0 (100)	3.5 (50.0)	6.2 (88.6)	5.7 (81.4)
Exports to other countries	.. .. "	8.2 (100)	3.3 (40.2)	3.0 (36.6)	4.2 (51.2)	11.1 (100)	4.0 (36.0)	3.0 (27.0)	4.1 (36.9)
<i>Groceries.</i>									
Exports to all countries	.. Tons (000)	672.0 (100)	433.0 (65.9)	546.5 +9.5* (85.8)	511.2 +30.0* (81.5)	1,013.7 (100)	712.2 +13.0* (71.5)	663.1 (68.5)	592.8 +38.6* (62.3)
Exports to U.K.	.. .. "	77.9 (100)	31.6 (46.1)	52.8 +4.3* (74.4)	134.2 +5.2* (74.4)	114.7 (100)	57.7 +5.0* (51.7)	66.5 (61.8)	170.1 +4.8* (152.5)
Exports to other countries	.. .. "	594.1 (100)	401.4 (63.5)	493.7 +15.5* (63.5)	377.0 +24.8* (63.5)	899.0 (100)	654.5 +32.3* (73.7)	596.6 +27.2* (69.4)	422.7 +33.8* (50.8)
<i>Barley.</i>									
Exports to all countries	.. Tons (000)	26.9 (100)	16.6 (61.7)	0.1 (0.4)	14.1 (52.4)	16.3 (100)	10.6 (65.0)	0.1 (0.6)	9.3 (57.0)
Exports to U.K.	.. .. "	21.7 (100)	12.6 (58.1)	.. (64.0)	13.9 (64.0)	13.0 (100)	8.0 (61.5)	.. (61.5)	9.1 (70.0)
Exports to other countries	.. .. "	5.2 (100)	4.0 (76.9)	0.1 (1.9)	0.2 (3.8)	3.3 (100)	2.6 (78.8)	0.1 (3.0)	0.2 (6.1)

* Figures in italics represent exports from the Kathiawar ports.

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value Rs. (Lakhs).				
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Pulses.	Tons (000)	92.7 (100)	111.1 (119.8)	104.4 (112.6)	112.0 (120.8)	88.9 (100)	103.8 (116.8)	91.3 (102.7)	105.0 (118.1)
Exports to all countries	..	16.9 (100)	33.1 (195.8)	21.3 (126.0)	39.0 (230.8)	12.1 (100)	25.9 (214.0)	17.0 (140.5)	31.6 (261.1)
Exports to U. K.	75.8 (100)	78.0 (102.9)	83.1 (109.6)	73.0 (96.3)	76.8 (100)	77.9 (101.4)	74.3 (96.7)	73.4 (95.6)
Exports to other countries
Miscellaneous food-grains (excluding wheat, pulse, barley, maize, rice).	..	59.8 (100)	17.8 (29.9)	7.0 (11.7)	32.8 (49.9)	44.5 (100)	15.9 (35.7)	7.0 (15.7)	21.5 (48.3)
Export to all countries
Exports to U. K.
Exports to other countries
Lead.	Cwt. (000)	1,321.4 (100)	1,250.0 (94.6)	1,343.6 (101.7)	1,256.0 (95.0)	1,78.0 (100)	1,52.5 (85.7)	156.6 (88.1)	139.5 (78.4)
Exports to all countries	790.8 (100)	978.9 (123.8)	1,112.3 (140.7)	794.0 (100.4)	105.2 (100)	119.0 (113.1)	129.8 (123.4)	89.0 (84.6)
Exports to U. K.
Exports to other
Manures and bones.	Ton (000)	53.2 (100)	31.3 (58.8)	40.9 (76.9)	51.5 (96.8)	38.4 (100)	20.4 (53.1)	25.5 (66.4)	31.8 (82.8)
Exports to all countries	6.5 (100)	9.8 (150.8)	15.2 (233.8)	21.4 (328.2)	3.4 (100)	5.8 (170.6)	8.3 (244.1)	11.3 (332.3)
Exports to U. K.
Exports to other

Statement showing the course of Indian Export Trade in the articles enjoying preference—concl.

Articles.	Quantity.	Quantity.				Value Rs. (lakhs).		
		Unit] of 1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
<i>Goat Skins, raw.</i>								
Exports to all countries ..	Tons (000)	15.6 (100)	12.2 (78.2)	18.2 (116.7)	13.9 (80.1)	258.2 (100)	178.7 (69.2)	276.7 (107.2)
Exports to U. K. ..	" ..	2.4 (100)	2.6 (108.3)	4.2 (175.0)	2.5 (104.2)	43.8 (100)	49.7 (113.5)	77.1 (176.0)
Exports to other countries ..	" ..	13.2 (100)	9.6 (72.7)	14.0 (106.1)	11.4 (86.4)	214.4 (100)	129.0 (60.2)	140.7 (93.1)
<i>Others.</i>								
To all countries ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	11.14 (100)	10.04 (90)	10.96 (97)
To United Kingdom ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1,02 (100)	99 (97)	1,68 (165)
To other countries ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	10.12 (100)	9.05 (89)	9.18 (91)
<i>Total Value.</i>								
To all countries ..	Index ..	..	..	..	..	110.93 (100)	95.04 (85.7)	99.34 (89.6)
To United Kingdom ..	Index ..	..	..	..	..	33.20 (100)	29.73 (89-3)	36.48 (109.5)
Percentage share ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	30.0	31.3	36.7
To other countries ..	Index ..	..	..	..	..	77.93 (100)	65.31 (84.4)	62.83 (81.0)
Percentage share ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	70.0	68.7	63.3

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference.

[Figures within brackets represent the percentage variations on the basis of the 1931-32 figures.]

[Figures within brackets represent the percentage variations on the basis of the 1931-32 figures.]

Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value £ (000).			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Rice															
from all countries ..	Tons (000)	5,970.9 (100)	5,281.9 (88.5)	5,618.7 (94.1)	5,132.6 (86.0)	30,376.0 (100)	32,474.0 (106.9)	31,005.0 (102.1)	27,623.0 (90.9)						
Imports from British India ..	"	24.1 (100)	..	8.3 (34.4)	133.0 (100)	..	..	..	59.9 (45.0)						
Imports from other countries ..	"	5,946.8 (100)	5,281.9 (88.8)	5,618.7 (94.5)	5,124.3 (86.2)	30,243.0 (100)	32,474.0 (107.4)	31,005.0 (102.5)	27,563.1 (91.1)						
Rice cleaned, whole.															
Imports from all countries ..	"	72.0 (100)	79.6 (110.5)	67.9 (71.5)	67.9 (94.3)	929.8 (100)	1,071.7 (115.3)	546.3 (58.8)	684.3 (73.6)						
Imports from British India ..	"	22.6 (100)	26.3 (116.4)	32.2 (142.5)	40.4 (178.7)	197.9 (100)	250.1 (126.4)	281.7 (142.3)	318.6 (161.0)						
Imports from other countries ..	"	49.4 (100)	53.3 (107.9)	19.5 (39.5)	27.5 (55.7)	731.9 (100)	821.6 (112.3)	264.6 (36.2)	365.7 (50.0)						
Castor Oil (unrefined).															
Imports from all countries ..	"	3.3 (100)	5.2 (157.6)	3.6 (109.1)	3.1 (93.9)	106.4 (100)	143.1 (140.1)	94.6 (88.9)	74.6 (70.1)						
Imports from British India ..	"	2.1 (100)	3.7 (176.2)	3.1 (147.6)	2.8 (133.3)	62.5 (100)	108.5 (173.6)	81.5 (130.4)	64.4 (103.0)						
Imports from other countries ..	"	1.2 (100)	1.5 (125.0)	0.5 (41.7)	0.3 (25)	43.9 (100)	40.6 (92.5)	13.1 (29.8)	10.2 (23.2)						
Coconut oil (refined and unrefined).															
Imports from all countries ..	"	43.5 (100)	25.3 (58.2)	13.4 (30.8)	20.8 (47.8)	1,128.4 (100)	636.3 (56.4)	295.1 (26.2)	318.9 (28.3)						
Imports from British India ..	"	0.27 (100)	0.27 (100.0)	0.14 (51.8)	0.22 (81.5)	7.5 (100)	5.2 (69.3)	3.4 (45.3)	3.9 (52.0)						
Imports from other countries ..	"	43.23 (100)	25.03 (58.0)	13.26 (30.7)	20.58 (47.6)	1,120.9 (100)	631.1 (56.3)	291.7 (26.0)	315.0 (28.1)						

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value £ (000).			1934.
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	
<i>Groundnut oil.</i>								
Imports from all countries	Tons (000)	13.2 (100)	3.7 (28.0)	4.0 (30.3)	3.5 (26.5)	317.8 (100)	97.3 (30.6)	56.4 (17.7)
Imports from British India	"	0.63 (100)	1.5 (28.1)	3.8 (603.2)	0.97 (154.0)	15.0 (100)	41.1 (274.0)	18.3 (122.0)
Imports from other countries	"	12.57 (100)	2.2 (17.5)	0.2 (1.6)	2.53 (20.1)	302.8 (100)	56.2 (18.6)	38.1 (12.6)
<i>Rapeseed oil.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Tons (000)	2.6 (100)	0.5 (19.2)	0.3 (11.5)	0.6 (23.1)	69.1 (100)	14.5 (21.0)	8.1 (11.7)
Imports from British India	"	..	..	0.07	0.07	..	..	1.8
Imports from other countries	"	2.6 (100)	0.5 (19.2)	0.23 (8.8)	0.53 (20.4)	69.1 (100)	14.5 (21.0)	6.1 (8.8)
<i>Linseed.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	"	338.2 (100)	362.3 (107.1)	248.6 (73.5)	184.0 (54.4)	3,157.3 (100)	3,057.9 (96.8)	2,451.1 (77.6)
Imports from British India	"	15.3 (100)	9.2 (60.1)	131.2 (857.5)	140.0 (915.0)	166.0 (100.)	96.4 (58.1)	1,445.6 (870.8)
Imports from other countries	"	322.9 (100)	353.1 (109.4)	117.4 (36.4)	44.0 (13.6)	2,991.3 (100.)	2,961.5 (99.0)	1,005.5 (33.6)
<i>Coffee.</i>								
Imports from all countries	Cwt. (000)	750.9 (100)	741.9 (98.8)	658.9 (87.7)	542.0 (72.2)	4,033.3 (100)	3,531.5 (87.5)	2,896.9 (71.8)
Imports from British India	"	45.6 (100)	50.3 (110.3)	45.4 (99.6)	49.0 (107.4)	241.3 (100)	272.8 (113.0)	220.7 (91.5)
Imports from other countries	"	705.3 (100)	691.6 (98.1)	613.5 (67.0)	493.0 (69.9)	3,792.0 (100)	3,258.7 (85.9)	2,676.2 (70.6)
<i>Tea.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Lbs. (Mills)	535.4 (100)	566.0 (105.7)	505.0 (94.3)	507.6 (94.8)	29,620.3 (100)	25,350.1 (85.6)	24,922.0 (84.1)
Imports from British India	"	277.0 (100)	312.0 (112.6)	280.0 (101.1)	274.9 (99.2)	14,734.8 (100)	13,149.8 (89.2)	14,010.5 (95.1)
Imports from other countries	"	258.4 (100)	254.0 (98.3)	232.7 (90.1)	14,885.5 (100.)	12,290.3 (82.0)	10,902.5 (73.2)	12,931.9 (86.9)

e articles enjoying preference—contd.

Statement showing the course of U. K. imports

e articles

Value £ (000).

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity ^a .				Value £ (000).			
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Coir yarn.	Cwt. (000)	451.0 (100)	216.0 (47.9)	148.0 (32.8)	153.0 (33.9)	576.0 (100)	231.0 (40.1)	136.0 (23.6)	159.0 (27.6)
Imports from all countries ..		199.0 (100)	125.0 (49.4)	124.0 (31.0)	614.0 (30.8)	213.0 (100)	116.0 (41.4)	130.0 (22.6)	130.0 (25.3)
Imports from British India ..	"	403.0 (100)	48.0 (36.4)	17.0 (47.9)	23.0 (60.4)	29.0 (100)	62.0 (29.0)	18.0 (29.0)	29.0 (46.3)
Imports from other countries ..	"								
Coir mats and mattings.	Sq. Yds. (mill.)	6.6 (100)	7.0 (106.1)	8.5 (128.5)	7.9 (119.7)	601.0 (100)	503.0 (83.7)	549.0 (89.9)	528.0 (87.8)
Imports from all countries ..	"	5.3 (100)	6.8 (128.3)	8.4 (158.6)	7.8 (147.2)	463.0 (100)	484.0 (104.5)	525.0 (113.4)	518.0 (111.9)
Imports from British India ..	"								
Imports from other countries ..	"	1.3 (100)	0.2 (15.4)	0.1 (7.7)	0.1 (7.7)	138.0 (100)	19.0 (13.8)	15.0 (10.9)	10.0 (7.2)
Imports from other countries ..									
Cotton Yarn (Grey, unbleached up to 40s.)	Lbs. (000)	..	837.0 (100)	1,308 (15.6)	810 (9.7)	1,217 (14.5)	385.8 (100)	56.3 (14.6)	34.7 (9.0)
Imports from all countries ..	"								
Imports from British India ..	"	119 (100)	157 (131.9)	161 (135.3)	380 (319.2)	3.3 (100)	3.9 (118.2)	4.9 (148.5)	10.4 (315.2)
Imports from other countries ..	"	8,251.0 (100)	1,151.0 (13.9)	649.0 (7.8)	837. (10.1)	382.5 (100)	52.4 (13.7)	29.8 (7.8)	39.1 (10.2)
Cotton manufactures, excluding Twist and Yarn ..									
Imports from all countries ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imports from British India ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imports from other countries ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Not available.

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value £ (000).		
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Hides, tanned (other than for sales).</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	Cwts. (000)	297.5 (100)	252.8 (85.0)	267.8 (90.0)	271.7 (91.3)	1,633 (100)	1,353 (82.9)
Imports from British India ..	"	188.6 (100)	203.2 (107.7)	235.2 (124.7)	239.6 (127.0)	1,138 (100)	1,132 (99.5)
Imports from other countries ..	"	108.9 (100)	49.6 (45.6)	32.6 (29.9)	32.1 (29.5)	495 (100)	221 (44.6)
<i>Skins, tanned (Leather, undressed).</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	Cwts. (000)	147.8 (100)	141.7 (95.9)	158.4 (107.2)	165.1 (111.7)	2,323 (160)	1,979 (85.2)
Imports from British India ..	"	98.5 (100)	102.1 (103.6)	111.7 (113.4)	123.5 (125.4)	1,841 (100)	1,636 (88.9)
Imports from other countries ..	"	49.3 (100)	39.6 (89.3)	46.7 (94.7)	41.5 (84.2)	482 (100)	343 (71.2)
<i>Flax manufactures (piece-goods).</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	Sq. Yds (Yds.).	71.9 (100)	68.7 (95.5)	56.3 (78.3)	60.8 (84.6)	735.0 (100)	622.3 (84.7)
Imports from British India ..	"	56.8 (100)	67.3 (118.5)	55.1 (97.0)	60.6 (106.7)	504.0 (100)	603.8 (119.8)
Imports from other countries ..	"	15.1 (100)	1.4 (9.3)	1.2 (7.9)	0.2 (1.3)	231.0 (100)	19.5 (8.0)
<i>Oil seed cake and meal.</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	Ton (000).	459.0 (100)	423.0 (92.1)	387.0 (84.3)	558.0 (121.6)	2,305 (100)	2,314 (96.6)
Imports from British India ..	"	126.0 (100)	101.0 (80.1)	159.0 (126.2)	238.0† (188.9)	739 (100)	675 (91.3)
Imports from other countries ..	"	333.0 (100)	322.0 (96.7)	228.0 (68.5)	320.0 (96.1)	1,636 (100)	1,639 (99.0)

* Provisional.

† Incomplete.

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Value Rs. (lakhs).

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Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.				1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.								
<i>Paraffin Wax.</i>	Ton (000).	65.6 (100)	59.6 (90.8)	52.3 (79.7)	50.8 (77.4)	1,122.6 (100)	1,069.5 (95.3)	956.2 (85.2)	1,037.4 (92.4)				
Imports from all countries ..	"	24.6 (100)	16.9 (68.7)	10.6 (43.1)	11.7 (47.6)	561.8 (100)	392.1 (69.8)	289.0 (51.4)	325.8 (58.0)				
Imports from British India ..	"	41.0 (100)	42.7 (104.1)	41.7 (101.7)	39.1 (95.4)	560.8 (100)	677.4 (120.8)	667.2 (119.0)	711.6 (126.9)				
Imports from other countries ..	"												
<i>Spices.</i>	Cwts. (000)	256 (100)	192 (75.0)	252 (98.4)	504 (196.9)	798 (100)	499 (62.5)	565 (70.8)	1,868 (234.1)				
Imports from all countries ..	"	40 (100)	23 (57.5)	25 (62.5)	18 (45.0)	119 (100)	47 (39.5)	48 (40.3)	28 (23.5)				
Imports from British India ..	"	216 (100)	169 (78.2)	227 (105.1)	486 (225.0)	879 (100)	452 (66.6)	517 (76.1)	1,840 (271.0)				
Imports from other countries ..	"												
<i>Teakwood.</i>	Cubic Ft. (000).	1,187.0 (100)	826.3 (69.6)	863.5 (72.7)	1555.0* (131.0)	609.7 (100)	322.9 (53.0)	321.2 (52.7)	545.8* (89.5)				
Imports from all countries ..	"	869.6 (100)	731.1 (84.1)	781.9 (89.9)	1372.0* (157.8)	455.2 (100)	291.8 (64.1)	293.6 (65.6)	495.1* (108.8)				
Imports from British India ..	"	317.4 (100)	95.2 (30.0)	81.6 (25.7)	183.0 (57.7)	154.5 (100)	31.1 (20.1)	22.6 (14.6)	50.7 (32.8)				
Imports from other countries ..	"												
<i>Other sorts of Hardwood.</i>													
Imports from all countries ..	Cubic Ft. (000).	15,288.2 (100)	15,309.2 (100.1)	16,352.1 (107.0)	21,870.9 (143.1)	2,493.8 (100)	2,304.6 (92.4)	2,163.9 (86.8)	3,004.6 (120.5)				
Imports from British India ..	"	109.0 (100)	120.4 (110.5)	81.4 (74.7)	128.4 (117.8)	30.7 (100)	33.6 (109.4)	21.5 (70.0)	34.3 (111.7)				
Imports from other countries ..	"	15,179.2 (100)	15,188.8 (100.1)	16,270.7 (107.2)	21,742.5 (143.2)	2,463.1 (100)	2,271.0 (92.2)	2,142.4 (87.0)	2,970.3 (120.6)				

* Incomplete.

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.				Value £(000).		
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Woolen Carpets and Rugs.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Sq. Yds. (Mill).	3.6 (100)	2.6 (72.2)	2.5 (69.4)	2.7 (75.0)	1,741.6 (100)	1,158.5 (66.5)	1,014.0 (68.2)
Imports from British India ..	"	0.8 (100)	1.1 (137.5)	1.3 (162.5)	1.8 (225.0)	395.9 (100)	384.7 (47.2)	372.2 (47.2)
Imports from other countries								
<i>Bran, pollard, rice meal and dust.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Ton (000)	391.6 (100)	524.9 (134.0)	545.5 (139.3)	657.6 (167.9)	1,470 (160)	2,422 (164.8)	2,672 (171.0)
Imports from British India ..	"	159.1 (100)	184.1 (115.7)	196.6 (123.6)	245.3 (154.2)	565 (160)	593 (141.4)	701 (123.4)
Imports from other countries	"							
<i>Tobacco—Unmanufactured.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Lbs. (Mill)	194.0 (100)	174.9 (90.1)	211.1 (103.8)	239.3 (123.3)	10,397.4 (100)	9,322.7 (91.6)	10,969.7 (105.4)
Imports from British India ..	"	9.3 (100)	9.2 (98.9)	13.0 (139.8)	9.8 (105.4)	364.5 (100)	315.4 (103.0)	457.5 (109.2)
Imports from other countries	"							
<i>Tobacco—manufactured.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Lbs. (000)	1,202.0 (100)	899.0 (75.6)	1,162.0 (91.5)	1,103.0 (116.7)	979.0 (100)	620.4 (63.9)	825.3 (84.4)
Imports from British India*	"	46.0 (100)	29.0 (63.6)	31.0 (67.4)	31.0 (67.4)	9.7 (100)	8.2 (68.9)	8.2 (65.7)
Imports from other countries	"							
<i>Castor Seed.</i>								
Imports from all countries ..	Ton (000)	31.0 (100)	25.0 (80.6)	32.6 (105.2)	35.0 (112.0)	363.7 (100)	304.5 (83.7)	338.2 (93.0)
Imports from British India ..	"	25.2 (100)	20.4 (80.9)	30.3 (120.2)	32.0 (127.0)	202.3 (100)	245.4 (83.9)	315.9 (108.1)
Imports from other countries	"							

* Figures relate to cigars only.

(a) Not available.

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference—contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.				Value £(000).			
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Magnesite (dead-burnt and lightly calcined).	Ton (000)	12.2 (100)	10.1 (82.8)	9.5 (77.9)	27.8‡ (227.9)	87.3 (100)	66.1 (75.7)	60.7 (69.5)	166.5‡ (190.7)
Imports from all countries ..	"	0.2 (100)	1.1 (550.0)	1.4 (700.0)	2.9‡ (1,450.0)	1.5 (100)	6.3 (420.0)	7.7 (513.3)	15.0‡ (1,000.0)
Imports from British India ..	"	12.0 (100)	9.0 (75.5)	8.1 (67.5)	24.9 (207.5)	85.8 (100)	59.8 (69.7)	53.0 (61.8)	151.5 (176.6)
Imports from other countries "	"	111.7 (100)	61.7 (46.3)	68.4 (61.2)	82.4 (73.8)	304.2 (100)	127.8 (42.0)	159.2 (52.3)	170.9 (56.2)
Granite Sets and Kerbs.	"	3.6 (100)	1.9 (52.8)	11.4 (316.7)	3.4 (94.4)	8.9 (100)	5.6 (62.9)	35.1 (39‡.4)	11.2 (125.8)
Imports from British India ..	"	108.1 (100)	49.8 (46.1)	57.0 (52.7)	79.0 (73.1)	295.3 (100)	122.2 (41.4)	124.1 (42.0)	159.7 (54.1)
Imports from other countries "	"	138.7 (100)	96.8 (69.8)	131.6 (94.9)	112.7 (81.2)	1,498 (100)	1,242 (82.9)	1,482 (98.9)	1,013 (67.6)
Groundnuts.	"	81.3 (100)	57.6 (70.8)	69.8 (85.8)	72.5 (89.2)	930 (100)	740 (79.6)	815 (87.6)	654 (70.3)
Imports from all countries ..	"	57.4 (100)	39.2 (68.3)	61.8 (107.7)	40.2 (70.0)	568 (100)	502 (88.4)	667 (117.4)	359 (63.2)
Imports from British India ..	"	299.0 (100)	262.0 (87.6)	313.0 (94.3)	3,913 (104.7)	3,199 (100)	3,199 (81.8)	3,368 (86.1)	3,507 (89.6)
Imports from other countries "	"	49.0 (100)	44.0 (89.8)	55.0 (112.2)	42.0 (85.7)	639 (100)	542 (84.8)	654 (102.3)	475 (74.3)
Lead (pig).	Ton (000)	250.0 (100)	218.0 (87.2)	227.0 (90.8)	271.0 (108.4)	3,274 (100)	2,657 (81.2)	2,714 (82.9)	3032 (92.6)
Imports from British India ..	"	250.0 (100)	218.0 (87.2)	227.0 (90.8)	271.0 (108.4)	3,274 (100)	2,657 (81.2)	2,714 (82.9)	3032 (92.6)
Imports from other countries "	"								

‡ Include figures for crude magnesite.

Statement showing the course of U. K. Import Trade in the articles enjoying preference—concl'd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.			Value £ (000).		
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Barley.</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	Ton (000)	771.2 (100)	508.9 (66.0)	799.2 (103.6)	778.2 (100.9)	4136.2 (100)	2,973.6 (71.9)
Imports from British India ..	"	6.9 (100)	5.8 (84.0)	..	.. (a)	40.9 (100)	37.9 (92.7)
Imports from other countries ..	"	764.3 (100)	503.1 (65.8)	799.2 (104.6)	..	4,095.3 (100)	2,935.7 (71.7)
<i>Goat Skins, undressed.</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	No. (Mill)	8.0 (100)	7.7 (96.2)	9.3 (116.2)	7.5 (93.7)	821.2 (100)	690.4 (83.8)
Imports from British India ..	"	4.0 (100)	4.9 (122.5)	6.6 (165.0)	4.8 (120.0)	435.8 (100)	484.1 (106.5)
Imports from other countries ..	"	4.0 (100)	2.8 (70.0)	2.7 (67.5)	2.7 (67.5)	388.4 (100)	226.3 (58.3)
<i>Other preferential articles.</i>							
Imports from all countries ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	507,596 (76.0)	395,961 (70.1)
Imports from India ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	2,971 (93.0)	2,761 (92.0)
Imports from other countries ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	504,625 (76.9)	383,200 (70.0)
Grand Total of all preferential articles.	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	625,027 487,703	455,953 488,418
Index ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	28,574 (90.5)	25,850 (101.2)
Total share of India ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	..	28,923 (101.2)
Index ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	4.6 596,453	5.3 461,853
Percentage share of India ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	..	6.3 427,030
Total other countries ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	..	457,690 (71.6)
Index ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	95.4 ..	91.7 93.7
Percentage share of other countries ..	"	..	..	..	.. (100)	..	..

(a) Not available.

CHAPTER III.

Imports into India.

APPAREL.

The items included under this head are apparel (including drapery, uniforms, accoutrements), caps, bonnets and hatters' ware and second-hand clothing, all of which enjoy a preference of 10 per cent. The total trade rose from Rs. 69 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 72 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a progressive decline in the value of imports from the United Kingdom which amounted to Rs. 18 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with Rs. 20 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs. $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1932-33. The percentage share of the United Kingdom also fell from 33 per cent. in 1932-33 to 29 per cent. in 1933-34 and further to 25 per cent. in 1934-35, on account of increasing imports of Japanese goods at prices well below the British level.

The position of the United Kingdom in this line of trade is illustrated in the following table :—

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Value in rupees (000).
<i>Apparel.</i>							
Imports from U. K.	..	62,14	29,38	22,13	21,48	20,06	18,25
Total all countries	..	1,27,30	80,00	69,03	65,73	69,04	72,26
Percentage of U. K. to total.		49	37	32	33	29	25

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Total imports under this head have been on the decline in recent years. In cartridge cases imports fell from 16.6 millions in 1933-34 to 15.7 millions in 1934-35 of which the United Kingdom supplied 13 millions or 83 per cent. as compared with 14.2 millions or 86 per cent. in 1933-34. The drop in the share of the United Kingdom was largely due to the revival of competition from the United States of America which increased her contribution from 1.4 millions to 1.8 millions in the year under review.

As regards firearms, total imports fell from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The United Kingdom contribution also fell from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs but

her percentage share advanced from 74 to 78 per cent. The table given below exhibits the relative movements in the trade under the two sub-heads:—

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	Quantity Nos. (lakhs.)										
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.						
Arms, ammunition, etc.												
Imports from U. K.	..	147	130	260	179	142						
Total all countries	..	221	192	336	209	166						
Percentage of U. K. to total.		66	68	77	86	83						
	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	Value in rupees (000).										
Imports from U. K.		10,97	9,35	17,25	13,47	9,85						
Total all countries	..	16,48	12,57	19,91	16,03	10,86						
Percentage of U. K. to total.		67	74	87	90	88						
	Quantity Nos. (000).			Value Rs. (000).								
	3 years' aver- age end- ing 1929- 30.	1930- 31.	1931- 32.	1932- 33.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.						
(ii) Firearms.												
Imports from U. K.	17	14	26	14	8	6.4	13,61	10,88	18,95	9,44	7,30	6,59
Total all countries.	31	24	38	19	13	10	21,44	15,42	24,67	11,76	9,81	8,45
Percentage of U. K. to total.	55	58	68	74	62	64	71	77	80	74	78	

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES.

Imports of asbestos packings are comparatively small, being valued at Rs. 2 lakhs, while those of other asbestos manufactures were valued at nearly Rs. 15 lakhs in 1934-35. The corresponding imports in 1933-34 were valued at Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs. In asbestos packings the United Kingdom holds a practical monopoly, her share in 1934-35 being 91 per cent. as against 90 per cent. in the preceding year. As regards other asbestos manufactures the United Kingdom could not maintain her position against German and

Belgian competition and her contribution fell from 67 per cent. to 59 per cent.
The figures are as follows:—

Value in thousand rupees.

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Asbestos manufacturers—						
<i>Asbestos packing.</i>						
Imports from the United Kingdom ..	5,08	3,43	1,92	2,13	2,03	1,92
Total all countries ..	5,77	5,15	2,54	2,68	2,25	2,11
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	88	67	76	79	90	91
<i>Other manufacturers—</i>						
Imports from the United Kingdom ..	20,39	14,37	9,24	7,33	9,19	8,71
Total all countries ..	28,55	23,21	12,88	10,94	13,71	14,65
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	71	62	72	67	67	59

BOOTS AND SHOES—ALL LEATHER.

The imports of leather boots and shoes were as follows:—

Quantity in thousand pairs.

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Boots and shoes (all leather) —						
Imports from U. K. ..	367	173	109	107	101	111
Total all countries ..	481	274	244	425	349	352
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	76	63	45	25	29	32
<i>Value in thousand rupees.</i>						
Imports from U. K. ..	19,95	9,70	5,93	5,33	5,26	5,37
Total all countries ..	25,35	12,95	11,07	14,22	12,16	12,05
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	78	75	54	37	43	45

The trade in leather footwear showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value compared with 1933-34, imports totalling 352,000 pairs valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1934-35. There was an increase in the consignments from the United Kingdom which amounted to 111,000 pairs valued at Rs. 5.4 lakhs and her relative share in the trade advanced from 29 per cent. in 1933-34 to 32 per cent. in 1934-35 in quantity and from 43 to 45 per cent. in value. The bulk of the supplies was drawn from Czechoslovakia and Italy (transit goods from Czechoslovakia) which together accounted for 62 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with 55 per cent. in 1933-34. The United Kingdom has thus slightly advanced her share, although the aggregate trade showed hardly any expansion.

BRUSHES.

The position of the United Kingdom in the imports of brushes is set out in the following table :—

		Quantity in doz. (000).				
	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Brushes.</i>						
Imports from U. K.	..	78	54	51	77	95
Total all countries	..	518	477	376	718	525
Percentage of U. K. to total	..	15	11	14	11	18

Value in Rs. (000)

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Imports from U. K.	..	5,41	3,87	3,04	3,92	4,72
Total all countries	..	13.89	11.65	8.63	12.54	10.97
Percentage of U. K. to total	..	39	33	35	31	43

Total imports of brushes rose from 525,000 dozens valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in 1933-34 to 748,000 dozens valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom also increased from 95,000 dozens to 136,000 dozens in quantity and from Rs. 4.72 lakhs to Rs. 6.66 lakhs in value. There was practically no variation on the basis of quantity in the percentage share of the United Kingdom which remained steady at 18 per cent., but judged by value her share rose from 43 to 48 per cent. This disparity is due to the receipts of a larger number of cheap Japanese brushes, chiefly toilet, at abnormally low prices which very much swelled the quantity figures without corresponding gains in value. Paint and varnish brushes were imported to the value of Rs. 2½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 2 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 1.68 lakhs or 69 per cent. as against Rs. 1.21 lakhs or 61 per cent. The United Kingdom also increased her sales of toilet brushes from 27,000 dozens valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs to 57,000 dozens valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs, total imports rising from 221,000 dozens valued at Rs. 4½ lakhs to 382,000 dozens valued at Rs. 6 lakhs. Thus, on the basis of quantity the United Kingdom advanced her share from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent., the corresponding increase in value being from 32 to 40 per cent. As regards other brushes the United Kingdom supplied to the value of Rs. 2½ lakhs or 48 per cent. out of a total of Rs. 5-1/3 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2 lakhs or 46 per cent. of the total value of Rs. 4½ lakhs in 1933-34.

BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS OTHER THAN IRON STEEL OR WOOD.

In 1934-35 imports of articles under this head enjoying a preferential duty of 10 per cent. under the Ottawa Trade Agreement showed a small variation and were valued at Rs. 41.2 lakhs as compared with Rs. 40.9 lakhs in 1933-34.

But the United Kingdom appreciably improved her position in the Indian market in the year under review. Total imports from that country increased from Rs. 20·9 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 24·7 lakhs in 1934-35 and this improvement is noticeable in each class of these articles. The value of her consignments of fire bricks amounted to Rs. 1·02 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 1·07 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1·30 lakhs out of the total importations of Rs. 1·40 lakhs in 1933-34, her relative share in the total trade showing a rise from 93 per cent. to 95 per cent. In cement the total imports advanced from Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs or by 9 per cent. while the share of the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 14 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 18 lakhs in 1934-35, a rise of about 29 per cent. In tiles the total imports declined from 13·6 millions in 1933-34 to 13·3 millions in 1934-35, but the United Kingdom increased her share from 1·8 millions to 2·3 millions.

BUTTONS—METAL.

The United Kingdom enjoys a limited trade in this line. Total imports of metal buttons advanced from Rs. 9½ lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 10½ lakhs in 1934-35 to which the United Kingdom contributed only Rs. 1 lakh (or 10 per cent.) almost the same as in the preceding year. The supplies were mostly drawn from continental countries. The following table shows the position of the United Kingdom in this trade :—

Value in thousand rupees.

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Buttons—</i>						
Imports from U. K. ..	105	48	64	60	1,05	1,03
Total all countries ..	10,58	6,69	6,36	9,47	9,54	10,50
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	10	7	10	6	11	10

CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS (EXCLUDING CHEMICAL MANURES AND MEDICINES).

The following figures relating to the imports of all classes of chemicals throw some light on the position of the United Kingdom in the trade :—

Value in lakhs of rupees.

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Chemicals and chemical preparations :—</i>						
Imports from the United Kingdom ..	1,51	141	141	140	149	164
Total all countries ..	264	261	257	271	270	293
Percentage of the United Kingdom to total	57	54	55	52	55	56

The total imports of chemicals which had remained fairly steady at Rs. 2,70 lakhs in 1932-33 and 1933-34, advanced to Rs. 2,92 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom also rose from Rs. 1,49 lakhs to Rs. 1,64 lakhs and the percentage share from 55 to 56. Preferences granted

to the United Kingdom do not extend over the whole range of chemicals, but it should be noted that the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position in the imports of sodium carbonate and caustic soda, both of which are liable to preferential duties. In the former, the consignments from the United Kingdom rose from 893,000 cwts. out of a total of 1,131,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 971,000 cwts. out of a total of 1,236,000 cwts. in 1934-35 and her relative share remained fairly steady at 79 per cent. In the latter, the United Kingdom also increased her supplies from 260,000 cwts. to 294,000 cwts. although there was a decrease in her percentage share from 84 to 78 per cent., the total imports rising from 308,000 to 378,000 cwts. Among other preferential items the United Kingdom enjoys a practical monopoly in sodium cyanide, while in disinfectants other than napthalene and bichromate of potassium the share of the United Kingdom both actual and relative showed decreases. In ammonia and salts thereof and bichromate of soda the imports from the United Kingdom showed increases but her percentage share recorded a decrease.

CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.

While the aggregate trade under this head which excludes cordage and rope of jute and cotton showed an advance, there was a set-back in the participation of the United Kingdom in this trade. Total imports amounted to 22,000 cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 18,000 cwts. in 1933-34, but those from the United Kingdom receded from 6,500 cwts. to 4,800 cwts. or a drop of 26 per cent. As a consequence the percentage share of the United Kingdom in this trade fell from 36 to 22. The figures are shown in the following table :

	Quantity in cwts. (000).					Value in Rs. (000).						
	3 years' average ending 1929-30.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	3 years' average ending 1929-30.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.		
<i>Cordage and rope of vegetable fibres (excluding jute and cotton).</i>												
Imports from U.K. ..	8.3	9.7	5.9	4.5	6.5	4.8	4.56	4.96	2.88	2.00	2.49	2.18
Total all countries ..	20.3	22	20	15	18	22	10.18	9.85	7.32	5.83	5.91	5.92
Percentage of U.K. to total ..	41	44	30	30	36	22	45	50	39	34	42	31

Notwithstanding the preference granted by India, the United Kingdom could not effectively displace foreign competition chiefly from the Philippine in this line.

CORK MANUFACTURES.

Total imports amounted to 7,600 cwts. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with 7,900 cwts. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies were drawn chiefly from Portugal. Consignments from the United Kingdom which are comparatively small remained fairly steady at 1,000 cwts. valued at Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh. The percentage share of the United Kingdom showed a small increase in quantity from 13 to 14. but dropped in value from 11 to 9 per cent.

CUTLERY (OTHER THAN PRUNING KNIVES).

Total imports of cutlery excluding pruning knives were valued at Rs. 26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 24 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports from the United Kingdom which generally consist of high quality products showed a small increase from Rs. 6.4 lakhs to Rs. 6.8 lakhs and accounted for 26 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with 27 per cent. in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies came as usual from Germany. Imports from that country increased in value from Rs. 13.7 lakhs to Rs. 14.8 lakhs but her share in the total trade remained stationary at 57 per cent. There is evidence of an increasing participation of Japan in the cheaper grades of imports.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The preferences granted to the United Kingdom are limited to proprietary and patent medicines and unenumerated classes (excluding aloes, asafoetida, camphor, cocaine, morphia, opium, sarsaparilla and storax). The total value of proprietary and patent medicines rose from Rs. 31 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 39 lakhs in 1934-35 and the share of the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs with a decrease in her percentage share from 53 to 50 per cent. The share of the United States of America and France rose from 12 and 6 per cent. to 17 and 9 per cent. respectively, while that of Germany showed a decline from 19 to 18 per cent. In other kinds of drugs the share of the United Kingdom remained fairly steady.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Total imports of earthenware (excluding pipes of earthenware and sanitary ware which are not liable to preferential duty) were valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with nearly Rs. 13 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 14½ lakhs in 1932-33. To the imports in 1934-35 the United Kingdom contributed 62 per cent., Japan 20 per cent. and Germany, including consignments from the Netherlands and Belgium which are also of German origin, 9 per cent. as compared with 51, 29, and 11 per cent. respectively in 1933-34. The improvement in the British proportion in the reduced imports in 1934-35 is noteworthy.

The trade in electrical porcelain, although it recorded an improvement, is small in comparison with that of other kinds of porcelain. Imports of electrical porcelain were valued at Rs. 1,23,000 as compared with Rs. 60,000 in 1933-34 and Rs. 1,35,000 in 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom was 37 per cent. (25 per cent.), Japan 29 per cent. (39 per cent.) and Germany 32 per cent. (36 per cent.), the percentages for the preceding year being given in brackets. Other kinds of porcelain were imported to the value of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1934-35 as against Rs. 24 lakhs in 1933-34, and Rs. 28½ lakhs in 1932-33. The bulk of the imports, consisting of cheap table ware and common crockery, was drawn from Japan which accounted for 91 per cent. as in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom was only 6 per cent. in 1934-35 as against 4 per cent. in the preceding year.

FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.

Preference is granted to all items included under this head with the exception of mouldings. Total imports excluding mouldings rose from Rs. 13 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 16 lakhs in 1934-35 or an increase of 23 per cent.

The United Kingdom imports also advanced from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs but her percentage share remained steady at 69 per cent. The United Kingdom has thus been able to maintain the position already secured.

GLUE.

There was a decline in the imports of glue (including the share of clarified liquid glue not enjoying preference and of relatively small importance) which amounted to 16,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,82,000 in 1934-35 as compared with 20,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,35,000 in 1933-34. The supplies from the United Kingdom, however, stood almost at the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to a little over 4,000 cwts., but her percentage share in relation to the total trade rose from 22 to 28.

HARDWARE EXCLUDING CUTLERY AND ELECTROPLATED WARE.

The preference extends to all items under this comprehensive head with the exception of agricultural implements, buckets of tinned and galvanised iron and glass lamps. Omitting these three classes, the aggregate imports were as follows :—

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	Value in lakhs of rupees.				
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Hardware (excluding agricultural implements, buckets of tinned or galvanised iron and glass lamps).</i>						
Imports from United Kingdom ..	178	122	91	85	92	96
Total all countries	5,00	3,50	2,54	2,92	2,81	3,01
Percentage of U. K. to total	36	35	36	29	33	32

With the increase in the total imports from Rs. 2,81 lakhs to Rs. 3,01 lakhs, the supplies from the United Kingdom rose in value from Rs. 92 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs but her percentage share in the total imports showed a drop from 33 per cent. in 1933-34 to 32 per cent. in 1934-35. The share of Germany which had fallen from 37 per cent. in 1932-33 to 31 per cent. in 1933-34 recovered to 32 per cent. in 1934-35. The participation of the United States of America also showed an increase from 8 to 10 per cent., while the share of Japan declined from 12 to 10 per cent. The improvement in the share of Germany was chiefly due to larger imports of metal lamps wherein the British manufacturers have been practically excluded from the market for a number of years. In most of the other lines the United Kingdom has been able to hold her own against foreign competition. Analysing the details of the trade in each class, it will be noticed that in builders' hardware total imports rose from Rs. 21 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 24 lakhs in 1934-35, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 4.5 lakhs as against Rs. 3.8 lakhs in the preceding year with the result that her percentage share increased from 18 to 19. The remainder came chiefly from Germany and Sweden, which supplied 55 and 19 per cent. as compared with 56 and 20 per cent. respectively in 1933-34. Imports of domestic hardware also increased from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 8-2/3 lakhs but the share of the United Kingdom fell from 30 to 28 per cent. Imports of enamelled ironware steadily declined from Rs. 23 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 22 lakhs in 1933-34 and sharply to Rs. 17½ lakhs in 1934-35 chiefly as a result of the heavy minimum specific duties imposed under

the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1934. The bulk of the imports came as usual from Japan but as was expected her percentage share dropped from 70 to 55 per cent. On the other hand the shares of the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia advanced from 6 and 12 per cent. to 7 and 20 per cent. respectively. The British proportion in gas mantles increased from 14 per cent. to 17 per cent. although there was a decline in the total imports from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1934-35. Germany continued to supply the bulk of the trade and accounted for 72 per cent. as against 75 per cent. in 1933-34. The total imports of implements and tools (other than agricultural) and machine tools rose from Rs. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1934-35 to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 25 lakhs or 53 per cent. as compared with Rs. 19 lakhs or 49 per cent. in the preceding year. The remainder came chiefly from the United States of America and Germany. As already stated the share of the United Kingdom in the imports of metal lamps which rose from Rs. 40 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 53 lakhs in 1934-35, was insignificant, being approximately 2 per cent. of the value of the total imports. The trade is largely controlled by Germany which however reduced her participation from 70 per cent. to 67 per cent., while the share of the United States of America advanced from 16 to 20 per cent. The trade in safes and strong boxes is small, being valued at Rs. 26,000, and is practically confined to the United Kingdom. Imports of stoves rose slightly from Rs. 4.42 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 4.80 lakhs in 1934-35 to which the United Kingdom contributed 17 per cent. and Sweden 69 per cent. as compared with 16 and 72 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

INSTRUMENTS APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES AND PARTS THEREOF.

The total imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof rose from Rs. 4,02 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 4,73 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom raised her contribution from Rs. 2,06 lakhs to Rs. 2,47 lakhs with an increase in the percentage share from 51 to 52 per cent. The figures are given below :

Value in lakhs of rupees.

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Total instruments, etc.—</i>						
Imports from U. K. ..	2.88	2.55	1.83	1.94	2.06	2.47
Total all countries ..	4.92	4.77	3.69	3.85	4.02	4.73
Percentage of U. K. to total	59	53	50	50	51	52

An examination of the detailed trade figures under the main preferential heads of this group reveals that in electrical instruments the United Kingdom advanced her share from Rs. 1,31 lakhs or 57 per cent. of the total imports of Rs. 2,31 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,62 lakhs or 58 per cent. of the total of Rs. 2,81 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of raw cinematograph films continued to expand with the development of the local cinema industry and totalled 60 million ft. in length valued at Rs. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with 37 million ft. valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies from the United

Kingdom rose from 7·8 million ft. or 21 per cent. to 19·6 million ft. or 33 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 3 lakhs or 20 per cent. to Rs. 7 lakhs or 33 per cent. in value. There were also increased imports from Germany, and the United States of America, the former accounting for 46 per cent. of the total quantity imported as in the preceding year and the latter reducing her share from 16 to 11 per cent. In photographic apparatus (other than cinematograph films) the share of the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 12 lakhs out of the total value of Rs. 29 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 13 lakhs out of the total of Rs. 32 lakhs in 1934-35, but her relative share showed a decline from 43 to 41 per cent. As regards musical instruments the United Kingdom share in both pianos and pianofortes and talking machines and accessories increased from 56 and 58 per cent. in 1933-34 to 67 and 61 per cent. respectively in 1934-35. Imports of wireless apparatus rose from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 16 lakhs in 1934-35 but the share of the United Kingdom receded from Rs. 6 lakhs or 56 per cent. to Rs. 5 lakhs or 29 per cent. The United States of America considerably improved her position and supplied to the value of Rs. 8 lakhs or 52 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with nearly Rs. 2 lakhs or 18 per cent. in 1933-34.

LEATHER.

The total imports of all the classes of goods under leather enjoying a preference of 10% advanced from Rs. 34 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 39½ lakhs in 1934-35, recording a rise of about 15 per cent. Consignments from the United Kingdom rose in value from Rs. 12½ lakhs to Rs. 13½ lakhs but formed a smaller proportion of the total trade in 1934-35 than in 1933-34, as will be seen from the following table :

Value in thousand rupees.

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Leather—</i>						
Imports from the U. K.	23,04	13,13	12,89	13,15	12,50	13,62
Total all countries ..	43,05	32,53	30,63	36,03	34,28	39,53
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	54	40	42	36	36	34

The drop in the United Kingdom percentage share was due to keen competition from the United States of America and Germany which accounted for 24 and 15 per cent. of the total trade in 1934-35 as against 24 and 13 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

LIQUORS.

The following three classes of articles under this head are subject to preferential treatment and may be considered seriatim :—

- (1) Ale and beer.
- (2) Spirit perfumed.
- (3) Spirit present in drugs, medicines or chemicals.

Ale and beer.—In the year under review the total imports of ale and beer showed a small increase to about 3·5 million gallons from 3·3 million gallons.

in 1933-34 but the United Kingdom's contribution showed a still smaller increase. As a result her percentage share in the trade fell from 62 per cent. to 61 per cent. Of the other competing countries the share of Germany, remained stationary at 12 per cent., while Japan reduced her share from 16 per cent. to 14 per cent. On the other hand, the Netherlands made some headway and increased her share from 9 to 12 per cent.

The table below clearly sets out the position of the United Kingdom in the trade :

	Quantity in gals. (million).						Values in Rs. (lakh).												
	3 years' average 1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			3 years' average 1930-31.			1931-32.			
	ending 1929-30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	25.	ending 1929-30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	1929-30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	
<i>Alcohol and beer—</i>																			
Imports from U.K.	2.73	2.84	2.35	2.32	2.07	2.14	56.7	57	44	43	41	42							
Total all countries	4.40	4.43	3.60	3.59	3.34	3.48	97.3	96	71	72	65	67							
Percentage of U.K. to total	..	62	64	65	65	62	58	59	62	63	63	63							

Spirit perfumed.—Imports under this head increased from 6,900 gallons in 1933-34 to 7,400 gallons in 1934-35, of which the United Kingdom supplied 3,300 gallons as against 3,000 gallons in 1933-34, recording an increase also in her relative share from 43 per cent. to 45 per cent. German participation also showed an increase from 33 to 39 per cent. while France reduced her share from 17 to 14 per cent.

Spirit present in drugs, medicines or chemicals.—In this item the preference is granted on the imports of British origin at the following rates :

- (1) If entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested Rs. 4 0 0 per Imperial gallon
- (2) If not so entered Rs. 3 0 0 per Imperial gallon
of the strength of London proof.

Judging from the figures obtained from the Custom Houses it appears that the imports, under the former, measured in terms of spirit content, are comparatively small and amounted to 3,300 gallons in 1934-35 as compared with 1,900 gallons in 1933-34. In regard to the latter sub-class the total imports amounted to 108,000 gallons in 1934-35 as against 98,000 gallons in 1933-34. In both these classes the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 52 and 44 per cent. to 34 and 41 per cent. respectively in 1934-35.

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

The statistical head machinery and millwork covers a variety of items most of which are not liable to preferential duty. The only items of importance that enjoy preference are sewing and knitting machines and parts, typewriters and parts, and domestic refrigerators. Imports of sewing and knitting machines (complete) rose from 55,000 in 1933-34 to 83,000 in 1934-35 of which the United Kingdom supplied 62,900 or 76 per cent. as compared with 39,800 or 72 per cent. in 1933-34. The bulk of the imports of typewriters continued to be drawn from the United States of America which sent MCIDGCL&S

14,500 or 95 per cent. out of a total numbering 15,200 in 1934-35 as compared with 5,500 or 83 per cent. of the total of 6,600 in 1933-34. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 732 to 219 in 1934-35. Domestic refrigerators were chiefly obtained from the United States of America, the United Kingdom accounting for 5.7 per cent. of the total value of Rs. 6 lakhs in 1934-35 as against 5.1 per cent. of the total value of Rs. 5 lakhs in the preceding year.

ALUMINIUM, WROUGHT.

Imports of wrought aluminium rose by 33 per cent. from 39,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 52,000 cwts. in 1934-35 in quantity and by 17 per cent. in value from Rs. 32.5 lakhs to Rs. 38.2 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom increased from 21,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts. with a decrease in value from Rs. 17.4 lakhs to Rs. 17.0 lakhs, and her relative share dropped from 54 to 48 per cent. in quantity and from 54 to 45 per cent. in value. The percentages were however higher than the corresponding figures for the years prior to 1933-34. The figures are given below:

3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Quantity in cwts. (thousand).

Aluminium, wrought—

Imports from the U. K.	47	25	10	10	21	25
Total all countries ..	142	87	39	24	30	32
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	33	20	26	42	54	48

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from U. K. ..	40,79	20,76	7,50	9,41	17,43	17,03
Total all countries ..	1,21,49	1,00,07	29,62	22,12	32,50	38,16
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	34	21	25	43	54	45

Wrought circles required for the Indian aluminium hollow-ware industry formed the bulk of these imports. These were imported to the extent of 41,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 28 lakhs as compared with 31,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 24 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom supplied 20,000 cwts. (Rs. 13 lakhs) and Japan 8,000 cwts. (Rs. 5 lakhs) as compared with 17,000 cwts. (Rs. 14 lakhs) and 5,000 cwts. (Rs. 4 lakhs) in 1933-34. Sheets and other manufactures recorded smaller increases in which the United Kingdom participated.

BRASS, BRONZE AND SIMILAR ALLOYS, WROUGHT.

The aggregate imports increased considerably from 471,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 636,000 cwts. in 1934-35 in quantity and from Rs. 1,38 lakhs to Rs. 1,63 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom consignments also rose from 171,000

cwts. to 225,000 cwts. but her relative share dropped slightly from 36 to 35 per cent. as will be seen from the following figures:

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Quantity in cwts. (thousand).

Brass, wrought—

Imports from the United Kingdom	154	56	82	170	171	225
Total all countries	483	378	342	568	471	636
Percentage of U. K. to total	32	15	24	30	36	35

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from the United Kingdom	76,06	27,76	32,95	51,82	52,99	61,69
Total all countries	2,34,59	1,62,53	1,28,11	1,79,16	1,38,36	1,68,10
Percentage of U. K. to total	32	17	26	31	38	37

Imports consisted largely of yellow metal for sheathing in which the percentage share of the United Kingdom remained fairly steady at 37 per cent. although the actual quantities imported showed an increase of 33 per cent. Other competing countries, viz., Germany and Japan also increased their supplies with small variations in the respective percentage shares.

COPPER, WROUGHT.

Imports of wrought copper consisting largely of sheets, rods, etc. were as follows:

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Quantity in thousand cwts.

Copper, wrought—						
Imports from the U. K.	60	44	64	72	113	192
Total all countries	192	181	195	316	263	471
Percentage of U. K. to total	31	24	33	23	43	41

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from the U. K.	33.49	24.96	27.46	27.99	38.04	58.68
Total all countries	1,08,35	92,99	81,44	1,12,02	82,98	1,34,64
Percentage of U. K. to total	31	27	34	25	46	44

The imports from the United Kingdom showed increases both in quantity and value, concurrently with the rise in the total imports. But she was faced with intensified competition from Germany and Japan which resulted in a slight set-back in her relative position in the trade during 1934-35, as will be seen from the above table. There were also larger supplies from the United States of America, which totalled 93,700 cwts. or 20 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with 10,500 cwts. or 4 per cent. in the preceding year.

GERMAN SILVER, INCLUDING NICKEL SILVER.

Imports of German silver including nickel silver are shown below:

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quantity in thousand cwts.						
<i>German Silver—</i>						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	3	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.9	3.2
Total all countries ..	20	16.3	13.6	17.5	17.2	16.0
Percentage of U.K. to total.	15	13	16	19	23	19
Value in thousand rupees.						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	2,54	1,73	1,55	2,42	2,60	2,02
Total all countries ..	17,45	12.52	9.51	12.76	12.92	10.25
Percentage of U.K. to total.	15	14	16	19	22	20

With the decrease in the total trade there was a decline, both absolute and relative, in the imports from the United Kingdom.

LEAD, WROUGHT (EXCLUDING SHEETS FOR TEA-CHESTS).

This heading includes pipes and tubes, sheets other than those for tea-chests and other manufactures of lead. Total imports recorded an increase in quantity from 23,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 24,000 cwts. in 1934-35, with a decrease in value from Rs. 4.95 lakhs to Rs. 4.35 lakhs. Likewise the arrivals from the United Kingdom increased from 20,000 cwts. or 87 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1933-34 to 22,000 cwts. or 92 per cent. in 1934-35 but declined in value from Rs. 4.13 lakhs or 83 per cent. to Rs. 3.45 lakhs or 79 per cent. The figures are given below:

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quantity in thousand cwts.						
<i>Lead, wrought (excluding sheets for tea-chests)—</i>						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	14	11	14	15	20	22
Total all countries ..	32	27	28	21	23	24
Percentage of the U.K. to total.	44	41	61	71	87	92
Value in thousand rupees.						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	3.58	2.64	2.35	2.61	4.13	3.45
Total all countries ..	7.12	5.48	3.84	3.40	4.95	4.35
Percentage of the U.K. to total.	50	43	61	77	83	79

ZINC, WROUGHT.

Total imports of wrought zinc declined from 34,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1933-34 to 31,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1934-35. There was also a decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom from 5,000 cwts. or 15 per cent. to 4,000 cwts. or 13 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 21 per cent. to Rs. 1 lakh or 19 per cent. in value. The bulk of the imports came as usual from Belgium which accounted for 69 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1934-35 as compared with 67 per cent. in 1933-34. The relevant figures are given below:

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quantity in thousand cwts.						
Zinc or Spelter (wrought or manufactured) :—						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	11	4.9	4.2	3.7	5.0	3.9
Total all countries ..	51	37.7	26.0	27.3	33.8	31.1
Percentage of the U. K. to total.	22	13	16	14	15	13
Value in thousand rupees.						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	3,03	1.25	90	90	1,26	1,00
Total all countries ..	13,00	7,48	4,35	4,87	6,12	5,23
Percentage of the U. K. to total.	23	17	21	18	21	19

OILS.

The imports under this head may be examined under four sub-divisions, namely, mineral oils, essential oils—natural and synthetic, vegetable non-essential oils and fish oil.

Mineral oils.—The chief item under this head enjoying preference under the Ottawa Trade Agreement is lubricating oil other than batching oils, the total imports of which declined from 10.8 million gallons in 1933-34 to 10.3 million gallons in 1934-35, recording a fall of 5 per cent. Correspondingly the value of the total imports declined from Rs. 1,02 lakhs to Rs. 95 lakhs or by 7 per cent. The United Kingdom also reduced her share from 2.3 million gallons valued at Rs. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1933-34 to 2.1 million gallons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs, i.e., quantitatively her relative share fell from 22 per cent. to 20 per cent. and on the basis of value from 25 per cent. to 24 per cent. It may be noted that by an inadvertent alteration in the Ottawa Trade Agreement Rules, the preference granted to the United Kingdom which takes the form of specific duties was withdrawn by a Notification, dated the 3rd March 1934, but on a representation made by the Board of Trade the *status quo* was restored on the 13th October 1934. The United States of America is the leading supplier, but her share in the total imports slightly receded from 74 per

cent. in 1933-34 to 73 per cent. in 1934-35 and in value from 71 to 70 per cent. There was a marked improvement in the total imports of paints, solutions and compositions, dangerous, flashing below 76°F which amounted to 106,000 gallons valued at Rs. 6·4 lakhs in 1934-35 as against 80,000 gallons valued at Rs. 4·8 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from the United Kingdom rose from 30,000 gallons valued at Rs. 2·3 lakhs in 1933-34 to 37,000 gallons valued at Rs. 2·9 lakhs in 1934-35. Here again the competition is largely from the United States of America which increased her supplies from 45,000 gallons valued at Rs. 2·1 lakhs to 63,000 gallons valued at Rs. 3·0 lakhs in 1934-35.

Essential oils.—Imports of synthetic essential oils showed an increase in quantity from 11,000 gallons in 1933-34 to 14,000 gallons in 1934-35 and from Rs. 4·4 lakhs to Rs. 5·8 lakhs in value. But the share of the United Kingdom receded from 13 per cent. to 12 per cent. in quantity and from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. in value, though the actual imports advanced from 1,500 gallons valued at Rs. 36,000 in 1933-34 to 1,600 gallons valued at Rs. 43,000 in 1934-35. Imports of natural essential oils rose from 16,000 gallons in 1933-34 to 26,000 gallons in 1934-35, to which the United Kingdom contributed 4,000 gallons as against 3,000 gallons in 1933-34, her relative share showing a decline from 19 per cent. to 17 per cent.

Vegetable non-essential oils.—Under this head coconut, linseed and groundnut oils are not subject to preferential treatment. Imports of the other items, mostly unspecified descriptions, enjoying preference amounted to 668,000 gallons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with 198,000 gallons valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1933-34. There was thus an appreciable improvement in this line of trade but the United Kingdom could not maintain her position in the market. Her consignments fell from 26,000 gallons valued at Rs. 36,000 in 1933-34 to 8,000 gallons valued at Rs. 16,000 in 1934-35. The advantage of the increased trade was mostly shared by Sumatra and the Straits Settlements.

Fish Oil.—Fish oil other than hardened or hydrogenated fish oil only receives preferential treatment, imports of which amounted to 165,000 gallons in 1934-35, the United Kingdom supplying 75,000 gallons or 45 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1933-34 are not available, as the item has been separately recorded in the Indian trade returns only from April 1934.

OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.

Total imports of oil cloth and floor cloth which had receded from 944,000 square yards in 1932-33 to 855,000 square yards in 1933-34 improved to 1,046,000 square yards in 1934-35. The United Kingdom steadily increased her supplies from 414,000 square yards in 1932-33 to 434,000 square yards in 1933-34 and to 534,000 square yards in 1934-35, but her percentage share which had risen from 44 per cent. in 1932-33 to 51 per cent. in 1933-34 remained steady at the latter level in 1934-35. The United Kingdom was thus able to maintain the improvement in her relative position in the trade.

PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—OF ALL KINDS (EXCLUDING ASBESTOS).

Total imports from all sources rose from Rs. 2·86 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 3·64 lakhs in 1934-35 or by 27 per cent. The United Kingdom also increased her supplies from Rs. 2·65 lakhs to Rs. 3·21 lakhs or by 21 per cent., but her share in relation to the total trade dropped from 93 per cent. to 88 per cent. On the whole, the United Kingdom continues to hold her predominant position in this trade.

PAINTS AND COLOURS.

Preference granted to the United Kingdom cover a wide range, the only exceptions being barytes, graphite, reduced dry red lead and white lead, moist white lead, reduced dry zinc white and moist zinc white. Imports of those classes which are liable to preferential duty—and they represent the bulk of the trade in paints and colours—were as follows :

3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Quantity in thousand cwts.

Paints.—

Imports from United Kingdom.	214	156	136	134	151	161
Total all countries ..	347	277	236	215	258	252
Percentage of U. K. to total.	62	56	58	55	59	64

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from United Kingdom.	63,64	46,05	35,85	37,59	40,59	42,88
Total all countries ..	96,59	73,20	55,93	59,92	59,73	63,11
Percentage of U. K. to total.	66	63	64	63	68	68

With the increase in value of the total imports from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 63 lakhs the United Kingdom contribution rose from Rs. 41 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 43 lakhs in 1934-35, the percentage share in the total trade remaining fairly steady at 68 per cent. Notwithstanding German competition in most of the items in this group and the increasing imports of dry red lead from Japan, the United Kingdom was able to maintain the improvement already secured.

PAPER AND PASTEBOARD.

(I) Paper.

The main items under this head subject to preferential duties are packing paper, other kinds of paper (except note and letter paper and envelopes

and old newspapers in bales and bags) and paper manufactures. The figures for packing paper are given below:—

	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quantity in thousand cwts.						
<i>Packing paper.</i>						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	18	17	20	19	14	19
Imports from Sweden and Norway.	100	118	99	200	159	199
Imports from all countries	254	231	205	325	250	313
Percentage of United Kingdom to total imports.	7	7	10	6	6	6
Value in thousand rupees.						
Imports from the United Kingdom.	4,83	4,12	4,48	3,55	2,81	3,60
Imports from Sweden and Norway.	18,33	19,52	14,63	26,89	19,14	22,53
Imports from all countries	47,00	38,54	31,31	45,35	31,82	38,18
Percentage of United Kingdom to total imports.	10	11	14	8	9	10

Total imports of packing paper rose from 159,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 199,000 cwts. in 1934-35 in quantity and from Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 38 lakhs in value. The increase was largely shared by Scandinavia which supplies the bulk of India's requirements. The United Kingdom has only a limited interest in this trade and accounted for 6 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1934-35 as in the preceding year. As regards other kinds of paper, the total imports advanced from 97,000 cwts. to 107,000 cwts. Of this the United Kingdom supplied 24,000 cwts. or 22 per cent. as against 21,000 cwts. or 20 per cent. in 1933-34. In paper manufactures, the United Kingdom increased her supplies from 12,000 cwts. out of the total imports of 31,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 18,000 cwts. out of the total of 47,000 cwts. in 1934-35, and her percentage share in the total trade recorded an advance from 38 to 39 per cent. No statistics are available for chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo-printing paper which are also eligible for preference.

(2) Pasteboard, Millboard and Cardboard of all kinds (other than Strawboard).

Total imports advanced from 113,000 cwts. in 1933-34 to 135,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The United Kingdom which increased her share from 14 per cent. in 1932-33 to 22 per cent. in 1933-34 was not able to maintain her position and her share dropped to 11 per cent. in 1934-35. As usual, Germany, Sweden and Norway were the principal suppliers of which the two former increased their supplies while the share of the last showed a fall. In pasteboard manufactures the United Kingdom secured 40 per cent. of the total imports of 18,100 cwts. in 1934-35 as compared with 68 per cent. out of a total of 9,800 cwts. in 1933-34.

PROVISIONS.

Preference of 10 per cent. is granted to the United Kingdom on canned or bottled fruits, tinned or canned fish, canned or bottled provisions other than vegetable product, cocoa and chocolate, confectionery and milk condensed or preserved including milk cream. The aggregate imports of all these classes showed an improvement and were valued at Rs. 1,28 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with Rs. 1,20 lakhs in the preceding year. To the imports in 1934-35 the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 67 lakhs or 52 per cent. as against Rs. 58 lakhs or 49 per cent. in 1933-34, as will be seen from the following figures:

3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Quantity in thousand ects.

Provisions.

Imports from the United Kingdom	146	139	99	111	110	128
Total all countries ..	489	459	363	364	345	393
Percentage of the United Kingdom to total ..	30	30	27	30	32	33
Value in thousand rupees.						
Imports from the United Kingdom	85,46	87,57	63,34	57,82	68,33	66,87
Total all countries ..	2,23,41	1,94,39	1,46,77	1,35,47	1,19,95	1,27,64
Percentage of the United Kingdom to total ..	38	45	43	43	49	52

RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

Imports of rubber manufactures are as follows :

Value in thousand rupees.

3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Rubber manufactures.

Imports from the United Kingdom	98,94	73,60	69,34	80,16	1,16,23	1,39,70
Total all countries ..	2,95,60	2,56,83	2,20,98	1,98,35	1,87,59	2,05,82
Percentage of the United Kingdom to total ..	33	29	31	40	62	68

There was a marked improvement in the imports of rubber manufactures which were valued at Rs. 2,06 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with Rs. 1,87 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 1,16 lakhs to Rs. 1,40 lakhs with a sharp rise in her percentage share from 62 to 68. It may, however, be noted that many American companies supply the Indian market from their subsidiary works in the United Kingdom in order to secure the advantages of the preference. In pneumatic motor covers—the most important item under this classification—the share of the United Kingdom rose from 197,000 (63 per cent.) out of the total number of 311,000 in 1933-34 to 229,000 (70 per cent.) out of a total of 327,000 in 1934-1935. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers recorded a decline from 1,772,000

in 1933-34 to 1,585,000 in 1934-35 but the participation of the United Kingdom rose from 1,117,000 or 63 per cent. to 1,325,000 or 84 per cent. The share of Germany also showed an advance but Japan reduced her supplies from 436,000 to 153,000. In other descriptions of rubber manufactures the United Kingdom has maintained her relative position.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES (EXCLUDING TOBACCO).

In contrast with the decline in the total imports of smokers' requisite from Rs. 4.19 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 3.91 lakhs in 1934-35, the United Kingdom advanced her share from Rs. 1.25 lakhs or 30 per cent. to 1.27 lakhs or 32 per cent. of the total trade. The relevant figures are given below:

	Value in thousand rupees.				
3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Smokers' requisites (excluding tobacco)—</i>					
Imports from United Kingdom	2.03	1.23	73	58	1.25
Total all countries	7.38	3.85	2.19	2.24	4.19
Percentage of United Kingdom to total	28	32	33	26	30

TOILET SOAP.

Imports of toilet soap were as follows:

3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Toilet Soap—</i>					
Imports from United Kingdom	36	24	24	35	35
Total all countries	47	32	32	44	52
Percentage of United Kingdom to total	77	75	75	80	67
Value in thousand ects.					
Imports from United Kingdom	38,23	23,66	21,37	24,67	23,78
Total all countries	49,02	31,24	28,07	30,87	31,97
Percentage of United Kingdom to total	78	76	76	80	74

While the total imports declined from 52,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 32 lakh in 1933-34 to 45,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 31 lakhs in 1934-35, those from the United Kingdom showed little variation and amounted to 34,000 cwts. valued at nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. As a result, the percentage share of the United Kingdom rose from 67 to 75 per cent. in quantity and from 74 to 78 per cent. in value. The remainder came chiefly from the United States of America and Continental countries. A feature of the trade is the importations of Japanese soap in recent years but these received a set-back after the imposition of the alternative minimum specific duty of Rs. 20 per cwt. on all foreign soaps since

December 1933. Imports of toilet soap from Japan amounted to 3,600 cwts. valued at Rs. 1 lakh as against 10,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in 1933-34.

STATIONERY, EXCLUDING PAPER.

Under this head pencils other than slate pencils and other kinds of stationery (excluding paper) are liable to 10 per cent. preferential duty. The position of the trade in these classes of articles has been set out in the following table :

	3 years' average ending 1929 30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quantity in thousand dozens.						
<i>pencils (excluding slate pencils)—</i>						
Imports from United Kingdom ..	215	166	87	70	110	207
Total all countries ..	3,886	2,529	2,700	6,824	4,298	3,731
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	6	7	3	1	3	6
Value in thousand rupees.						
Imports from United Kingdom ..	1,42	1,03	66	41	59	95
Total all countries ..	9,20	6,41	4,87	8,07	6,95	9,36
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	15	16	14	5	8	10
Value in thousand rupees.						
<i>Other Sorts—</i>						
Imports from United Kingdom ..	52,99	42,74	35,29	32,43	35,16	34,20
Total all countries ..	90,24	74,83	63,16	64,30	59,28	59,43
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	59	57	56	50	59	58

From the above table it will be seen that though the total number of pencils imported showed a fall from 4.3 million dozens in 1933-34 to 3.7 million dozens in 1934-35, the corresponding value increased from Rs. 7.0 lakhs to Rs. 9.4 lakhs due mainly to the larger imports of high-priced pencils from Germany totalling 2.6 million dozens valued at about Rs. 7 lakhs as against 1.4 million dozens valued at Rs. 4.1 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom almost doubled her consignments from 110,000 dozens in 1933-34 to 207,000 dozens in 1934-35 and correspondingly the value rose from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 95,000. Though her share in the trade is very small, it increased from 1 per cent. in 1932-33 to 6 per cent. in 1934-35 in quantity and from 5 to 10 per cent. in value. Japan lost a considerable portion of her trade, her supplies in 1934-35 amounting to 8 million dozens valued at Rs. 74,000 as against 2.5 million dozens valued at Rs. 1.5 lakhs in 1933-34. This represented 21 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value of the total trade, the corresponding figures for 1933-34 being 60 per cent. and 24 per cent. In other sorts of stationery the total trade remained almost stationary at Rs. 59 lakhs. But the United Kingdom's share came down from 59 per cent. to 58 per cent., the actual consignments being valued at Rs. 34 lakhs as compared with Rs. 35 lakhs in 1933-34.

HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.

Imports of haberdashery and millinery which had declined in value from Rs. 57 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1933-34 rose to Rs. 60 lakhs in 1934-35, but those from the United Kingdom which had fallen from Rs. 14 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 12 lakhs in 1933-34, remained steady at the latter level during the year under review. As a result the percentage share of the United Kingdom declined from 27 per cent. in 1933-34 to 20 per cent. In 1931-32 she had accounted for 25 per cent. of the total trade. There was keener competition from Japan which accounted for 40 per cent. of the total trade in 1934-35 as compared with only 18 per cent. in 1933-34.

The following table sets out the position of the United Kingdom in the trade:

		Value Rs. (lakhs).				
	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Haberdashery and millinery.</i>						
Imports from United Kingdom ..	26.7	18	13	14	12	12
Total all countries ..	108.3	64	48	57	45	60
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	24.7	28.1	27.1	24.6	26.7	20.0

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

With the exception of blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs) all woollen yarns and manufactures are subject to preferential duties. The chief item is woollen piecegoods, imports of which amounted to $10\frac{1}{2}$ million yards valued at Rs. 1,40 lakhs in 1934-35, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2 million yards (20 per cent.) valued at Rs. $46\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Japan nearly 7 million yards (65 per cent.) worth Rs. 73 lakhs. In the preceding year imports totalled $11\frac{1}{2}$ million yards valued at Rs. 1,30 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying 3 million yards (28 per cent.) valued at Rs. 57 lakhs and Japan 2 million yards (18 per cent.) valued at Rs. 15 lakhs. These figures are not strictly comparable in as much as the figures for 1933-34 include to an appreciable extent goods of wool mixed with other materials which have been recorded separately from April 1934. Taking the two classes together the United Kingdom had 31 per cent. and Japan 53 per cent. of the total yardage imported in 1934-35, which compares with 28 and 18 per cent. respectively in 1933-34.

As regards other items, the United Kingdom share in carpets and floor rugs improved from 56 per cent. in 1933-34 to 65 per cent. in 1934-35. In woollen hosiery the United Kingdom reduced her contribution from 39 per cent. to 33 per cent. as the competition from Japan was very severe. In shawls the United Kingdom has a limited interest which is on the decline, the bulk of the imports being consigned from Germany, and in recent years

from Japan. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving and knitting wool were as follows:

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Quantity in lbs. (000).						

Worsted yarn for weaving.

Imports from United Kingdom ..	309	195	152	160	300	228
Total all countries ..	486	569	568	912	887	1,638
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	64	34	27	18	34	14

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from United Kingdom ..	5,39	2,98	1,92	2,19	2,92	2,84
Total all countries ..	10,69	11,03	9,04	15,13	12,18	28,80
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	50	27	21	14	24	10

Quantity in lbs. (000).

Knitting wool.

Imports from United Kingdom ..	179	158	199	344	421	619
Total all countries ..	598	538	739	996	810	1,858
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	30	29	27	35	52	33

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from United Kingdom ..	4,03	3,28	3,44	6,15	7,28	10,31
Total all countries ..	19,19	14,34	14,09	17,97	13,44	31,60
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	21	23	24	34	54	33

The drop in the shares of the United Kingdom was largely due to keen competition from Japan which considerably increased her sales of these products during 1934-35.

TOILET REQUISITES (NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE).

The following table illustrates the position of the trade in toilet requisites:

Value in thousand rupees.

3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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Toilet requisites (not specified elsewhere).

Imports from United Kingdom ..	26,04	19,37	18,13	20,73	22,15	24,84
Total all countries ..	66,54	53,81	47,80	58,14	56,61	64,05
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	39	36	38	36	39	39

There was a noticeable expansion in the imports of these goods, the total value of which rose from Rs. 56.6 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 64.1 lakhs in 1934-35

or by 13 per cent. Supplies from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 22·2 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 24·8 lakhs in 1934-35 but her relative share remained at 39 per cent. as in 1933-34. The principal competitors in this trade are the United States of America and in recent years Japan. The former increased her participation from 23 to 26 per cent. while the share of the latter stood at 18 per cent. as in 1933-34. Among the other supplying countries Germany and France accounted for 7 per cent. and 5 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with 6 and 7 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES AND SPORTS.

The position of the trade is illustrated in the following table:

	Value in thousand rupees.					
	3 years' average ending 1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
<i>Toys and requisites for games and sports including fishing tackle—</i>						
Imports from United Kingdom	15,71	12,20	10,65	10,46	11,62	11,96
Total all countries ..	65,12	49,06	37,04	47,33	53,35	50,55
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	24	25	29	22	22	24

Although the total imports fell from Rs. 53·35 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 50·55 lakhs in 1934-35, the value of the consignments from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 11·62 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 11·96 lakhs in 1934-35 with a corresponding increase in the percentage share from 22 per cent. to 24 per cent. The bulk of the trade was absorbed by Japan whose supplies, however, valued at Rs. 31 lakhs, were Rs. 3 lakhs below those in 1933-34. Examined in greater detail it is found that total imports of toys were valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with Rs. 38 lakhs in 1933-34. Consignments from the United Kingdom remained stationary at Rs. 4 lakhs but her percentage share in the total trade advanced from 10 to 12 per cent. Japan supplied to the value of Rs. 25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 30½ lakhs in the preceding year and her percentage share fell from 81 to 79, while the share of Germany remained steady at 7 per cent.

There was a marked improvement in the imports of playing cards which were valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1934-35 as compared with Rs. 7 lakhs in 1933-34. To this the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 1·9 lakhs or 19 per cent. as against Rs. 1½ lakhs or 22 per cent. in 1933-34. Japan increased her participation from 22 per cent. in 1932-33 to 39 per cent. in 1933-34 and further to 48 per cent. in 1934-35 while the United States of America and Belgium reduced their shares from 25 and 13 per cent. in 1933-34 to 20 and 11 per cent. respectively in 1934-35. Imports of other requisites for games and sports remained almost stationary at Rs. 8·6 lakhs. Supplies were mostly obtained from the United Kingdom which accounted for 72 per cent. of the trade as against 71 per cent. in 1933-34.

UMBRELLA AND UMBRELLA FITTINGS.

In 1933-34 imports of complete umbrellas consisting mostly of low priced goods from Japan were very heavy and numbered 739,000 valued at Rs. 4-1/4 lakhs. But after the imposition of alternative minimum specific duties of 8 annas each on all foreign umbrellas in December 1933, there was a considerable decline in these imports which numbered 281,000 valued at Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1934-35. Consignments from the United Kingdom are small in number but command a higher price in the market. Judged by number the United Kingdom had only 7 per cent. of the total trade in 1934-35 as compared with 4 per cent. in the preceding year, while in value her share was as high as 41 per cent. as against 16 per cent. in 1933-34. In umbrella fittings imports of which advanced from Rs. 22 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 26 lakhs in 1934-35, the United Kingdom share declined from Rs. 2.89 lakhs or 13 per cent. to Rs. 2.58 lakhs or 10 per cent.

The relevant figures are given below :—

3 years'
average. 1930-31. 1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34. 1934-35.
ending
1929-30.

Quantity in number (000).

Umbrellas, complete including parasols and sunshades :—

Imports from U. K. ..	..	159	40	39	28	31	21
Total all countries ..	..	241	89	92	309	739	281
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	..	66	45	42	9	4	7
Value in thousand rupees.							
Imports from U. K. ..	..	4,64	1,16	95	65	66	59
Total all countries ..	..	6,33	2,32	1,84	2,58	4,25	1,44
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	..	73	50	52	25	16	41

Value in thousand rupees.

Umbrella fittings :—

Imports from U. K. ..	..	9.73	4.57	5.04	3.03	2.89	2.58
Total all countries ..	..	48.08	28.76	28.32	25.19	22.42	25.72
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	..	20	16	18	12	13	10

MOTOR CARS.

The course of the trade in motor cars in recent years was as follows :—

3 years'
average 1930-31. 1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34. 1934-35.
ending
1929-30.

Quantity in numbers.

Motor Cars :—

Imports from U. K. ..	..	3,667	2,885	2,178	3,958	5,348	6,311
Total all countries ..	..	17,362	12,601	7,220	6,201	9,759	14,434
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	..	21	23	30	64	55	44

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from U. K. ..	..	98.88	71.03	50.36	80.06	1,06.15	1,23.73
Total all countries ..	..	3,83.75	2,57.59	1,48.12	1,28.60	1,76.95	2,59.22
Percentage of United Kingdom to total ..	..	26	28	34	62	60	48

Imports from the United Kingdom steadily increased during the last four years. But with the fall in the exchange value of the dollar in 1933 there were much larger arrivals of American cars and the situation is now regarded as less encouraging to the United Kingdom, although she enjoys a preference of 7½ per cent. The number of motor cars imported from all countries rose from 9,759 in 1933-34 to 14,434 in 1934-35 and their value from Rs. 1,77 lakhs to Rs. 2,59 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom numbered 6,311 valued at Rs. 1,24 lakhs as compared with 5,348 valued at Rs. 1,06 lakhs in 1933-34. The number of cars imported from the United States of America and Canada also advanced from 2,227 and 1,715 to 5,552 and 2,057 and their values from Rs. 36 and Rs. 25½ lakhs to Rs. 93 and Rs. 33 lakhs respectively in 1934-35. Owing to this increased American activity consequent largely upon the depreciation of the dollar the percentage shares of the United Kingdom as regards numbers dropped from 55 in 1933-34 to 44 per cent. in 1934-35 and from 60 to 48 per cent. in value.

MOTOR OMNIBUSES, ETC.

Imports of motor omnibuses, mostly chassis, rose in numbers from 5,496 in 1933-34 to 9,974 in 1934-35 and from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 1,21 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom more than doubled and numbered 1,172 valued at Rs. 26 lakhs as compared with 528 valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1933-34. The reduced horse-power tax in the United Kingdom encouraged production of the lighter type of vehicles at prices which are not too high for the Indian market. The relative share of the United Kingdom rose from 10 to 12 per cent. in number and from 19 to 22 per cent. in value. Imports, however, continued to be drawn chiefly from the United States of America and Canada. The relevant figures are given below :—

3 years'
average 1930-31. 1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34. 1934-35.
ending
1929-30.

Quantity in numbers.

Motor Omnibuses including Chassis :—

Imports from U. K.	439	258	435	517	528	1,172
Total all countries	12,259	8,913	4,302	2,676	5,496	9,974
Percentage of U. K. to total	4	3	10	19	10	12

Value in thousand rupees.

Imports from U. K.	20,26	15,25	14,43	9,85	12,35	25,62
Total all countries	2,02,58	1,41,59	66,54	40,97	65,77	1,21,12
Percentage of U. K. to total	10	11	22	24	19	22

CYCLES (OTHER THAN MOTOR CYCLES) AND PARTS THEREOF AND ACCESSORIES.

The trade in cycles and parts in which the United Kingdom has a very large interest, shows signs of a steady recovery. Imports of complete cycles rose from 70,000 valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1932-33 to 89,000 valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1933-34 and to 106,000 valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in 1934-35. Parts of cycles and accessories also showed an advance from Rs. 60 lakhs in 1932-33

to Rs. 64 lakhs in 1933-34 and further to Rs. 69 lakhs in 1934-35. The figures are shown in the following table :—

3 years'
average 1930-31. 1931-32. 1932-33. 1933-34. 1934-35.
ending
1929-30.

Quantity in thousands.

Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in section :—

		146	49	47	54	72	90
Imports from U. K. ..	..	146	49	47	54	72	90
Total all countries ..	..	148	53	50	70	89	106
Percentage of U. K. to total ..	..	99	92	94	77	81	85

Value in thousand rupees.

	62,47	20,21	16,98	18,53	23,18	28,23
Imports from U. K.	62,47	20,21	16,98	18,53	23,18
Total all countries	63,42	21,49	17,73	20,39	25,13

	98	94	96	91	92	95
Percentage of U. K. to total	98	94	96	91	92

Value in thousand rupees.

's of cycles and accessories :—

	39,03	27,41	26,35	33,43	39,49	42,10
Imports from U. K.	39,03	27,41	26,35	33,43	39,49
Total all countries	58,56	50,71	47,38	60,11	63,59
Percentage of U. K. to total	67	54	56	56	62

	58,56	50,71	47,38	60,11	63,59	69,35
Imports from U. K.	58,56	50,71	47,38	60,11	63,59
Total all countries	67	54	56	56	62

	67	54	56	56	62	61
Percentage of U. K. to total	67	54	56	56	62

e 10 per cent. preference, among other factors, materially helped the United Kingdom to secure more than the increase in the total trade in cycles, with the result that her percentage share which had risen from 77 of the total number imported in 1932-33 to 81 per cent. in 1933-34 advanced further to 85 per cent. in 1934-35. The corresponding percentages in value were 91 per cent. in 1932-33, 92 per cent. in 1933-34 and 95 per cent. in 1934-35. It appears that the influx of Japanese machines at abnormally low prices in the Indian market has been definitely checked but the importation of parts and accessories from Japan still continues. There was a slight set-back in the share of the United Kingdom in the latter class, although the value of the imports therefrom showed a distinct advance.

**CARRIAGES AND CARTS NOT MECHANICALLY PROPELLED
(EXCLUDING RAILWAY CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, ETC.).**

Imports under this head declined in number from 1,926 in 1933-34 to 1,775 in 1934-35 and in value from Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The United Kingdom's contribution, however, rose from 417.. valued at Rs. 47,000 to 618 valued at Rs. 68,000. Japan was also able to increase her share from 691.. in number valued at Rs. 53,000 to 1,086 valued at Rs. 44,000 in 1934-35. A noticeable feature of the trade in the year under review is the practical disappearance of Germany from the market, imports from that country numbering only 2 valued at Rs. 1,200 as against 179 valued at Rs. 15,000 in the preceding year.

PARTS OF CARRIAGES AND CARTS, INCLUDING RUBBER TYRES.

Total value of articles under this head imported in 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, as against Rs. 3 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs. 2 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom's share in the trade rose from Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1932-33 to a little above Rs. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1933-34 and further to Rs. 4 lakhs in 1934-35, and her relative share in the trade which had fallen from 65 per cent. in 1932-33 to 61 per cent. in 1933-34, rose to 73 per cent. in the year under review.

PREFERENCES GRANTED BY INDIA TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

In regard to preferences granted by India to non-self-governing colonies the position of these colonies in the import trade in each commodity liable to such preference during the past three years is set out in Appendix VI. Leaving out those items in which there is a practical monopoly, viz., cutch and gambier, coconuts, coconut oil, betelnuts, etc., the share of these colonies in the total trade during 1934-35 in comparison with 1933-34 showed an improvement in the case of Arabic gum, copra, canned and bottled fruits, oilseed (other than essential) and vegetable oils (other than essential and coconut) while there was a set-back in the case of Benjamin gum, coir, fish dry unsalted fresh fruits other than coconuts and tea.

The course of Indian Import Trade in the Articles enjoying preference:

IMPORTS.

Value Rs. (000).

(Note : Figures within brackets represent the percentage variations on the basis of the 1931-32 imports.)

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Remarks.
1. Apparel—					
Imports from all countries ..	69,03 (100)	65,73 (95)	69,04 (100)	72,26 (105)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	22,13 (100)	21,48 (97)	20,06 (91)	18,25 (82)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom	32	33	29	25	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom	46,90 (100)	44,25 (94)	48,98 (104)	54,01 (115)	
Percentage share	68	67	71	75	
2. Arms, ammunition—					
(i) cartridge cases filled and empty—					
Imports from all countries ..	19,91 (100)	15,03 (75)	10,86 (55)	10,34 (52)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	17,25 (100)	13,47 (78)	9,85 (57)	9,05 (52)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	87	90	91	88	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	2,66 (100)	1,56 (59)	1,01 (38)	1,29 (48)	
Percentage share	13	10	9	12	
(ii) Fire arms—					
Imports from all countries ..	24,67 (100)	11,76 (48)	9,81 (40)	8,45 (34)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	18,95 (100)	9,44 (50)	7,30 (39)	6,59 (35)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	77	80	74	78	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	5,72 (100)	2,32 (41)	2,51 (44)	1,86 (33)	
Percentage share	23	20	26	22	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.		Value Rs. (000).				Remarks.
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
3. Asbestos manufactures—						
Imports from all countries	..	15,42 (100)	13,62 (88)	15,96 (104)	16,76 (109)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	11,16 (100)	9,46 (85)	11,22 (101)	10,63 (95)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		72	69	70	63	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom	..	4,26 (100)	4,16 (98)	4,74 (111)	6,13 (144)	
Percentage share	..	28	31	30	37	
4. Boots and shoes of leather—						
Imports from all countries	..	11,07 (100)	14,22 (128)	12,16 (110)	12,05 (109)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	5,93 (100)	5,33 (90)	5,26 (89)	5,37 (91)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		54	37	43	45	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom		5,14 (100)	8,89 (173)	6,90 (134)	6,68 (130)	
Percentage share	..	46	63	57	55	
5. Brushes—						
Imports from all countries	..	8,63 (100)	12,54 (145)	10,97 (127)	13,74 (159)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	3,04 (100)	3,92 (129)	4,72 (155)	6,68 (219)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		35	31	43	48	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom		5,59 (100)	8,62 (154)	6,25 (112)	7,08 (127)	
Percentage share	..	65	69	57	52	
6. Building Materials—						
(i) Cement, Portland—						
Imports from all countries	..	38,51 (100)	26,87 (70)	20,18 (52)	21,51 (56)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	24,11 (100)	15,87 (66)	12,97 (54)	17,02 (71)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		63	59	64	79	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom		14,40 (100)	11,00 (76)	7,21 (50)	4,49 (31)	
Percentage share	..	37	41	36	21	
(ii) Others—						
Imports from all countries	..	22,96 (100)	22,20 (97)	20,68 (90)	19,73 (86)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	8,57 (100)	7,74 (90)	7,95 (93)	7,66 (89)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		37	35	38	39	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom		14,39 (100)	14,46 (100)	12,73 (88)	12,07 (84)	
Percentage share	..	63	65	62	61	
7. Buttons, Metal—						
Imports from all countries	..	6,36 (100)	9,47 (149)	9,54 (150)	10,50 (165)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	64 (100)	60 (94)	1,05 (164)	1,03 (161)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		10	6	11	10	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom		5,72 (100)	8,87 (155)	8,49 (148)	9,47 (166)	
Percentage share	..	90	94	89	90	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. (000).					Remarks.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
8. Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines)—						
Imports from all countries ..	2,50,97 (100)	2,71,25 (106)	2,70,06 (105)	2,92,39 (114)	Represent impc of all classes, complete share of preferential ite not being availal	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	1,40,78 (100)	1,40,08 (100)	1,40,02 (106)	1,63,51 (116)		
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	55	52	55	56		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	1,16,19 (100)	1,31,17 (113)	1,21,04 (104)	1,28,88 (111)		
Percentage share	45	48	45	44		
9. Cocoa and chocolate and confectionery.	..	..	..	..	Included in Pro- visions and Oilman's stores (<i>vide</i> Serial No. 28).	
10. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre—						
Imports from all countries ..	7,32 (100)	5,83 (80)	5,91 (81)	5,92 (81)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	2,88 (100)	2,00 (69)	2,49 (86)	2,18 (76)		
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	39	34	42	37		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	4,44 (100)	3,83 (86)	3,42 (77)	3,74 (84)		
Percentage share	61	66	58	63		
11. Cork manufactures—						
Imports from all countries ..	3,17 (100)	3,92 (124)	5,15 (162)	6,34 (200)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	81 (100)	31 (38)	58 (72)	58 (72)		
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	26	8	11	9		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	2,36 (100)	3,61 (153)	4,57 (194)	5,76 (244)		
Percentage share	74	92	89	91		
12. Cutlery (other than pruning knives)—						
Imports from all countries ..	19,62 (100)	23,05 (117)	24,08 (123)	25,99 (132)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	4,80 (100)	5,30 (110)	6,41 (134)	6,78 (141)		
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	24	23	27	26		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	14,82 (100)	17,75 (120)	17,67 (119)	19,21 (130)		
Percentage share	76	77	73	74		
13. Drugs and medicines—						
Imports from all countries ..	1,30,70 (100)	1,28,35 (98)	1,33,75 (102)	1,33,70 (107)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	56,73 (100)	51,19 (90)	58,19 (103)	60,46 (107)		
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	43	40	44	43		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	73,97 (100)	77,16 (104)	75,56 (102)	79,24 (107)		
Percentage share	57	60	56	57		
14. Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Imports from all countries ..	31,25 (100)	44,36 (142)	37,26 (119)	37,07 (119)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	8,57 (100)	7,88 (92)	7,67 (89)	8,67 (101)		
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	27	18	21	23		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	22,68 (100)	36,48 (161)	29,59 (130)	28,40 (125)		
Percentage share	73	82	79	77		

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. (000).				Remarks.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
15. Furniture and cabinetware—					
Imports from all countries ..	15,73 (100)	13,02 (83)	13,25 (84)	15,59 (99)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	8,15 (100)	6,20 (76)	8,65 (106)	10,55 (129)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	52	48	65	68	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	7,58 (100)	6,82 (90)	4,60 (61)	5,04 (66)	
Percentage share	48	52	35	32	
16. Glue—					
Imports from all countries ..	6,27 (100)	5,12 (82)	5,35 (85)	3,82 (61)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	1,26 (100)	1,01 (80)	96 (76)	90 (71)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	20	20	18	24	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	5,01 (100)	4,11 (82)	4,39 (88)	2,92 (58)	
Percentage share	80	80	82	76	
17. Hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware)—					
Imports from all countries ..	2,54,47 (100)	2,92,45 (115)	2,80,74 (110)	3,00,81 (118)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	91,00 (100)	85,00 (93)	92,00 (101)	96,34 (106)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	36	29	33	32	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	1,63,47 (100)	2,07,45 (127)	1,88,74 (115)	2,04,47 (125)	
Percentage share	64	71	67	68	
18. Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof:—					
Imports from all countries ..	3,69,20 (100)	3,84,77 (104)	4,02,04 (109)	4,72,62 (128)	Represent imports of all classes the share of the preferential items not being available.
Imports from United Kingdom ..	1,83,26 (100)	1,94,31 (106)	2,06,32 (113)	2,47,13 (135)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	50	50	51	52	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom	1,85,94 (100)	1,90,46 (102)	1,95,72 (105)	2,25,49 (121)	
Percentage share	50	50	49	48	
19. Leather—					
Imports from all countries ..	30,63 (100)	36,06 118 ..	34,28 (112)	39,53 (129)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	12,89 (100)	13,15 (102)	12,50 (97)	13,62 (106)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	42	36	36	34	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom	17,74 (100)	22,91 (129)	21,78 (123)	25,91 (146)	
Percentage share	58	64	64	66	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. (000).				Remarks.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
20. Liquors—					
(i) Ale and beer—					
Imports from all countries ..	71,43 (100)	71,75 (100)	68,98 (97)	67,15 (94)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	44,16 (100)	45,50 (103)	41,47 (94)	41,62 (94)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	62	63	63	63	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	27,27 (100)	26,26 (96)	27,51 (101)	25,53 (94)	
Percentage share	38	37	37	37	
(ii) Spirit present in drugs, etc.—					
Imports from all countries ..	30,09 (100)	32,81 (100)	33,82 (100)	36,51 (118)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	14,06 (100)	13,08 (93)	15,43 (110)	16,01 (114)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	45	40	46	44	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	16,93 (100)	19,73 (117)	18,39 (109)	20,50 (121)	
Percentage share	55	60	54	56	
(iii) Spirit, perfumed—					
Imports from all countries ..	5,81 (100)	4,88 (84)	6,87 (118)	7,59 (131)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	2,26 (100)	2,53 (112)	3,38 (149)	3,95 (175)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	39	52	49	52	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	3,55 (100)	2,35 (66)	3,51 (99)	3,64 (103)	
Percentage share	61	48	51	48	
21. Machinery and Millwork .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	Not available
22. Metals and Ores—					
(i) Aluminium, wrought—					
Imports from all countries ..	20,62 (100)	22,12 (75)	32,50 (110)	38,16 (129)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	7,50 (100)	9,41 (125)	17,43 (232)	17,03 (227)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	25	43	54	45	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	22,12 (100)	12,71 (57)	15,07 (68)	21,13 (96)	
Percentage share	76	57	48	55	
(ii) Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought—					
Imports from all countries ..	1,26,11 (100)	1,79,16 (142)	1,39,36 (110)	1,68,10 (133)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	32,95 (100)	54,82 (166)	52,99 (161)	61,69 (187)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	26	31	38	37	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	93,16 (100)	1,24,34 (133)	85,37 (92)	1,06,41 (114)	
Percentage share	74	69	62	63	
(iii) Copper, wrought—					
Imports from all countries ..	81,44 (100)	1,12,02 (138)	82,98 (102)	1,34,64 (165)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	27,46 (100)	27,99 (102)	38,04 (139)	58,68 (214)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom ..	34	25	46	44	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom ..	53,98 (100)	84,03 (156)	44,94 (83)	75,06 (141)	
Percentage share	66	75	54 ..	56 ..	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. '00)					Remarks.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
22. Metals and Ores—<i>contd.</i>						
(iv) German silver—						
Imports from all countries	..	9,51 (100)	12,76 (134)	12,02 (126)	10,26 (108)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	1,55 (100)	2,42 (156)	2,60 (168)	2,02 (130)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		16	19	22	20	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.		7,96 (100)	10,34 (130)	9,42 (118)	8,24 (104)	
Percentage share	..	84	81	78	80	
(v) Iron and Steel, all sorts, etc.	Not available.
(vi) Lead, wrought—						
Imports from all countries	..	3,84 (100)	3,40 (89)	4,95 (129)	4,35 (113)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	2,35 (100)	2,61 (111)	4,13 (176)	3,45 (147)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		61	77	83	79	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.		1,49 (100)	79 (53)	82 (55)	90 (60)	
Percentage share	..	39	23	17	21	
(vii) Zinc, wrought—						
Imports from all countries	..	4,35 (100)	4,87 (112)	6,12 (141)	5,23 (120)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	90 (100)	90 (100)	1,26 (140)	1,00 (111)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		21	18	21	19	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.		3,45 (100)	3,97 (115)	4,86 (141)	4,23 (123)	
Percentage share	..	79	82	79	81	
23. Oils—						
(i) Fish Oil—						
Imports from all countries	..	2,62 (100)	11,31 (432)	7,88 (301)	1,25* (52)	*Represents figures for preferential items
Imports from United Kingdom	..	1,34 (100)	1,79 (134)	1,01 (75)	84* (63)	only.
Percentage share of United Kingdom		51	16	13	62	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.		1,28 (100)	9,52 (744)	6,87 (537)	51* (40)	
Percentage share	..	49	84	87	38	
(ii) Synthetic Essential—						
Imports from all countries	..	99 (100)	2,68 (271)	4,42 (446)	5,75 (581)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	2 (100)	13 (650)	36 (1,800)	43 (2,150)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		2	5	8	7	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.		97 (100)	2,55 (263)	4,06 (419)	5,32 (548)	
Percentage share	..	98	95	92	93	
(iii) Natural Essential—						
Imports from all countries	..	6,41 (100)	6,27 (98)	3,35 (52)	3,82 (60)	
Imports from United Kingdom	..	1,26 (100)	98 (78)	74 (59)	100 (79)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom		20	16	22	26	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.		5,15 (100)	5,29 (103)	2,61 (51)	2,82 (55)	
Percentage share	..	80	84	78	74	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. (000).				Remarks	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
23. Oils—<i>contd.</i>						
(iv) Lubricating (mineral) other than batching—						
Imports from all countries ..	1,10,78 (100)	1,09,56 (99)	1,01,79 (92)	94,92 (86)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	26,71 (100)	20,90 (78)	25,55 (96)	23,13 (87)		
Percentage share of United King- dom.	24	19	25	24		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	84,07 (100)	88,66 (105)	76,24 (91)	71,79 (85)		
Percentage share	76	81	75	76		
(v) Mineral Paints, solutions, composi- tions, etc.—						
Imports from all countries ..	2,18 (100)	2,68 (123)	4,82 (221)	6,43 (295)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	48 (100)	104 (226)	227 (493)	2,93 (637)		
Percentage share of United King- dom.	21	39	47	46		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	1,72 (100)	1,64 (95)	2,55 (148)	3,50 (203)		
Percentage share	79	61	53	54		
(vi) Vegetable non-essential oils—						
Imports from all countries ..	1,86 (100)	2,44 (131)	2,56 (138)	5,88 (310)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	43 (100)	23 (53)	36 (84)	16 (37)		
Percentage share of United King- dom.	23	9	14	3		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	1,43 (100)	2,21 (155)	2,20 (154)	5,72 (400)		
Percentage share	77	91	86	97		
24. Oil cloth and floor cloth—						
Imports from all countries ..	5,54 (100)	7,03 (127)	5,81 (105)	7,07 (128)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	2,29 (100)	3,64 (159)	3,05 (159)	4,04 (176)		
Percentage share of United King- dom.	41	52	63	57		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	3,25 (100)	3,39 (104)	2,16 (66)	3,03 (93)		
Percentage share	59	48	37	43		
25. Packing—Engine and boiler of all kinds (excluding asbestos).						
Imports from all countries ..	2,52 (100)	2,49 (99)	2,86 (113)	3,64 (144)		
Imports from United Kingdom ..	2,18 (100)	2,25 (103)	2,65 (122)	3,21 (147)		
Percentage share of United King- dom.	87	90	93	88		
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom	34 (100)	24 (71)	21 (62)	43 (126)		
Percentage share	13	10	7	12		

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. (000).				Remarks.
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
26. Paints and Painters' materials—					
(i) Paints and colours—					
Imports from all countries ..	55,93 (100)	59,92 (107)	59,73 (107)	63,11 (113)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	35,85 (100)	37,59 (105)	40,59 (113)	42,88 (120)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	64	63	68	68	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	20,08 (100)	22,33 (111)	19,14 (95)	20,23 (101)	
Percentage share	36	37	32	32	
(ii) Painters' Materials, other than turpentine, varnish, etc.—					
Imports from all countries ..	5,69 (100)	6,52 (115)	7,22 (127)	8,04 (141)	
Imports from United Kingdom.	3,82 (100)	3,89 (102)	4,86 (127)	4,70 (123)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	66	60	67	58	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	1,87 (100)	2,63 (141)	2,36 (126)	3,34 (179)	
Percentage share	34	40	33	42	
27. Paper and Pasteboard—					
(i) Packing paper—					
Imports from all countries ..	31,31 (100)	45,35 (145)	31,82 (102)	38,18 (122)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	4,48 (100)	3,55 (79)	2,81 (63)	3,66 (82)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	14	8	9	10	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	26,83 (100)	41,80 (156)	29,01 (108)	34,52 (129)	
Percentage share	86	92	91	90	
(ii) Other sorts of paper and paper manufactures—					
Imports from all countries ..	34,22 (100)	39,26 (115)	42,09 (123)	47,05 (137)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	11,55 (100)	11,60 (100)	18,61 (161)	20,64 (179)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	34	30	44	44	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	22,67 (100)	27,66 (122)	23,48 (104)	26,41 (116)	
Percentage share	66	70	56	56	
(iii) Pasteboard, millboard and cardboards (other than straw board) and manufactures thereof—					
Imports from all countries ..	14,32 (100)	18,73 (131)	18,20 (127)	21,18 (148)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	3,67 (100)	4,46 (122)	6,65 (181)	5,64 (154)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	26	24	37	27	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	10,65 (100)	14,27 (134)	11,55 (108)	15,54 (146)	
Percentage share	74	76	63	73	

IMPORTS.—*contd.*

Articles.	Value Rs. (000).				Remarks
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
37. Umbrellas and umbrella fittings—					
Imports from all countries ..	30,16 (100)	27,77 (92)	26,66 (88)	27,16 (90)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	6,00 (100)	3,68 (61)	3,56 (59)	3,17 (53)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom	20	13	13	12	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	24,16 (100)	24,09 (100)	23,10 (96)	23,99 (99)	
Percentage share	80	87	87	88	
38. Vehicles—					
(i) Carriages and carts not mechanically propelled—					
Imports from all countries ..	4,22 (100)	2,52 (60)	1,61 (38)	1,25 (30)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	22 (100)	85 (386)	47 (214)	68 (309)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom	5	34	20	54	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	4,00 (100)	1,67 (42)	1,14 (28)	57 (14)	
Percentage share	95	66	71	46	
(ii) Parts of carriages and carts—					
Imports from all countries ..	3,05 (100)	1,86 (61)	3,06 (100)	5,70 (187)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	1,85 (100)	1,21 (65)	1,87 (101)	4,14 (224)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	61	65	61	73	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	1,20 (100)	65 (54)	1,19 (99)	1,56 (130)	
Percentage share	39	35	39	27	
(iii) Cycles (other than motor cycles)—					
Imports from all countries ..	17,73 (100)	20,39 (115)	25,13 (142)	29,86 (168)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	16,98 (100)	18,53 (109)	23,18 (137)	28,23 (166)	
Percentage share of U. K. ..	96	91	92	95	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	75 (100)	1,86 (248)	1,95 (260)	1,63 (217)	
Percentage share	4	9	8	5	
(iv) Parts of cycles and accessories—					
Imports from all countries ..	47,38 (100)	60,11 (127)	63,59 (134)	69,35 (146)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	26,35 (100)	33,43 (127)	39,49 (150)	42,10 (160)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	56	56	62	61	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	21,03 (100)	26,68 (127)	24,10 (115)	27,25 (130)	
Percentage share	44	44	38	39	

IMPORTS.—*concl.*

Value Rs. (000).

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Remarks.
(v) Motor cars—					
Imports from all countries ..	1,48,12 (100)	1,28,60 (87)	1,76,95 (119)	2,59,22 (175)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	50,36 (100)	80,06 (159)	1,06,15 (211)	1,23,73 (246)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	34	62	60	48	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	97,76 (100)	48,54 (50)	70,80 (72)	1,35,49 (139)	
Percentage share	66	38	40	52	
) Motor Omnibuses including chassis—					
Imports from all countries ..	66,54 (100)	40,97 (62)	65,77 (99)	1,21,12 (182)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	14,43 (100)	9,85 (68)	12,35 (86)	25,62 (178)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom.	22	24	19	22	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	52,11 (100)	31,12 (60)	53,42 (103)	95,50 (183)	
Percentage share	78	76	81	78	

(vi) Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories—

Imports from all countries ..	70,39 (100)	69,76 (99)	73,38 (104)	82,26 (117)	
Imports from United Kingdom ..	22,48 (100)	22,50 (100)	32,66 (145)	35,94 (160)	
Percentage share of United Kingdom	32	32	45	44	
Imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	47,91 (100)	47,26 (99)	40,72 (85)	46,32 (97)	
Percentage share	68	68	55	56	

Taking 1932-33
as base, index
number in 1934-35.

Total imports from all countries ..	30,78,01 (100)	33,32,54 (108)	32,51,67 (106)	38,41,53 (125)	115
Total imports from United Kingdom	12,61,14 (100)	13,26,90 (105)	14,90,51 (118)	16,90,08 (134)	127
Percentage share of United Kingdom	41	40	46	44	
Total imports from countries other than United Kingdom.	18,16,87 (100)	20,05,64 (110.4)	17,61,16 (96.9)	21,51,45 (118.4)	107
Percentage share of countries other than United Kingdom.	59	60	54	56	

CHAPTER IV.

Prices of Imports.

Note.—The old statutory numbers have been shown in [] brackets against the new numbers of each item.

Class I.

In the case of the following articles preference was accorded to the United Kingdom and British Colonies as the case may be by reducing the standard rate of duty by 5 per cent. on imports coming from these countries and raising it against other countries to an equal extent.

Nos. 7-8 and 9 (6) [162].—*Fruits and vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified, including vanilla beans.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.			At
			Pre-Ottawa	Post-Ottawa	1933-34.	
		December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Fresh Fruits—Oranges	Rs. AS. *\$ 9 1	Rs. AS. *\$ 8 12	Rs. AS. *\$ 8 11	Rs. AS. *\$ 9 10
		Case of 40 lbs.	Palestine ..	Case of 40 lbs.	Rangoon.	Rangoon.

*Duty-paid invoice price.

The Colonies alone enjoy a preference in this article. Most of the Colonial fresh fruits coming chiefly from the Straits Settlements are imported into Burma but as the consignments were not supported by acceptable documents they were excluded from the benefits of preference. Only one quotation for fresh oranges from Palestine is available under this head. The price of this article declined up to March 1934 as compared with December 1932, but there was an abrupt rise in September 1934 due perhaps to seasonal causes. The price came down again in March 1935 and stood at Rs. 6-8 per case of 40 lbs. which meant a fall of 28 per cent. as compared with the pre-preferential period.

up to September 1934, but in March 1935 there was some rise. The price of non-preferential imports which had gone up in most cases in 1933 declined to the extent of 8 to 11 per cent. since then. On the whole, it appears that the United Kingdom prices in 1934-35 showed little variations, whereas those of foreign cocoa declined. It must be noted, however, that the bulk of the imports under this head are from the United Kingdom which sent in 1934-35 goods valued to the extent of Rs. 2,69,000 or nearly three-fourths of the total imports of cocoa.

No. 9 (I) [164].—*Coffee, canned or bottled.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Coffee (powder)—								
White, red and blue U.K.	..	Dozen	..	18 0	18 8	17 12
				1 lb. tins.				
S. & W. U.S.A.	..	"	..	21 0	18 0	17 4½
Canned Coffee (S. & W.) "	..	"	..	*14 5½	*11 5½	*11 14
								*
								Duty-paid invoice price.

Quotations from Karachi and Rangoon only are available for coffee powder. Prices of the United Kingdom product in Karachi were slightly less in 1934-35 as compared with March 1934. As compared with December 1933 the fall was even greater. At the same port, the price of the U. S. A. coffee fell to a much larger extent in 1934-35, the fall in March 1935 amounting to over 16 per cent. as compared with December 1933. At Rangoon, however, the only quotation available for foreign coffee showed a rise in price in 1934-35 as compared with the preceding year. As compared with 1932, however, the price quoted during the year under review is much less. It is difficult to understand why prices in

Rangoon should show any rise over the preceding year when for similar articles the price paid at Karachi showed a distinct fall. Taking the Karachi quotations only into consideration it appears that prices fell to a much larger extent in the case of American coffee than of the United Kingdom product.

No. 16 (I) [165].—*Fish, canned.*

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of Origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						Rs. AS. (No import) Calcutta.	
			Pre-Ottawa.			1933-34.				
			December 1932.	March 1933.	September 1934.	December 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.		
Fish canned—			Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.		
Salmon Maconichi—	U.K.	..	*6 0	*6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0		
S. & W. ..	U.S.A.	..	14 oz. tins.	*16 8	*13 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	"	
Salmon canned—	U.K.	..	"	"	"	"	"	"		
(C. & B.) ..	U.S.A.	..	1 lb. tall tin.	1 2	1 0	0 15	0 13	†9 14	Bombay.	
S. & W's. ..	U.K.	..	Per case of	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 0	†11 8	"	
Sardine Edger & Key tins Brass label..	U.K.	..	100 tins.	22 0	21 0	20 12	21 0	20 0	Karachi.	
Sardine Skippers in oil & Key tins	Norway	..	"	48 8	48 0	48 8	46 0	46 0	"	
Fish, Canned, C. & Bs. lobster	U.K.	..	8 oz.	..	1 12	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 6 Madras.	
Fish, canned, Prawn ..	..	..	Small tin ..	..	1 1	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 12 ,
Sardines ..	Foreign	..	tin ..	..	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	No import ,
Mortons—	U.K.	..	Dozen ..	..	†3 53	†3 13	†3 3	†3 8	†4 12 Rangoon.
Herrings in T. Sauce ..	Japan	..	14 oz. tin.	..	†1 9½	†1 8½	†1 8	†1 13	†1 10 ,	
" Green " label Sardines in T. Sauce			"							

*Green " label Sardines in T. Sauce

*Retail price.

†Duty-paid invoice price.

‡Rate per dozen.

§Rate per dozen.

Wholesale quotations for this article are available from all the ports except Calcutta which gives retail prices. Foreign canned fish were generally cheaper in 1934-35 than in the two preceding years at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. There was little or no variation in Madras where there were no imports of foreign fish in March 1935. The rates for the United Kingdom products, on the other hand, varied widely from port to port. In Bombay the price of the United Kingdom product fell progressively from Rs. 1.2-0 in December 1932 to Rs. 0.13-0 in September 1934, whereas in Rangoon it rose considerably in price in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier years. In Karachi, on the other hand, the price of the U. K. product showed a slight increase in September 1934 as compared with March of that year but fell by nearly a rupee in March 1935. Imports of fish from the United Kingdom amounted in 1934-35 to Rs. 2,55,000 or 23 per cent. and those from foreign countries Rs. 8,36,000 or 77 per cent.

No. 20 (I) [166].—*Fruit Juices.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.											
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.				Post-Ottawa December 1933.				1934-35.			
			March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Fruit Juice "Solo"	U. K.	..	Dozen	..	17 0	17 0	18 12	18 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
(British).	Palestine	..	Bottles.	..	18 12	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
" Jafforenge "	U. K.	..	Dozen	..	1 10	1 10	1 9	1 10	*19 4	"	"	"
Rose's Lime-Juice cordial	"	..	Bottle	..	1 8	1 7	1 8	1 6	*16 0	"	"	"
" Lemon Squash	"	..	"	..	1 8	1 7	1 6	1 6	*16 0	"	"	"
" Orange Squash	"	..	"	..	1 8	1 7	1 6	1 6	*16 0	"	"	"
Jaffa Orange	Foreign	..	"	..	1 14	1 12	1 10	1 12	*20 0	"	"	"
" Lemon Squash	"	..	"	..	1 14	1 12	1 10	1 12	*20 0	"	"	"
Rose's Lime Juice pure	U. K.	..	Case of 12 qts.	..	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 4	Karachi.	"	"
Asis Jaffa orange juice	Palestine	..	"	..	19 8	20 12	19 0	19 0	19 8	"	"	"
Lime juice—Rose's	U. K.	..	Dozen	..	19 12	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	"	"	"
" O. T.	Australia	..	"	..	17 8	18 8	17 0	Not avail- able.	19 0	"	"	"

*Rate per

Prices of both preferential and non-preferential fruit juices in Bombay and Karachi showed slight or no variation as compared with the preceding year though they were slightly on a lower level as compared with 1932. In Calcutta the prices of the United Kingdom products during the year under review were higher than in 1932 and 1933 but were equal to those in March 1934. On the other hand, foreign products were sold a little cheaper than in 1933-34. In Rangoon the prices in 1934-35 of the juices of British origin showed little or no change from the preceding year and those of Australian origin recorded an increase in March 1935 as compared with March 1934 or December 1932.

No. 20 (2) [167].—*Fruits and vegetables, canned or bottled.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa		Post-Ottawa		At	
			December 1932.	January 1933-34.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Canned fruits and vegetables, ...	U.K.	..	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	Rs. 9	Rs. 9
Strawberries C. & B.	Australia	..	Dozen 8	2 lb. tin. ..	7 12	7 12	6 8	7 0
Apricot, IXL	U.K.	..	"	"	1 0	0 15	1 0	*10 0
C. & B.'s Raspberries No. 2.	Singapore	..	Tin ..	9 12	9 4	8 0	8 12	Bombay.
Pineapple slices, Clock brand	U.K.	..	4 dozen ..	1½ lb. tin. ..	21 0	19 0	18 0	Karachi.
Peaches, Morton's	U.S.A.	..	2 dozen ..	2½ lb. tin. ..	11 4	9 4	17 8	"
Peaches in syrup, S. & W.	U.K.	..	"	"	4 0	3 12	3 13	"
C. & B. Green Peas	Belgium	..	Dozen ..	1 lb. tin. ..	3 2	3 0	Not avail- able.	"
Moyens Green Peas Stella	U.K.	..	10 oz. ..	Bottle ..	3 0	2 12	2 12	Madras.
Turkey figs C. & B.'s.	..	..	"	"	1 7	1 4	1 4	"
Gruengage	..	..	"	"	1 2	1 0	1 0	"
Rhubarb	..	..	"	"	..	..	..	"

*Rate per dozen.

No. 20 (2) [167].—*Fruits and vegetables, canned or bottled*—contd.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At March 1935.	
			Pre-Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.			
			December 1932.	March 1933.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Apricots	U. K.	..	5 lb. tin	..	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. No import Madras.	
Peaches	"	..	"	..	6 14 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 No import Madras.	
Pears	"	..	"	..	5 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 "	
Prunes	"	..	"	..	7 4 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 "	
B. I. Mushrooms C. & B.'s	"	..	10 oz. tin	..	3 0 2 12 2 12 2 12 2 12 "	
Champignon	"	..	Tin	..	1 0 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 10 "	
V. E. Green Peas	"	..	"	..	0 7 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 5 "	
Morton's Brussels sprouts	Dozen	..	*6 8½	*6 2½	*6 1 *7 4 *6 8 Rangoon.	
Morton's celery	France	..	Dozen	..	*6 0 *6 7½ *6 6 *6 12 *6 10 "	
					1 lb. tin.					

*Retail prices.

Wholesale prices are available from all the ports except Rangoon. Quotations for the United Kingdom products only are available from Madras and these showed little or no variations during the year under review as compared with the previous year though they registered a fall as compared with the pre-Ottawa period. Prices of the United Kingdom products in Calcutta showed a decline in September 1934 as compared with the earlier two years but there were no imports in March 1935. In Bombay the United Kingdom consignments rose in value in September 1934 but fell off again in March 1935. In Karachi the available quotations, for the United Kingdom products, showed little variations from the previous year.

On the other hand, quotations of foreign products in Calcutta registered a decline in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier two years. In Karachi shipments from Singapore rose in value in September 1934 but dropped again in March 1935. Peaches from the U.S.A. however rose very considerably in price in March 1934 as compared with either December 1933 or December 1932. This high level was maintained during 1934-35. Quotations from Rangoon which are retail indicated an increase in prices in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier years. The main competing countries are the United Kingdom, Australia and the U.S.A., their respective percentage shares being 14, 16 and 41 in 1932-33; 20, 14 and 40 in 1933-34 and 16, 9 and 44 in 1934-35.

No. 4 (1) [168].—Milk, condensed or preserved including milk cream.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa 1933-34.		At 1934-35.	
			December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	
Condensed Milk British Bell Brand (skimmed).	U.K.	..	Case of 4 doz.	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	..
Axo in hand brand skimmed	Italy	..	"	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 12 "
Milk condensed—Dancov 1s.	Holland	..	Cases of 48 tins	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	16 12 Karachi.
Milk condensed—Nestles 1s.	U.K.	..	"	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 12	26 12 "
Milk condensed—Milk maid	..	"	Pint tin	..	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 10 Madras.
Do.	Foreign	..	"	*0 10	*0 10	0 10	0 10	.. "
Nestles cream	..	..	1 Size tin	..	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12 ..
Do.	U.K.	..	"	..	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12 ..
Evaporated Milk " Alpine " brand	Holland	..	Cnse of 48 lb. tins.	17 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rangoon.
Evaporated milk—" Dykcland" Brand.	..	..	..	17 14	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 8 "

*Retail price.

Quotations are available from all ports except Bombay. In the latter port the principal imports are of Nestle's brands which are imported from Switzerland as well as from the United Kingdom. The distributors have made no change in their prices because of the lower duty which they pay on their exports through the U. K. Prices of the United Kingdom product remained almost the same in Madras and Rangoon, whereas in Karachi they dropped by over Rs. 3 as compared with the preceding year. In Calcutta the British product could not stand competition with the lower priced foreign brands and after September 1934 the U. K. articles went out of the market. Prices of foreign products on the other hand showed a considerable fall in March 1935 as compared with the earlier periods. The fall was particularly noticeable in Karachi and Madras. In the former port, prices fell by over Rs. 8 or nearly 33 per cent., owing, it is reported, to the changed method of assessment which came into force in January 1935, whereas in the latter port prices dropped by nearly 33 per cent. The decrease in Madras has been attributed to the reduction in c. i. f. values. The main competing countries in this trade are the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy, their respective shares were 13, 34 and 5 per cent. in 1932-33; 32, 38 and 5 per cent. in 1933-34, and 46, 37 and 3 per cent. in 1934-35.

No. II(3) [169].—Sago (*excluding sago flour*).

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.		
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.	1934-35.
Straits Settlements.	Cwts.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Do. In bags of 2 cwts.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Whole and tapioca.	8 0	9 8	7 4	7 2	11 0
Do. Whole	9 8	8 0	8 12	9 8	9 4

There are no competitive quotations available for this article as the source of supply since the introduction of the preference been confined practically to the Straits Settlements, Java's imports having been cut off altogether. Quotations are available from Bombay and Rangoon. Prices in Bombay and Rangoon, after a spurt in 1933 declined up to September 1934 when the

quotation was Rs. 1-8 in advance or Rs. 1-8 in advance or Rs. 1-8 in
September 1934 being Rs. 1-8 in advance or Rs. 1-8 in
advance rise in September 1934 being Rs. 9-4.
fall when prices dropped to Rs. 9-4.

No. 21 [170].—Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa.			Post-Ottawa.		
			December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	1933-34.	March 1934.	September 1934.
Canned and bottled provision—								
Wall sausages	U.K.	..	1 lb. tin	..	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Libby's Frankfurter	U.S.A.	..	,"	13 0	10 8	9 0	10 8	Calcutta.
C. & B.'s ox tongue	U.K.	..	Large tin	..	3 10	3 8	No stock.	"
Libby's ox tongue	Foreign	..	,"	4 12	4 12	,"	†34 0	Bombay.
Olive oil (C. & B.'s)	U.K.	..	Quart bottle	2 12	2 8	2 3	2 6	,"
J. L. Duret & Co.'s Olive oil	Foreign	..	28 oz. bottle	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	,"
Olive oil	U.K.	..	Dozen 10 oz. bottle.	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	Karachi.
Morton's real Oxford sausage	..	..	..	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	,"
Mince meat C. & B.'s	..	..	Tin	..	0 12	0 10	0 10	Madras.
Pudding	..	..	1 lb. tin	..	1 4	1 2	1 2	,"
Do.	..	..	2 lb. tin	..	2 4	2 0	2 0	,"
Do.	..	..	3 lb. tin	..	3 4	3 0	3 0	,"
Sausage—Eazenby's Chef	..	..	1 lb. tin	..	0 14	0 13	0 13	0 12
Soup	..	..	10½ oz. tin	..	0 8	0 6	0 6	,"
Houstone Luneh Tongues	..	..	½ lb. tin	..	1 0	0 13	0 13	1 1
Do.	..	..	1 lb. tin	..	1 12	1 5	1 5	1 9
Canned sausages—Wall's	..	..	Dozen 1 lb. tin	*6 14	*6 7	*6 4	*7 0	Rangoon.
Do.	Danish	..	Denmark	..	*4 7	*4 12	*5 2	,"

* Duty-paid invoice price.

† Rate per Dozen.

The prices available are chiefly for the United Kingdom supplies, foreign quotations being only a few in number. Madras and Karachi which have quoted for the United Kingdom products only appear to have maintained almost the same level of prices in 1934-35 as in the previous year which are however in many cases less than those in December 1932. In Rangoon, the available quotations showed a rise as compared with the previous year. In Bombay, no quotations were available for two of the varieties in March and September 1934; the quotations in March 1935, however, showed a decline as compared with either December 1933 or December 1932. In Calcutta, the price of the United Kingdom product remained unchanged but the price of Libby's Frankfurter from the U. S. A. showed a decline in September 1934 of Rs. 1-8 as compared with 1933-34. In March 1935, the price of this article rose again to its old level owing to the reduction in stock. It will be seen that many of these articles are of a proprietary nature and have a specialised demand.

No. 13 (4) [171].—*Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (Ras and Cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.*

Market-Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa			Post Ottawa			At		
			December 1932.	1933-34.		1934-35.		March 1933.	March 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. As.
Benjamin—Ras	Strait Settle- Cwt.	..	..	..	23 0	26 0	26 0	25 4 Rangoon. ments.

The Colonies alone are entitled to preference in these articles. Only a single quotation for gum Benjamin imported from the Straits Settlements has been provided by Rangoon. The price remained constant from December 1933 to September 1934 at Rs. 26 per cwt. but in March 1935 it fell to Rs. 25-4. It has been reported by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, that the Colonial imports failed to qualify for preference.

No. 31 (I) [172].—Natural essential oils, viz., Citronella, Cinnamon and Cinnamom Leaf.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per lb.	Pre-Ottawa December 1932.			Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.			Post-Ottawa. 1934-35.			At		
			December 1933.		March 1934.	March 1934.		September 1934.	March 1935.		March 1935.		Bombay.	
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Citronella Oil	Ceylon	..	lb.	..	..	1 9	1 4	1 2	1 4	1	6
											to	1 10		
										1 4				
											2 8		2 10	Karachi.
Citronella oil (Burgoyne's)	U.K.	..	1 lb. bottle ..		3 0	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 8		1 2	"
				Ceylon	..	lb.	..	1 10	1 6	1 6	1 8		1 2	
								3 4	3 2	2 8	2 12		2 12	Madras.
" (in drums)	U.K.	..	"							2 4		"
Citronella oil (Burgoyne's)	Ceylon	..	"		1 8	1 12	1 12	1 12	2 4		2 4	
" , , ,	Foreign	..	"		1 12	2 4	2 10	2 8	2 10		2 10	"
Evan's	Ceylon	..	1 lb. bottle ..		2 0	1 8	1 12	1 8	..	2 0		"
Citronella oil	Japan	..	"		1 10	1 13	..	..		
" , ,												

Both the U.K. and the British Colonies are entitled to preference. Quotations for Citronella oil only are available. Most of the quotations are for the preferential items, only two referring to articles coming from foreign countries. The price of shipments coming from the Empire countries showed a general decline in 1933-34 as compared with December 1932. In the year under report the prices were more or less on the same level as in the preceding year. Prices of foreign Citronella oil, on the other hand, showed a consistent rise throughout the period.

The prices available are chiefly for the United Kingdom supplies, foreign quotations being only a few in number. Madras and Karachi which have quoted for the United Kingdom products only appear to have maintained almost the same level of prices in 1934-35 as in the previous year which are however in many cases less than those in December 1932. In Rangoon, the available quotations showed a rise as compared with the previous year. In Bombay, no quotations were available for two of the varieties in March and September 1934; the quotations in March 1935, however, showed a decline as compared with either December 1933 or December 1932. In Calcutta, the price of the United Kingdom product remained unchanged but the price of Libby's Frankfurter from the U. S. A. showed a decline in September 1934 of Rs. 1-8 as compared with 1933-34. In March 1935, the price of this article rose again to its old level owing to the reduction in stock. It will be seen that many of these articles are of a proprietary nature and have a specialised demand.

No. 13 (4) [171].—*Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (Ras and Cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined bau) and rosin.*

Market-Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa				Post Ottawa.			
			December 1932.		1933-34.		1934-35.			
Benjamin—Ras	Strait Settlements.	Cwt.	..	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
							Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.

The Colonies alone are entitled to preference in these articles. Only a single quotation for gum Benjamin imported from the Straits Settlements has been provided by Rangoon. The price remained constant from December 1933 to September 1934 at Rs. 26 per cwt. but in March 1935 it fell to Rs. 25-4. It has been reported by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, that the Colonial imports failed to qualify for preference.

No. 31 (I) [172].—Natural essential oils, viz., Citronella, Cinnamon and Cinnamon Leaf.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At	
			Pre-Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.			
			December 1932.	March 1933.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Citronella Oil	Ceylon	Ib.	..	1 9	1 4	1 2	Rs. As. 1 4 to 1 10	
Citronella oil (Burgoyne's)	U.K.	..	1 lb. bottle ..	3 0	2 10	2 10	Rs. As. 2 8 to 2 10	
" (in drums)	Ceylon	Ib.	..	1 10	1 6	1 6	Karachi. 1 8 to 1 2 "	
Citronella oil (Burgoyne's)	U.K.	..	..	3 4	3 2	2 8	Madras. 2 12 to 2 12	
" , "	Ceylon	..	..	1 8	1 12	1 12	" 2 4 to 2 4	
Evan's	Foreign	..	..	1 12	2 4	2 10	" 2 8 to 2 10	
Citronella oil	Ceylon	..	1 lb. bottle ..	2 0	1 8	1 12	Rangoon. 1 8 to 1 8 ..	
" , "	Japan	..	..	1 10	1 13	..	2 0 ,	

Both the U.K. and the British Colonies are entitled to preference. Quotations for Citronella oil only are available. Most of the quotations are for the preferential items, only two referring to articles coming from foreign countries. The price of shipments coming from the Empire countries showed a general decline in 1933-34 as compared with December 1932.

² In the year under report the prices were more or less on the same level as in the preceding year. Prices of foreign Citronella oil, on the other hand, showed a consistent rise throughout the period.

No. 31 [173].—Natural essential oils, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa.			Post-Ottawa.			At
			1932.	December 1933.	1933-34.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	
Aniseed oil	China	.. lb.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cassia oil	"	"	..	1 2	1 4	1 2
Orange oil	U.K.	..	..	11 0	6 10	6 12
Lavender oil	Germany	..	..	12 0	9 0	8 12
Orange oil	U.K.	..	..	5 10	5 8	5 8
Orange oil (Polak & Schwarz) ¹	Italy	..	..	4 0	4 4	4 8
Cassia oil	U.K.	..	..	1 0	1 3	1 10
"	Japan	..	..	1 9	1 14	2 0

Quotations have been received from all the chief ports except Calcutta. Three of them are for U.K. products, the rest referring to supplies from foreign countries. At Karachi, orange oil from the United Kingdom registered a large drop both in 1933-34 and 1934-35 as compared with the pre-Ottawa period. The same oil in Madras however showed little change, the fall in the case being 2 annas only. In the case of Cassia oil at Rangoon the price fell in December 1933 by 3 annas to Rs. 1-3 per lb., but since then it has ceased to be quoted. On the whole therefore, except in the case of orange oil in Karachi there have been little or no variations in the prices of the United Kingdom products. Oils from foreign sources rose in value or maintained their prices except in the case of lavender oil from Germany which fell by nearly 50 per cent. as compared with December 1932 at Karachi. The price of Chinese anised oil in Bombay in 1934-35 was almost the same as in the pre-Ottawa period, whereas orange oil from Italy at Madras and Cassia oil from Japan at Rangoon showed a slight increase in 1934-35 as compared with the pre-Ottawa period. On the whole, therefore, it appears that apart from the special features pertaining to each of these oils the general tendency has been for the foreign oil to rise in value or at least not to register any fall. The price of the U.K. product generally maintained itself or showed a slight decline.

No. 31(3) [174].—Essential oil, synthetic.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1933-34.		Post-Ottawa December 1933.			
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.		
Synthetic Essential oil—										
Jasmine	Germany ..	1lb. ..	9 10	10 0	9 0 { to	9 0 { to	Bombay.	
Rose ,,	.. ,,	9 14	10 0	11 0 { to	11 0 { to	15 0 8 0 ,,	
Narciss ,,	.. ,,	9 12	10 0	9 0 { to	9 0 { to	15 0 8 0 ,,	
Soorangi ,,	.. ,,	9 14	10 0	11 0 { to	11 0 { to	15 0 1 6 ,,	
Citronella oil synthetic	U.K. ..	..	1 8	1 8	1 8 { to	1 8 { to	6 0 6 0 ,,	
Geranium oil synthetic	Germany ..	..	..	8 0	8 0 { to	8 0 { to	1 6 1 6 ,,	
Rose oil synthetic (Polak's) ,,	1 8	1 10	1 8	..	
Des. Collonges 144—	Rose, Musk, Narcissus or Jasmine ..		Foreign	..	Each 4 oz.	3 2	3 2	3 4	3 4 Madras.	
Des. Collonges 140—			bottle.						7 10 ,	
Lilac $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Dozen	..	8 0	7 14	7 14	7 10	, ,	
Jasmine synthetic for soap (Schimmel)	Ib.	..	*7 8	*8 3½	..	..	, ,
White Rose, 10648 (Schimmel)	Ib.	..	*21 10½	*21 5½	..	..	, ,
Musk Artificial oil	Germany ..	I lb. bottle ..	*17 15	*16 3	*14 12	..	Rangoon.	

* Invoice price and duty.

Imports of synthetic oils from the United Kingdom are normally very small and in the statement above quotations are available for only one variety from the United Kingdom, namely, Citronella oil synthetic. This article recorded a small decrease in price of 2 annas or about 8 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier periods. As regards foreign imports the prices in the year under review remained, on the whole, on a lower level except at Bombay where due possibly to an absence of competition from British supplies German synthetic oils recorded a rise of 11 per cent. over 1932. No prices have been reported for 1934-35 for some of the varieties of oils imported into Madras and Rangoon.

No. 15 (4) [175].—*Fish Oil including Whale Oil.*

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa			Post-Ottawa			At
			December 1932.	1933-34.	1934-35.	March	September	March	
Fish oil	U.K.	..	Imp. gallon..	2 10	3 0	2 0	2 4 ..
									to Bombay. 2 3

Prices for only one brand of British made fish oil have been quoted and these at Bombay only. Although some oil is imported from Japan at that port it does not come to the market and as such no market value is ascertainable for that variety. The price of the British oil declined after December 1933 and is lower than in the pre-Ottawa period. No quotation is available for March 1935.

No. 12 (2) [176].—Oilsseeds, non-essential, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.		Post-Ottawa. 1934-35.	
Copra kernel	Ceylon	..	Cwt.	..	Rs. As. 15 12	Rs. As. 8 12

Bombay alone has furnished a quotation for copra kernel under this head which is the only important item under it and comes almost exclusively from Ceylon. Prices fell continually till September 1934 when the fall amounted to nearly 59 per cent. as compared with December 1932. Even then the price was still considerably below that in the pre-Ottawa period. In March 1935, however, the quotation rose to Rs. 10 per cwt., a rise of 54 per cent. over the September price.

No. 5 (2) [179].—Ivory, unmanufactured.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.		Post-Ottawa. 1934-35.	
Colonial	..	lb. ..	10 0	6	5 8	5	4 12	Bombay.
Foreign	8 0	6 0	No notice- able import.	5 4		
Centres and Hollows	..							
Do.	..							

Unmanufactured ivory is mainly imported from British African Colonies and Belgian Congo which in 1933 showed a general decline in prices, the fall in the case of the former being considerably larger than in the latter. In 1934-35, the decrease in the price of the Empire product continued still further and in March 1935 the quotation was less than half of that in the pre-Ottawa period. The foreign product disappeared from the market throughout 1934 but was again quoted in March 1935 at a price which was higher than that for the Empire product.

No. 52, 55 [180].—Apparel including hats, caps, bonnets, hatters' ware, second-hand clothing, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa			1934-35.			At
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932	1933-34.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March. 1935.		
Cotton collars "Climax" U. K.	..	Dozen	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8 Calcutta.
" " " Japan	..	"	3 0	2 4	1 12	1 15	1 15 "
Braces U. K.	..	"	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 4	7 12 Bombay.
" Japan	..	"	3 8	2 12	3 0	3 2	3 0 "
Dress shirts U. K.	..	"	37 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0 "
Straw hats—									
Untrimmed U. K.	..	..	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	No Import. Madras.
					to	to	to	to	
Trimmed	"	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	
					24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	
Felt hat Italy	..	"	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	
					24 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	
					to	to	to	to	No Import.
					32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	"
					16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
					to	to	to	to	
					21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	

Imports of secondhand clothing are mainly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom having only a small share in the trade. As for the rest of the articles included under this head, prices depend on the quality which is not uniform between countries and as a result they vary over a wide range. The price of the U. K. goods generally recorded a decline in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier periods. Owing to keen competition amongst the importers, some amount of price cutting was indulged in by the Japanese importers at Calcutta in March 1934, which could not be sustained long and the prices in 1934-35, rose to a certain extent. In Bombay, on the other hand, the values of both the U. K. and Japanese makes recorded sharp advances during the first half of the year under review which may possibly be accounted for by the difference in quality of the reported articles from those in the basic period, but the prices again fell to some extent in March 1935.

No. 28 [181].—Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin	Rate per Cwt.	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.			Post-Ottawa. December 1933.		
			1933-34.	1934.	1935.	1933-34.	1934.	1935.
Muriate of Ammonia Crystals	U. K.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Do. do.	Germany	..	16 4	14 8	13 12	14 0	12 0	Calcutta.
Ammonium Carbonate	..	..	20 0	20 13½	*13 4	11 4	12 0	"
" "	U. K.	..	26 0	23 4	22 0	20 4	19 8	Bombay.
Soda Ash	..	..	25 8	22 0	21 8	20 0	19 0	"
Hypo	..	..	7 0	6 8	6 12	6 12	5 8	"
		..	No selling.	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 8	"
		..	12 8	12 0	11 4	13 0	11 8	"
		..					*	Retail.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At Post-Ottawa. 1934-35.	
			Pre-Ottawa December, 1932.			1933-34.				
			December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.	March 1935.		
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Hydro Sulphite of Soda	U. K.	..	lb.	0 9	0 8½	0 7½	0 6½	
" "	Germany	..	"	0 9½	0 9	0 9	0 6½	
Sodium Sulphide	U. K.	..	Cwt.	8 14	6 12	6 12	7 4	
" "	Foreign	..	"	7 8	6 0	7 4	7 4	
Perborate of Soda	U. K.	..	lb.	0 13	0 9½	0 8½	0 8	
" "	Germany	..	"	0 14	0 10½	0 11	No imports.	
Caustic Soda Solid	U. K.	..	Cwt.	14 1	13 10	13 2	11 8	
" "	Foreign	..	"	12 14	11 12	13 2	11 4	
Soda Ash	U. K.	..	"	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	
" "	Germany	..	"	6 12	6 12	6 8	No imports. No imports. , ,	
Aspirin tablets (5 grain) (Howard's) 100 tablets.	..	U. K.	..	Dozen	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 8	5 12 , ,	
Aspro—										
25 tablets	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 2 , ,	
Genaspirin	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 , ,	
Soda Ash	Cwt.	7 10	7 6	6 2 6 0 Madras.	
" "	"	7 0	6 8	6 0 6 4 , ,	

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At 23	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.		1934-35.			
			December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.			
Hydros	U. K.	Cwt.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
,	Foreign	"	59 8	59 8	52 8	38 8	
Bichromate of Potash	U. K.	"	59 8	59 8	50 12	38 8	
"	"	"	..	Foreign	"	42 1	42 2	37 0	36 12	
Bichromate of Soda	U. K.	"	40 8	36 8	37 0	36 12	
"	"	"	..	Foreign	"	32 12	32 12	32 8	32 4	
Copper Sulphate	U. K.	"	32 8	31 8	32 8	32 0	
,	Foreign	"	18 8	16 1	15 8	15 5	
"	"	"	..	U. K.	"	18 0	15 0	No imports.	15 0	
Glucose liquid (Johnson)	Foreign	"	8 0	7 4	7 2	7 8	
Glucose (Burgoyne)	U. K.	Dozen 1 lb. bottle.	10 8	9 12	9 8	9 8	
Glucose (M. & B.)	Germany	"	7 8	7 8	6 4	..	
Glucose (Marks)	U. K.	Case of 36 X 16 oz. bottle.	10 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	
Hydrogen Peroxide (M. & B.)	Case of 72 X 8 oz. bottle.	29 4	27 4	27 4	26 4	
,	, (,)	43 12	40 8	40 8	40 8	

No. 28 [181].—*Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified*—contd.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per oz. bottle.	Post-Ottawa.						At—	
			Pre-Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.			
			December 1932.	March 1933.	December 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Hydrogen Peroxide (M. & B.) ..	U. K. ..	Case of 72 x 4 oz. bottle.	31 0	29 12	29 12	29 12	28 8	Madras.		
" " (Merck's) ..	Germany ..	Dozen 20 oz.	14 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	"	
" " ( " ) ..	..	Dozen 10 oz.	9 12	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 0	10 0	"
" " ( " ) ..	..	Dozen 4 oz.	6 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	"
Potassium Citrate (M. & B.) ..	U. K. ..	Ib.	..	1 7½	1 5½	1 5½	1 2	..	"	
Potassium Citrate (Merck's) ..	Germany ..	..	..	2 4	2 2	1 12	2 4	..	"
Sodii Sulphas P. B. (Howards)	U. K. ..	..	..	0 12	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	"
Sodii Sulphas P. B. (Merck's) ..	Germany ..	..	..	0 14	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	No stock.
Eastons Syrup (M. & B.) ..	U. K. ..	..	..	1 10½	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	"
Eastons Syrup (Merck's) ..	Germany ..	..	..	1 4	1 8	1 5	1 0	1 8	"
Keplers Codliver oil with Malt extract.	U. K. ..	Dozen ..	17 0	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	"	
Liquid Paraffin (Evans) ..	..	..	Dozen ..	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 4	16 4	"
Liquid Paraffin (bottled locally)	Russia ..	..	1 lb. bottle.	..	..	..	8 8	9 0	{ 9 0 10 0 }

15 1811—*Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified*—concl'd.
Market-Prices.

No. 181.

No. 75 (4) [182].—Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At—					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1933-34.		Post-Ottawa.	
			December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1934.	March 1935.
Rs. As. Rs. As.								
Bicycles—								
Hercules	U. K.	..	Each	..	38 0
Rostum	Japan	..	,"	18 0	15 0
Bicycles—								
Hercules	U. K.	..	Picco	..	38 0
Japanese	Japan	..	,"	18 0	16 0
Bicycles—								
Hercules	U. K.	..	Each	..	40 0
Advance	,"	..	,"	54 8	51 8
Rims for Bicycles—								
Dunlop	U. K.	..	Pair	..	2 8
"	Japan	..	,"	2 0	1 12
Frame with handle and pedal	Japan	..	One	..	8 8
Bicycle	U. K.	..	Each	..	42 0
Bicycle—								
“Lion” Brand	Japan	..	,”	..	*65 0
All Brands	Japan	..	,”	..	*29 8

* Retail price.

Prices of British and Japanese goods only have been quoted. On account of keen competition and price-cutting the quotations for both British and Japanese bicycles were reduced. In March 1935, there was a slight hardening in the prices, in Calcutta and Madras though in other ports there was some decline.

No. 71 (2) [183].—Cutlery, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At—	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1934-34. December 1933.		Post-Ottawa. March 1934.			
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		
Razors—										
(J. Rodgers)	U. K.	..	Dozen	..	8	0	Calcutta.	
"ER.N." (3118)	Germany	..	"	..	5	12	Bombay.	
Dessert knives "Bainco"	U. K.	..	"	..	5	0	"	
Dessert knives Kaufmann's	Germany	..	"	..	3	12	Karachi.	
Razors Rodgers S/8..	U. K.	..	"	..	6	0	"	
"Flic,"	Germany	..	"	..	15	0	"	
							14	4		
							13	12		
							13	8		
							12	to		
							15	0		
Pen knives—										
Rodgers K $\frac{3}{4}$ "	U. K.	..	"	..	7	0	"	
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Germany	..	"	..	1	12	"	
Table knives	U. K.	..	"	..	*7	8	"	
"	Japan	..	"	..	*1	0	"	
Table knives—										
Dessert—										
Bonehandle	U. K.	..	"	..	7	4	Rangoon.	
"	Germany	..	"	..	4	0	"	
			Japan	..	"	..	2	8	"	
							2	8	"	
							3	8	"	
							3	8	"	
							2	0	"	
									"	

* C. I. F. Cum duty Prices.

During the first half of the year under review British made cutlery was generally dearer than in the previous year except at Rangoon. In Bombay the prices remained unchanged as compared with 1933-34. In the latter half of the year the rising tendency of prices continued in certain cases in Calcutta and Madras, while the position in other ports remained easier. The prices of German and Japanese makes also moved more or less in sympathy with the United Kingdom products. As compared with 1932, prices have been generally on a lower level. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade amounted in 1934-35 to Rs. 6.8 lakhs or 26 per cent. as against Rs. 19.2 lakhs or 74 per cent. from other countries.

No. 72 (5) [184].—*Domestic Refrigerators.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per 1932.	Market Prices.			At—
			Pre-Ottawa		Post-Ottawa	
			December	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Domestic Refrigerators "Marco"	U. K.	..	Each	..	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	March 1935.
Frigidaire	U. S. A.	..	"	..	*675 0 *607 8 607 8 *607 8 No Import. Calcutta. *506 0 *487 8 487 8 500 0 460 0 "	September 1934.
						March 1934.

* Retail sales.

Quotations are available only from Calcutta, one for the United Kingdom and the other for the United States of America. Imports of British makes have ceased since September 1934 and prices up to that month were lower by 10 per cent. as compared with December 1932. In the case of the American make except in September 1934 the prices were reduced continually to meet competition, the reduction amounting to 9 per cent. in March 1935 as against December 1932.

No. 63 (29), 71 [185].—Hardware, Ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified.

Market Prices.

Articles.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa						At—					
			1933-34.			1934-35.			1934-35.			March 1935.		
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1934.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Calcutta.
Tools.—Files 12" flat smooth ..	.. U.K. .. Doz. ..	..	9 10	9 2	9 0	8 4	8 4	8	4	8	4	6 14½	6 14½	"
" " ..	Austria .. "	..	8 12	8 14½	8 14½	8 14	8 14	8	14	8	14	14 0	14 0	Bombay.
Slackseller's Hacksaw Blades ..	U.K. .. Gross ..	..	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15	0	15	0	14 4	14 4	
Star (American) Hacksaw Blades ..	U.S.A. .. ,	..	22 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	16	0	16	0	16 8	16 8	"
			(up to June)			17 0			(July on-wards)			17 0		
John Baker's Files 10"	.. U.K. .. Doz. ..	..	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6	8	6	8	6	8	"
Nicolson's American Files 10" ..	.. U.S.A. .. ,	..	6 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7	0	7	0	6	8	"
Wood Screw ..	.. Continent ..	Gross inch ..	0 3	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{to} & 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$	0 3	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{to} & 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$	0 3	0	3	0	3	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{to} & 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{to} & 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$	Karachi.
" ..	.. U.K. .. ,	..	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{to} & 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{to} & 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$	0 2½	0 3½	0 3½	0	3	0	3	No Import.	No Import.	"
Mantles 200 C. P. (Ditmar) ..	.. Germany ..	Gross ..	39 0	37 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	31	0	31	0	29 8	29 8	"
Suitcase locks ..	.. U.K. .. ,	Doz. ..	†1 2	†1 2	†1 2	†1 2	†1 2	†1 0	0	†1 0	0	†1 0	†1 0	Madras.
" ..	.. Foreign ..	..	†1 1	†1 1	†1 2	†1 2	†1 2	†1 0	0	†1 0	0	†1 0	†1 0	"

*C.I.F. cum duty.

No. 63 (29), 71 [185].—Hardware, Ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified—contd.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.			At—
			1933-34.		1933-35.	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	March 1933.	September 1934.	
Crown corks	.. ..	U.K. ..	Gross ..	Rs. As. 10 9	Rs. As. 10 8	Rs. As. 10 7 to Madras 0 12
" ,	" ..	Foreign ..	..	Rs. As. 10 11	Rs. As. 10 9½	Rs. As. 10 7 " Rangoon.
Steel Files—Flat Bastard 14"	.. U.K. ..	Doz. ..	..	*12 0	*12 0	*11 8 *11 0 Rangoon.
" ,	" ..	Germany ..	..	*9 8	*9 8	*9 8 *9 4 "
						* Retail Price.

† C. I. F. cum duty.

This is a comprehensive head which includes a large variety of items. Quotations have been received from all ports, Rangoon giving only retail prices. It will be seen from the statement that the prices of most varieties of both preferential and non-preferential articles declined considerably since 1932 especially in the latter half of the year under review. The only item to record an increase was Nicolson's American Files at Bombay which rose by 8 per cent. as compared with December, 1932. The fall in the case of foreign goods was heavier than that in British goods. The share of the U.K. under this item amounts to Rs. 96.3 lakhs or 32 per cent. as against Rs. 204.5 lakhs or 68 per cent. from foreign countries.

No. 73, 73 (I), 73 (5) [186].—Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely—

(a) Electrical control, gear, etc.

(b) All other sorts, etc.

Market Prices.

Article.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.		At	
			December 1932.	1933.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Bakelite Switches 5 Amp.	U.K.	Doz.	..	7 12	6 8	7 13	5 4	5 4		
Bakelite Switches 5 Amp.	Germany	,"	..	4 4	4 4	4 4	3 6	3 4	"	Calcutta.
(C. M. A. Cables :) 1/8 S. W. G. V.I. R. U.K.	100 yds.	..	4 12	4 8	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13	Karachi.	
600 Mcgooms.	Deka	Holland	,"	2 9½	2 9½	..	No Imports.	..	..
,"	U.K.	Each	..	38 11	38 11	..	..	..	..	"
G. E. C. Table Fans 12" A. C. Fixed	Italy	,"	..	111 3	117 12	..	..	..	..	"
60" 220 Volts A. C. ceiling Fan (Maroli)	U.K.	100 yds.	..	25 3	24 3	24 3	19 8	19 8	19 8	Madras.
Electrical appliance Rubber insulated										
cables 7/0044.	,"	,"	Foreign	..	16 10	18 8	18 8	18 2	17 12	"
,"	,"	,"	U.K.	Each	107 8	102 8	102 8	102 8	102 8	,
Fans-Ceiling—48"	..	..	Foreign	..	..	81 4	86 0	84 0	87 8	
,"	..	..	U.K.	Doz.	..	*5 11	0	88 0	87 8	
Switches-Bakelite 5 Amp.	..	U.K.	..	..	*3 11	*3 2	*3 4	*4 14	*5 2	Rangoon.
,"	..	Austria	..	,"	..	*8 0	*7 0	*6 12	*3 12	"
Electric Irons—3 Lbs. Size	..	U.K.	..	Each	..	*5 8	*5 0	*5 0	*6 14	"
,"	..	Germany	..	,"	..	..	*4 0	*5 0	*6 8	"
Tumbler Switch, brass top, Single pole, 5 amps.	U.K.	..	Doz.	..	4 11½	4 .4½	{ 4 to 4 } { 4 8 }	4 8	4 8	Bombay.

*Duty-paid Invoice Price.

No 73, 73 (1), 73 (5) [186].—Electrical instruments, and appliances, namely—

(a) Electrical control, gear, etc. (b) All other sorts, etc.—contd.

Market Prices.

Article,	Country of origin.	Rate per Doz.	Pre-Ottawa			Post-Ottawa.			At Bombay
			1933-34.		1934-35.	September 1934.		March 1935.	
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Tumbler Switch, brass top, Single pole, 5 Amps.	Continental	...	3 10	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	
" " "	Japan	..	..	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 8	"
Ceiling rose, Bakelite, 2 plate ..	U. K.	..	..	4 5	2 12	2 0 { 3 4 }	3 12	..	"
" " "	..	Continental	..	2 15	2 6	2 0 { 2 6 }	2 4	2 4	"
Cutout ohlong, 5 amps., cream	U. K.	..	..	4 2½	3 14½	3 12	3 0	3 0	"
" " "	Continental	..	..	2 14	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 4	"
" " "	Japan	..	..	1 12	1 10	1 12	2 0	1 14	
Lamp-holders, brass, S. C.	U. K.	..	..	3 1½	2 12	2 0 { 2 15 }	3 0	3 0	
" " "	..	Continental	..	2 10	2 2 { 2 6 }	2 2	2 4	2 2	:
Bakelite Adaptors	..	..	Japan	..	1 10	1 8	1 8	1 8	"
" " "	..	..	U. K.	..	2 14½	2 11	2 11	2 0	"
" " "	..	..	Continental	..	1 8	1 6	1 4	1 8	"
" " "	..	..	Japan	..	1 6	1 4	1 2	1 2	"

No. 73, 73 (I), 73 (b) [86]—~~Electrical~~
~~control gear~~ etc. (b) All other sorts etc.—concl'd.

Market Prices.

Article.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.		At	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1933.	March 1934.
Wall plug, walnut, 5 amp.	U. K.	Doz.	7 14	7 2	7 2	6 12
" " "	Continental	"	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 0
" " "	U. K.	100 yds.	4 7	3 13	3 13	+3 13
Rubber insulated wires and cables sing.						
Cable, Taped braided, 1/-044.	Germany	"	3 12½	4 0½	4 0½	+3 6½
" " "	Belgium	"	2 11½	2 9	2 9	+2 13½
" " "	Japan	"	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½	2 4(a)
" " "						
			† Quotation for 1/18 size.			
			(a) Second quality.			
			This is also a very comprehensive head comprising many varieties of electric appliances and accessories commonly used.		These have been received from all ports, the largest number of them having been supplied by Bombay.	
			in use. Quotations have been available up to March 1935 relate to United Kingdom cables, all the other quotations ceased in March 1935 while the rates for ruling in Karachi the only prices available up to March 1935 relate to "Bakelite, ceiling rose," in March 1935 while the rates for ruling after 1933. At Bombay there have been no imports of "Bakelite, ceiling rose," in March 1935 while the rates for ruling in 1933 may be summarised from the following analysis of quotations received in March 1935:		Excluding these the position as compared with December 1935:	
			No. of quotations indicating		No. of quotations indicating	
			Fall.		Rise.	
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign	..	..	..	..	..	..
			10	2	2	3

No. 77 [187].—Instruments, apparatus, and appliances all sorts, other than electrical.

Markot Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At		
			1933-34.		1934.		1934-35.		March 1935.		March 1935.
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Thermometers	..	U. K.	Doz.	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	Calcutta.
Thermometers	..	Germany	..	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bombay*
Stethoscope	..	U. K.	Each	..	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	"
Stethoscope (German)	..	Germany	..	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	5 0	5 0	"
Hypo Stainless needles	..	U. K.	Gross	..	30 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	"
Hypo Stainless needles	..	Foreign	..	..	20 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	"
Thermometers—											
Zeal's	..	U. K.	Doz.	..	13 8	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 10	"
1 minute Hick's.	16 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 8	15 0	"
Corson's	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 8	"
German $\frac{1}{2}$ minuto	..	Germany	..	..	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	"
Measuring Tapes, 50 yds.	..	U. K.	..	..	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	32 0	33 8	Karachi.
"	..	Germany	..	..	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	"
"	..	U. K.	Each	..	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	40 0	Madras.
"	..	Foreign	..	..	23 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	"
Roll films	..	U. K.	Roll	..	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 0	"
"	..	Foreign	..	..	0 15	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 2	1 0	"

Among the articles that are included under this head the principal ones are surgical, optical and other scientific instruments in the imports of which the United Kingdom and Germany hold the largest share. Except thermometers at Bombay the prices of United Kingdom goods at that port and at Calcutta were more or less steady during the year under review with a tendency to easiness in the second half of the year. Madras, on the other hand, recorded in most cases a fall in prices. At Karachi, the prices of tapes from the United Kingdom fell by 18 per cent. in September 1934 as compared with the

previous year as well as with December 1932. But in March 1935 there was a slight increase. In foreign goods except for one or two cases the prices available showed a downward trend. The prices of German thermometers and stethoscopes which were dearer in December 1933 owing to the formation of a ring by the manufacturers, again fell almost to their pre-Ottawa level except at Calcutta. The United Kingdom sent goods worth Rs. 77.7 lakhs under this head or 46 per cent. whereas other countries sent Rs. 92.2 lakhs or 54 per cent.

No. 13 (2) [188].—*Cutch and Gambier, all sorts.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Set. Cwts.	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.			Post-Ottawa.		
			1933-34.		1934-35.		At	
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Bombay.
Gambier in blocks	Straits	19 8	15 0	14 0	15 8	..
			elements.	..	34 0	36 0	35 0	..
			"	..	{ 11 4 to	9 0 }	..	"
Gambier in circles	Foreign	49 0	{ 12 6 to	10 2 }	10 12	13 8
Gambier Cube	{ 45 0 to	45 0	45 0	..
Gambier Circular Pieces	"	..	{ 46 4 to	46 2	46 2	..
Gambier (circular piece)	Straits Set- lements.	55 0	48 8	46 0	51 12	45 4 Rangoon.

The imports are mostly from the Straits Settlements, the bulk of which failed to qualify for preference. The variations in the prices noticeable in Madras and Rangoon appear to be due to causes which are not directly connected with the preference.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Doz. 6 oz. tin	Market Prices.					
			Post-Ottawa.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
			Pro-Ottawa December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.
Enamel Paint	U.K.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Enamel Paint	Japan	..	4 12	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 10	Calcutta.
Peacock Blue dry colour	U.K.	Cwt.	3 8	3 8	3 12	3 12	3 10	"
"	Germany	..	36 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	Bombay.
"	U.K.	..	33 0	34 0	37 0	36 0	38 0	"
Emeraldino dry colour	U.K.	..	37 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	"
Emerald Green dry colour	Germany	..	33 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	"
Genuine dry white Zinc in bulk	U.K.	..	24 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	No Imports	25 0
"	Japan	..	18 8	18 0	No Imports	"	No Imports	"
Genuine dry white Zinc in 1 lb. packet	U.K.	..	50 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	"
" in 1 lb. packet	Japan	..	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	"
Three Crowns Brand Varnish Paints	U.K.	Doz. 1 lb. tin	4 0	3 14	3 14	3 13	3 14	"
Three Birds Brand Varnish Paints	Japan	..	3 6	3 8	3 8	3 7	3 8	"
Three Birds Brand Varnish Paints	U.K.	Doz. 2 oz. tin.	1 4	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 2	"
Three Birds Brand Varnish Paints	Japan	..	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 1	1 1	"
Enamel Paints	U.K.	Gallon	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	6 12	"
Enamel Paints	Holland	..	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	5 4	"
Sand paper Hercules brand	U.K.	Ream	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Karachi.
Sand paper	Germany	..	7 0	..	5 12	5 10	5 12	"
"	Italy	..	6 0	..	..	..	..	"
Burnt Sienna (Blundell)	U.K.	10 Doz. 1 lb. packet.	36 0	34 0	33 4	32 8	32 0	"
Burnt Sienna	Germany	..	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	"
Goodlass 346 Paint	U.K.	..	4 1	3 12	3 11	3 11	3 11	"
Seisco Varnish Paint	U.K.	Doz. 1 lb. tin.	4 3	4 1	4 1	4 0	4 0	"

No. 30. 30 (2) [189].—*Paints, Colours and Painters Materials, all sorts not otherwise, etc.—contd.*
Market Prices.

(Rubroca S.)
Paint—Genuine White Zinc moist
Japan .. ,
“Flower” Brand.
Out of the 17 quotations for the United Kingdom products received last year that for ‘Duco’ paints at Madras has been wanting in March 1935, there being no import of this article in that month. The prices of British paints, etc., appear to have been practically steady throughout with a tendency in some cases toward easiness in March 1935 when the position stood as follows :—

In the case of foreign goods Japanese white zinc in cans a similar table analyses the position of the other 12 items.

	No. of quotations	Rise.	Fall.	Equality.
Prices in March 1935.
As compared with 1932

* There was no quotation for German sandpaper in 1933.

No. 59 (2 & 5) [191].—Earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa, 1933-34.		1934-35.			
			December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.			
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Ten Cups and Saucers U.K.	.. Doz.	.. 4 8	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	Chlentta.	
Tea Cups and Saucers Japan	.. "	.. 0 11	0 12	0 14	1 2	1 2	"	
Johnson's Earthen Cheese Plates (Quar- ter). U.K.	.. "	.. 2 0	1 12	1 10	1 10	1 8	Bombay.	
Japanese Cheese plates Quarter	..	Japan	.. "	.. 1 3	1 6	1 1	1 7	1 6	"	
Johnson's dinner set for 6 U.K.	.. Set	.. 16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	"	
Japanese dinner set for 6 Japan	.. "	.. 14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	10 8	"	
No. 4 Crown Tea pot.. U.K.	.. Doz.	.. 7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	..	Karachi.	
No. 4 coloured Japan	.. "	.. 2 8	2 8	2 8	7 0	..	"	
Earthenware Plates—9" U.K.	.. "	.. 2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	Madras.	
Do. Austria	.. "	.. 2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	..	"	
Do. Japan	.. "	.. { 1 8 to 1 12	1 8 to 1 12	1 8 to 1 12	1 8 to 1 12	{ 1 5 to 1 8	"	
Earthenware Plates—9" diameter U.K.	.. "	.. 2 11	2 6	2 6	2 9	2 10	Rangoon.	
				1 8	1 2	1 12	1 14	2 0	"	

The two chief competitors under this head appear to be the United Kingdom and Japan. Recent quotations in some of the articles have been missing in Karachi and Madras. In the latter port, the prices of the United Kingdom manufacturers have remained practically unchanged since December 1932, while Japanese prices declined only in March 1935 by 13 per cent. Except for a rise in September 1934 the prices of all the items reported from Bombay have been declining. Calcutta and Rangoon, on the other hand, recorded a distinct advance in prices in the year under review. The shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in this trade were Rs. 14·4 lakhs and Rs. 25·5 lakhs or 33 and 58 per cent. respectively.

No. 40 (2), 42, 71 (3) [192.]—*Furniture and Cabinetware of all materials excluding mouldings.*

No. 40 (2), 42, 71 (3) [192.]—*Furniture and Cabinetware of all materials excluding mouldings.*

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At					
			Post-Ottawa.			Bombay.		
			Pre- Ottawa		1933-34.	1934-35.		1934-35.
			December 1932.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.
Iron combination beds without iron poles	U. K.	Piece	..	13 4	12 0	11 8	11 8	..
Wooden Folding Chair	..	Czechoslova- kia.	Doz.	..	60 0	57 0	56 0	53 0
Iron bedstead 6½' × 3' Pyramid	..	U. K.	..	Each	..	17 0	15 0	Not available.
Wood Chairs	..	..	..	Czechoslova- kia.	..	5 0	5 4	Not available.

Under this head imports from the United Kingdom consist almost exclusively of iron bedsteads and in those from elsewhere chairs predominate. As many of the quotations for 1934-35 are missing it is difficult to judge the real trend of prices.

No. 36 (2), 37 (1) [193].—Skins, tanned or dressed, unwrought leather, leather cloth, etc.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At					
			Pre- Ottawa		Post-Ottawa.			
			December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
			Rs. A.S.	Rs. A.S.	Rs. A.S.	Rs. A.S.	Rs. A.S.	Rs. A.S.
Glace kid skins	U.K.	..	Sq. ft.	..	0 11	0 11
American patent	U.S.A.	..	"	..	0 11	0 10

Bombay has supplied one quotation each for the United Kingdom and U. S. A. products. No other quotations are available. The price of glace kid skins imported from the United Kingdom declined in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year as well as the pre-Ottawa period. In the case of American patent leather, although the price in 1934-35 was slightly higher than in 1933-34, it never exceeded the level of December 1932.

No. 72 (6) [194].—Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning part *euc.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At			
			Pre- Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa.		1934-35.					
			1933-34.	1934-35.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.				
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.				
Pitcher hand pump	U. K.	..	Piece	..	13 0	15 0	13 10	10 0	No Import.	
Pitcher hand pump	U. S. A.	..	,	..	9 8	9 8	9 8	12	8 0	,
Sewing machine Singer 15 K 4 with cover and handle attachment.	U. K.	..	Each	..	158 0	158 0	158 0	158 0	144 0	..	Karachi.	
" PFAFF " Central bobbin	..	Germany	..	,	..	125 0	125 0	125 0	115 0	112 0	,	
Sewing machine	..	U. K.	..	,	..	158 0	158 0	158 0	160 0	160 0	Madras.	
Do.	(Foreign)	..	,	..	155 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	,

The articles quoted under this head are mostly proprietary and their prices are more or less insensitive to minor tariff changes. Quotations for British hand-pumps and sewing machines at Calcutta and Karachi respectively are not available for March 1935 owing presumably to the cessation of imports of those items. Prices in those ports were on a lower level in the year under review as compared with the preceding year, but in Madras the prices of sewing machines remained constant in one case and in the other showed a slight increase.

No. 63 (28) [19].—All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.

* Duty paid Invoice price.

Prices of most of the articles under this head in 1934-35 were on a lower level than the previous year as well as in December 1932.

No. 66 [196(a)].—Aluminium—Circles, sheets and other manufacures, not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.									
			Pre-Ottawa			Post-Ottawa.						
			December 1932.	1933-34.	1934-35.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.			
Aluminium circle	U.K.	..	Lb.	..	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 13	0 13	Calcutta.
Aluminium circle	Canada	..	,	..	0 15	0 14	0 13½	0 13	0 13	,"

The only quotations available are market quotations in Calcutta for aluminium circles. Only two quotations have been given, one for the U. K. and the other for Canada. In both cases, prices declined from 15 annas per lb. in December 1932 to 14 annas in December 1933 and 13 annas in September 1934 and March 1935. The fall was 13 per cent. over the pre-Ottawa level.

No. 70 [196 (b)].—Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At
			Pre- Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.		
		December 1932.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As.	
Brass sheets	U. K. ... Cwt.	..	32 10	32 10	31 4	30 4	30 0 Calcutta.
Brass sheets	Germany ... "	..	32 10	32 10	31 4	30 0	29 6 ,
Brass or yellow metal sheets	U. K. ... "	..	33 8	32 12	30 12	30 12	29 0 Bombay.
Do. do.	Germany ... "	..	33 12	33 0	31 0	30 1	29 0 ,
Brass sheets "	..	{ 33 8 35 0 }	{ 31 12 32 8 }	32 0	31 8	{ 29 9 31 0 } Karachi.
Yellow metal sheets	U. K. ... "	..	*683 6	*610 0	{ 31 0 32 0 }	32 8	32 8 Madras.
Do.	Continental "	..	*630 0	*602 5	29 0	29 8	32 8 ,
Brass sheets 1 lb. and over per sq. ft.	..	U. K. ... Lb.	..	+0 6	+0 5½	+0 5	+0 5	+0 5	+0 4 Rangoon.
Do. do.	..	Germany ... "	..	+0 4½	+0 4	+0 4	+0 4	+0 4	+0 4 ,

* C. I. F. Values-Cum-Duty per Ton.

† Duty paid invoice price.

Brass or yellow metal sheets only have been quoted. Except in Madras where the yellow metal sheets both of U. K. and Continental origin recorded some advance, Brass sheets generally at all the other ports appeared to have shown a uniformly falling tendency during 1934-35 as compared with the previous years. The extent of the fall varied in March 1935 from 8 to 21 per cent. in the case of the U. K. products and from 10 to 14 per cent. in the case of the Continental makes as compared with December 1932.

No. 64 [196(c)]—Copper, wrought and manufactures of copper, all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Cwt.	Post-Ottawa.						At Calcutta.	
			1933-34.		1934-35.		Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.		
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.				
Copper sheets	U.K.	..	..	..	37 14	38 8	36 0	
Do.	Germany	..	..	..	37 14	38 8	36 0	
Do.	U.K.	..	..	..	36 12	36 4	37 0	
Do.	Germany	..	..	..	36 10	36 2	37 0	
Do.	36 12	37 8	38 0	
Do.	38 0	39 0	35 0	
Do.	U.K.	..	..	..	*833 5	*728 0	35 0	
Do.	Continenta)	"	"	..	*775 0	*745 5	34 0	
Do.							36 0	

* C. I. F. Cum-duty-Prices per ton.

Sheets only have been quoted under this head. In Calcutta and Karachi prices of United Kingdom as well as German sheets declined in 1934-35 as compared with the preceding years. In the Bombay market prices of both United Kingdom and foreign sheets attained their lowest level in September 1934 but rose again in March 1935 though the general level in September 1934 as compared with the previous year but was still less than in December 1932. In March 1935 there was a decline from the high

level of September and prices were only slightly higher than in March 1934. As regards Continental sheets the lowest price reached was in March 1934, prices in 1934-35 being higher. As compared with December 1933 and December 1932 prices in 1934-35 were however considerably lower. On the whole, prices in 1934-35 were generally lower than in the previous year and were almost uniformly lower than in the pre-Ottawa period.

No. 65 [196 (d)].—German silver, including nickel silver.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.			At
			December 1932.	March 1933.	March 1934.	
German silver wire ..	.. U.K. .. 1.b. ..	.. 1 0 0 13 0 12½ 0 13 0 13 0 13½ 0 13½ ..	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	Post-Ottawa.
German silver wire ..	.. Austria .. "	.. 1 0 0 14 0 13½ 0 13 0 13 0 13½ 0 13½ ..	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As. Rs. As.	At

The only quotations available are those of wire at Calcutta for United Kingdom and Austrian products. The price of both except for a temporary rise in September 1934 fell almost uniformly during the period. The fall in the case of the U.K. has been slightly greater than in the case of the Austrian product, the decline in the former being 30 per cent. as against 27 per cent. in the latter case.

No. 67 [196e].—*Lead wrought and manufactures of lead, all sorts, not otherwise specified.*

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Cwt.	Post-Ottawa.						At March 1935.	
			1933-34.			1934-35.				
			Pre-Ottawa, December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.			
Lead tubes	"	U. K.	..	21 0	22 8	20 0	18 8	18 8	Calcutta.	
	"	Belgium	..	21 0	22 8	19 8	No import.	16 8	"	
"	"								The prices of both the British and Belgian origin at Calcutta. The prices of both the U.K. product and also to a reduction in the value of the U.K. product.	

The only quotations available are those for lead tubes of British and Belgian origin at Calcutta. The prices of both the U.K. product varieties in 1932-33 were the same but due to keen Japanese competition and also to a reduction in the value of the U.K. product the prices of the Continental makes were reduced very considerably during the year under review.

No. 68 [196f].—*Zinc or spelter or manufactures not otherwise specified.*

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At March 1935.	
			1933-34.			1934-35.				
			Pre-Ottawa, December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.			
Zinc sheets 8'×3'× 6 holes	U. K.	..	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Karachi.	
		..	1 8	1	6	1 5½	1 4½	1 1	6	

Zinc sheets 8'×3'× 6 holes

No competitive quotations are available under this item, only one quotation of imports from the United Kingdom being reported from Karachi. The prices continuously declined up to September 1934 but notwithstanding a slight increase in March 1935, it was still below the pre-Ottawa price by 8 per cent.

No. 30(7), 44-45[197].—Paper including chrome, marble, flint, poster, stationery, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1933-34.		1934-35.			
			1933.	1934.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Ink.			Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		
“Swan” 2 oz. bottles	..	U. K.	..	Dozen	..	2 14	2 12	2 11	2 14 Calcutta.	
“Pelican” 2 oz. bottles	..	Germany	..	“	..	4 8	3 8	3 8	3 6 “	
Paste board—										
3 sheets	..	U. K.	..	Gross	.	5 12	5 12	5 8	Bombay.	
“	..	Sweden & Germany.	..	“	..	5 0	4 12	4 8	.. “	
4 sheets	..	U. K.	..	“	..	6 14	6 14	6 10	6 4 .. “	
“	..	Sweden & Germany.	..	“	..	5 14	5 12	5 10	5 8 .. “	
Blotting Paper	..	Germany	..	Ream	..	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 2 8 0 Karachi.	
“	..	U. K.	..	“	..	18 0	17 8	17 8	16 0 15 0 “	
Marble Paper	(Foreign)	..	..	4 12	4 8	4 0	4 0 3 12 Madras.	
Flint	“	9 4	8 12	8 8	8 2 “	
Coloured tissue paper	“	3 7	3 2	3 0	3 0 “	
White tissue paper	“	..	Ton	..	600 0	560 0	520 0 500 0 “	
Natural brown wrapping paper	“	260 0	260 0	245 0	200 0 “	
Manilla Envelope	U. K.	..	1,000	..	2 4	2 4	2 4 2 2 “	
“	(Foreign)	..	..	1 12	1 8	1 8	2 0 “	
Pencils	“	..	Gross	..	3 6	3 6	3 6 3 0 “	
Swan Ink	U. K.	..	Doz.	..	2 15	2 11½	2 11 2 12 2 12 “	
Erasers	“	..	Ib.	..	3 8	3 0	3 0 3 0 Rangoon.	
“	U. S. A.	..	..	..	3 8	3 0	3 4 3 4 “	

in the prices of all the articles. There had been a slight increase in March 1935 the market seems to have been somewhat erratic. In the five quotations for the U. K. goods reported from Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon, the variations in prices as compared with December 1932 ranged from *nil* to a fall of 17 per cent. Among the articles of foreign origin there was, in the same period, one case of an increase of 14 per cent. while in nine others there was a fall varying from 7 to 25 per cent.

No. 52 [198].—*Haberdashery and millinery, all sorts, including lace, etc.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Post-Ottawa.		Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1933-34.	
			Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Cotton handkerchief—	U. K.	Dozen	5 12	5 10	1 10	1 4	1 4	5 12
“Pyramid”	Japan	”	”	”	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6
Cotton handkerchief	U. K.	”	”	”	1 4	0 14½	0 15	1 6
Handkerchief	Japan	”	”	”	”	”	”	”
”	U. K.	”	”	”	4 0	3 14	3 12	3 8
Garters—	U. K.	”	”	”	9 8	9 8	9 4	8 4
“Eclipse”	U. S. A.	”	”	”	14 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
“1597”	U. K.	Each	..	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	”
Table covers	..	Dozen	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

This is another comprehensive head which includes a very wide range of goods of which prices of four different articles have been reported from three ports. Some of the articles, under this head, namely, cotton handkerchiefs, table covers, napkins, etc., have been subjected to a protective duty since May 1934. Prices of Japanese handkerchiefs recorded a slight increase in September 1934 but came down in Bombay in March 1935. Those from the U. K. registered no variations. In other articles for which only a single pair of competitive quotations are available, namely, garters the price of both British as well as American makes showed a decline in March 1935 as compared with the earlier years.

No. 47 (4) [199].—*Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool*

Market Prices.

Description	Country of origin.	Rate per oz.	Post-Ottawa.					
			1933-34.			1934-35.		
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	1933. March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	At
Wool—			Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Calcutta.
“ Beehive”	U.K.	Ib.	..	..	..
“ Flower” brand	Germany	..	Bundle of 14	4 7	4 8	
Worsted woollen yarn 2/24	U.K.	..	Ib.	2 0	1 14	
Japanese woollen yarn 2/24	Japan	..	..	1 13	2 0	
Knitting wool—			U.K.	..	..	..	..
Kingfisher	5 0	4 12	
Daffodil	2 10	2 8	
Knitting wool—			Viyella	..	..	..	..
“	Germany	..	Bundle	..	..
“	Japan	..	..	2 2	2 0	
Knitting wool—			Lantern Zephyr	..	U.K.	..	..
Quality 1927	Bundle of 1½ Ib.	*2 12	*3 3	
			Japan	..	..	*2 8	*2 5	
			

*Duty paid invoice price.

Quotations during the year from Madras and Rangoon are incomplete. Those of knitting or worsted wool from Calcutta and Bombay showed an advance in price since March 1934 which may partly be ascribed to an increase in the price of raw wool. As compared with December 1932 the increase in March 1935 ranged from 6 to 14 per cent. in the case of the United Kingdom goods and 3 to 15 per cent. in the case of foreign goods.

No. 58 (I) [200].—Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified.
Market Prices.

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Description.	Country of origin.	Ratio per	Post-Ottawa.						At.	
			1933-34.			1934-35.				
			Pro- Ottawa	December 1932.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Asbestos—										
Sheets	U.K.	..	Sq. ft.	..	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Calcutta.	
Do.	Belgium	..	"	..	0 4	0 4	0 4	
Do. 1/8"	U.K.	..	Cwt.	..	0 4	0 3½	0 4	
Packing	Ib.	..	14 8	13 0	Bombay.	
Do.	Japan	..	"	..	0 12	0 11	..	
Plain asbestos cement sheet	Italy	..	Sq. ft.	..	0 2½	0 2½	Karachi.	
Corrugated big size sheets	U.K.	..	"	..	0 3	0 3	..	
Asbestos Packing	Ib.	..	0 12	0 12	..	
Do.	(Foreign)	"	..	0 9	0 12	..	
Asbestos sheets	U.K.	"	..	0 12	0 12	..	
Do.	(Foreign)	..	0 10	0 11	..	
Asbestos Rope	U.K.	"	..	0 12	0 12	..	
Asbestos Brake lining	(Foreign)	"	..	0 14	0 14	..	
Do.	U.K.	Sq. ft.	..	0 4½	0 4	..	
Asbestos cement corrugated roofing sheet	Ib.	..	*0 10	*0 9½	*0 10	
Asbestos packing round $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Germany	..	"	..	*0 9	*0 8	..	
Asbestos	Japan	..	"	..	*0 3	*0 2	No import ..	
Do.	Do.	..	"	..	..	..	..

*Duty paid invoice price.

Most of the quotations during the year under review are missing in Karachi, Madras and Rangoon. In Calcutta the prices of both British and Belgian asbestos sheets in March 1935 were at the same level as in December 1932 after a slight fall during the intervening period. In Bombay the prices of U.K. products in March 1935 were higher than in previous years although still lower than in the pre-Ottawa period.

No. 83 [201].—Brushes, all sorts.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per doz.	Market Prices.						At	
			Post-Ottawa.			1934-35.				
			Pre- Ottawa. December 1932.	1933-34.	1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Butwell's Prophylactic tooth brush	U.K.	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	5 0	Calcutta.	
Perfection	Germany	2 "	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 7	2 7	2 5	"	
Prophylactic tooth brushes	U.K.	4 "	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 4	Bombay.	
Mira Tooth Brushes	Germany	4 "	4 8	5 2	5 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	"	
Paint Brushes Flat I	U.K.	2 0	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 11	1 10	1 10	"	
Paint Brushes Flat I	Germany	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 10	1 9	1 10	1 10	"	
Varnish Brush I"	U.K.	2 8	2 8	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	2 7	2 7	Karachi.	
Do.	Germany	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	1 14	{ 1 5 } "	
Brushes-Paint	U.K.	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 14	1 14	{ 1 7 } Madras.	
Do.	Foreign	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	
Brushes-Prophylactic	U.K.	0 3½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3 "	
Tooth Brushes "Discus" Brand	Doz.	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6 "	
Do. "Cosmos" Brand	Czechoslovakia.	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	Rangoon.	
Do. "Lion" Brand	Japan	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	No stock.	No stock.	"	

Prices of paint and tooth brushes have alone been quoted. After considerably wide fluctuations prices of both preferential and non-preferential brushes in March 1935 showed a decidedly lower tendency as compared with the pre-Ottawa period. This was due to keen competition on account of which some of the Continental makers disappeared from the market. In the case of Madras, the position was somewhat obscure as prices tended to harden towards the end of the year under report. In Rangoon, Japanese tooth brushes were lower in price in the year under review as compared with the previous year but the price of the U.K. product remained unchanged.

Nos. 59, 59 (4) [202].—Building and engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At	
			1932-34.			1934-35.				
			Pre- Ottawa December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
White Porcelain tiles 6"×6"×3/8"	U.K.	.. doz.	..	1 10	1 9½	1 9½	1 10	1 10	Calcutta.	
Do.	Japan	.. "	..	0 14	0 11½	0 15	0 15	0 15	"	
White Glazed Earthen Tiles	U.K.	.. "	..	No	1 13	1 13	1 13	1 11	Bombay.	
White Glazed Belgian "H" ..	Belgium	.. "	..	imports.	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 10	"	
White Glazed Belgian "Crown" ..	Japan	.. "	..	..	0 13½	0 14	1 0	1 1	"
White Glazed Japan tiles 6"×6"	U.K.	.. "	..	..	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	Karachi.
White porcelain tiles 6"×6"	Japan	.. "	..	..	0 13	0 11	0 12	..	"
Do.	..	..	..	..	1 0	0 15	0 14	1 0	"
White glazed tiles 6"×6"	U.K.	.. ,	..	..	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 12	.. Madras.
Do.	Foreign	.. ,	..	..	1 12	1 12	1 12	2 0	"
Earthenware tiles glazed 6"×3" ×1".	U.K.	.. Hundred	..	..	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 4	"
Glazed 6"×6"×1"	..	..	..	*4 3	*4 3	*4 3	*4 3	No import.	4 4 Rangoon.
Do.	Japan	..	..	*3 10	*4 10	*4 4	*5 4	4 12	"

*Duty paid invoice price.
Quotations for white and glazed tiles only are available. From the data available, the article seems to show an all-round tendency towards an increase in price.

No. 85 [203].—Buttons, metal.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Post-Ottawa.			At.		
			Pre- Ottawa December 1932.	1933-34.	1934-35.	March 1933.	March 1934.	March 1935.
Trouser Buttons—Our Own Make	..	U.K. ..	G. Gross ..	Rs. as. 4 8	Rs. as. 4 6	Rs. as. 4 8	Rs. as. 3 8	Rs. as. 3 0
Do.	..	Czechoslova- kia.	" ..	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 0
For Coat (Collar's)	..	U.K. ..	Doz. cards of six buttons.	12 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	9 0
Do.	..	Germany ..	" ..	8 0	10 0	No import.	No import.	"
Links (Crown)	..	U.K. ..	Doz.	3 2	3 2	3 14	3 1	3 1
Do. (Similar qualities)	..	Czechoslova- kia.	" ..	2 0	2 0	1 12	1 14	Karachi. 1 12 , ,
Buttons—metal with chain	..	U.K. ..	Doz. Cards ..	*5 0	*5 0	*5 0	*5 0	Madras.
Do.	..	(Foreign) ..	" ..	*2 4	*1 12	*1 12	*1 8	"
Metal Buttons Trouser—Tinned	..	U.K. ..	G. Gross ..	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Rangoon.
Do.	..	Czechoslova- kia.	" ..	4 4	3 8	No stock.	No stock.	3 8 , ,

*C.I.F. onn-duty prices.

Prices of both preferential and non-preferential items declined appreciably in 1934-35, the only exception being the price of British made buttons at Bombay which advanced slightly in March 1935.

No. 50 (8) [204].—*Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and mattings.*
Market Prices.

Market Prices.

The Colonies alone enjoy a preference under this head, the principal item under it being coir fibre which is imported exclusively from Ceylon. Coirmats and mattings are imported chiefly from Japan with comparatively insignificant arrivals from other sources. The price of Ceylonese coir fibre was unchanged from March 1934, which showed a reduction of 10 per cent. as compared with the pre-Ottawa period.

No. 50 (6) [205].—Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre often thin and

Quotations at Karachi, Madras and Rangoon only are available. At Bombay, these articles are imported generally for private use of shipping companies and there is no standard quality for comparison. The price of British Manila rope at Karachi has remained steady since December 1933, while that of the Japanese variety registered a small decrease in March 1935, the earlier quotations showing no change. At Madras, the only quotations available are for Manilla rope from foreign sources. No quotations were available during 1934. In March 1935 the price showed a considerable drop as compared with December 1933 as well as with the pre-Ottawa period. Prices of hemp twine at Rangoon both from the United Kingdom and Italy showed an increase in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year as well as with the pre-Ottawa period.

No. 41 [206].—Cork manufactures, not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre- Ottawa.			Post-Ottawa.		
			December 1932.	March 1933.	September 1934.	March 1934.	March 1934.	March 1935.
Cork sheets 36" × 12" × 1/16"	.. U.K.	.. Doz.	..	..	3 0	No stock.	No stock.	2 0
Cork sheets 36" × 12" × 1/16"	.. Foreign	.. ,	..	4 0	3 12	No stock.	1 12	Bombay.

There were no stocks of cork sheets during the greater part of the year under report at Bombay from where alone quotations have been received. Foreign cork-sheets in March 1935 showed a decline of over 50 per cent. as compared with December 1932. In the case of British corks, no such comparison is possible on account of the absence of any quotation for the pre-Ottawa period. As compared with December 1933, however, the price in March 1935 showed a decline of 33 per cent.

No. 33 [207].—Glue, all sorts, other than clarified liquid glue.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per cwt.	Post-Ottawa.				At Calcutta.			
			Pre-Ottawa. December 1932.	1933-34. December 1933..	1934-35. March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Glue other than clarified liquid glue	U.K.	..	32 0	25 0	21 0	24 8	21 6			
Do.	Sweden	..	..	31 8	24 0	22 8	21 8	22 0	22 0	,,
British Glue	..	..	..	33 12	33 10	31 0	31 8	21 8	21 8	Bombay.
Russian Glue	..	..	Russia	..	19 10	20 4	21 0	21 8	21 8	,,
Bone Glue	Sweden .. } „	.. { 20 0 }	20 8	20 8	20 0	21 0	Karachi.
Bone Glue (cased)	Holland { 21 0 }	..	97 6	96 2	Not available.	.. ,

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On the whole due to competition of foreign glue, prices at Calcutta declined in 1934-35. In Bombay the decline was very considerable in March 1935 in the case of the United Kingdom products. The Russian products, on the other hand, showed an increase in the year under review as compared with 1933-34. Bone glue also, at Karachi, registered some increase. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade was Rs. 90,000 or 24 per cent., whereas that of other countries Rs. 2,92,000 or 76 per cent.

No. 50 (5) [208].—Oil-cloth and floor-cloth.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per yds.	Post-Ottawa.						At
			Pre- Ottawa.	1932.	1933-34.	1934-35.	September	March	
Flower brand ..	.. U.K. ..	Piece of 12 ..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Calcutta.
"Cook" brand ..	.. France ..	" yds.	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 12	15 0	15 4	Bombay.
Linoleum floor-cloth 72"	.. U.K. ..	" Yard ..	15 8	11 10	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 8	"
American floor-cloth 72"	.. U.S.A. ..	" "	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	No stock.	No stock.	"
Oil-cloth 50"	.. U.K. ..	Roll of 12 ..	16 0	15 4	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	"
Oil-cloth 60"	.. Foreign ..	" yds.	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	No stock.	No stock.	"
Oil-cloth 50"	.. France ..	" yds.	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	Karachi.
Oil-cloth ..	.. U.K. ..	Sq. yd. ..	1 0	0 15 <i>1</i>	0 15 <i>1</i>	0 14 <i>1</i>	0 14 <i>1</i>	0 14 <i>1</i>	"
Oil-cloth ..	.. U.S.A. ..	" "	10 10	14 5	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	No stock.	Madras.
Oil-cloth 50"	.. U.K. ..	Roll of 12 ..	*9 10	*9 10	..	..	..	..	Rangoon.
Do. ..	.. Japan ..	" yds.	*8 10	*5 4	..	..	..	..	"

*Duty paid invoice price.

Excepting one of the two quotations relating to the United Kingdom at Bombay and those at Karachi all the quotations revealed a rise in price by 3 to 4 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. In the two former ports, prices have declined by about 3 to 10 per cent. At Madras and Rangoon there was not much activity in the import trade in this article in the year under review. In spite of the rise in price in certain cases the general level of prices in the year under review was below that in the pre-Ottawa period. The imports from the U. K. amounted to Rs. 4,04,000 or 57 per cent. as against Rs. 3,03,000 or 43 per cent. from other sources.

No. 58 (2) [209].—Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, not otherwise specified.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Lb.	Post-Ottawa.						At					
			Pre- Ottawa. December 1932.			1933-34. December 1933.			1934-35. March 1934.			Post-Ottawa.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Asbestos and metallic packing	U. K.	..	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
	Japan	..	..	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Jute packing	U. K.	..	..	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
Do.	..	..	..	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Engine packing Greasy—square— $\frac{1}{2}$ "	U. K.	..	..	0 14†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†	0 13†
Do.	Germany	..	..	..	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†	0 4†

†Duty paid invoice price.

The three ports, namely, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, supply a pair of quotations each. At Bombay, on the other hand, there is no import of foreign packing comparable in quality to that from the United Kingdom. In all the three reporting ports prices of British packing have declined by 3 to 21 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year while prices of the foreign articles during the same period fell by nearly 13 per cent. At Rangoon, the imports of German products appeared to have been sporadic. The share of the U. K. in trade was Rs. 3,21,000 or 88 per cent., whereas that of other countries Rs. 43,000 or 12 per cent.

No. 39 (I) [210].—Rubber tyres, tubes and other manufactures of rubber, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre- Ottawa.		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
			Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Cab tyre—								
(Dunlop)	..	..	.. U.K.	.. Lb.	.. 0 10	0 9	0 9	0 10
(Continental)	..	..	.. Germany	.. ,	.. 0 12	0 11	0 11	0 11
Rubber Hot-water bottles 12"×8"	..	.. U.K.	.. Piece	.. 4	3 8	3 8	2 8	2 8
Do.	..	.. Germany	.. ,	.. 2 12	3 8	2 12	2 4	2 0
Dunlop 32"×6" pneumatic giant high } U.K.	..	.. Each	.. 120	2 { 97 0	26-12-33 { till	93 14	93 11	103 4
pressure motor bus and lorry tyre.					92-3 from 26-12-33.			Karachi.
Michelin 30"×5" U type tyre Motor bus and lorry.	France	.. Each	.. 86	9 { 70 0 till	26-12-33 { 66-7 after	70 15	71 0	72 13
Cab tyre (Dunlop)	..	.. U.K.	.. Foot	.. 0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	"
Rubber tyres	..	.. Do.	.. Each	.. 27 4	23 4	32 0	*27 13½	30 10
Do.	..	.. Foreign	.. ,	.. 27 4	23 4	21 6	*25 0½	26 10½
Motor lorry tyres—								
Dunlop—40"×8"	..	.. U.K.	.. Each	.. 309 0	259 12	259 12	286 8	Rangoon.
Michelin—40"×8"	..	.. France	.. ,	.. 355 4	302 0	259 12	286 8	"

*Duty paid invoice price.

The prices of most of the articles coming under this class are controlled by "rings" and as such it is impossible to judge the effects of preference on prices. At Bombay, for instance, rubber tyres and tubes which form the principal items under this head are sold according to a listed price, uniform for all marks. The presence of these rings and agreements

under this head was Rs. 1,39·4

makes it difficult to judge the effects of preference. The share of the United Kingdom under this head was Rs. 66·1 Lakhs or 32 per cent. lakhs or 68 per cent. and that of other countries Rs. 66·1 Lakhs or 32 per cent.

No. 28 (14) [211].—*Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Rs. AS.	Market Prices.						At Calcutta.	
			Pre-Ottawa.			Post-Ottawa.				
			1932.		1933-34.	1933.		1934.		
Face powder—			12	4	11	8	12	4	10 8	
Yardley's	U.K.	Doz.	..	19	4	20	4	20	0	
Houbigant	Foreign	..	..	3	6	3	4	3	0
Vinolia antiseptic shaving sticks	U.K.	..	..	7	14	8	9	8	8
William's shaving sticks ..	U.S.A.	..	..	6	4	6	15	6	0
Astra shaving sticks ..	Germany	..	..	6	4	5	12	5	13
Melcan's tooth paste	U.K.	..	..	Doz. tubes ..	..	6	0	8	0
Euthymol tooth paste	U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	6	13	7	0
Kolynos tooth paste	Germany	..	..	9	0	7	0	6	13½
Persodent tooth paste	U.S.A.	..	..	14	12	13	8	12	4
Menta tooth paste ..	U.K.	..	..	4	10	4	13½	4	8
Colgate's Dental cream	U.K.	Doz.	..	6	0	6	2	5	10	
Scrubbs' Ammonia toilet	..	..	..	11	10	11	4	11	4
Vinolia Toilet, small powder violet	..	..	..	3	6	3	6	3	6
Atkinson's Hair oil, 4 oz.	Germany	..	..	10	8	9	12	11	8
4711 Cold Cream ..	U.K.	Gross tins ..	..	11	4	11	12	11	0
Toilet Rose powder ..	U.S.A.	..	..	30	0	29	0	29	0
Cutieura Talcum Powder	U.K.	..	..	*108	5½	*112	10½	112	10½
Toilet Powder—	Japan	Doz. 4 oz. tin.	..	3	2	3	8	3	12	
"Cherry Blossom"	..	..	..	3	8	4	0	3	4
"Diamond" brand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		*C. I. F. cum duty.								

The varieties of articles which are included in this head are numerous. Besides these are proprietary articles for which the demand is of a specialised nature. A small factor like preference is not likely to affect materially the prices of these products. In the case of preferential supplies, prices as compared with 1933-34 fell in six cases, remained stationary in one and rose in two cases in the year under review. The variations ranged between *plus* 33 per cent. and *minus* 19 per cent. On the non-preferential side prices in the same period rose in three cases, remained almost constant in one and fell in six other cases. The range of variations lay between *plus* 9 per cent. and *minus* 14 per cent. On the whole, it may be said that prices were on the decline, the extent of the fall in the case of the United Kingdom products being slightly greater. It is difficult, however, to say how far preference has affected the prices of some of these articles.

No. 56, 56 (1) [212].—Umbrellas including parasols and sunshades and fittings thereof.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pro- Ottawa.		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			1933-34. 1932.		1934-35. March 1933.		1934-35. March 1934. September 1934. March 1935.	
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Umbrella ribs—								
26" solid fleus U.K.	.. Doz. sets	2 12	2 8	2 6	2 14
Do. Japan	.. 10	1 8	1 9	1 6	1 8
Umbrella, common quality U.K.	.. Doz.	*45 0	*41 0	40 0	43 0
Umbrella Japan	.. ,	*11 8	*8 8	12 0	No import.
Do. ,	..	1 8	1 6	{ 0 10 to 1 0	.. Madras.
Fluted ribs—								
Set of 8 U.K.	.. Doz.	*3 5	*3 7	*3 1	*3 3
Do. Japan	.. ,	*2 0	*2 0	*1 15	*1 15

* Relates to July, as the season for umbrellas ends in that month.

† Duty paid invoice price.

The principal suppliers to India of articles in this class are the United Kingdom and Japan. At Calcutta the prices of British umbrella ribs rose by 15 per cent. whilst those of Japanese ribs fell by 4 per cent. in 1934-35. At Bombay the price of British umbrellas appreciated by 8 per cent. in the year under review but even then it stood at a level lower than that of the preferential period. The price of Japanese umbrellas on the other hand, which had declined by 26 per cent. in 1933 rose to Rs. 12 in 1934, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1932 but there was no import of the article in 1935. From Madras, only one quotation for the Japanese variety is available till September 1934, prices of which in 1934 were on a lower level than in December 1933 or December 1932. Prices at Rangoon registered a fall on the preferential side but remained unchanged in the case of the non-preferential items. On the whole, prices were lower in March 1935 than in December 1932.

The share of the United Kingdom under this item amounts to Rs. 3.2 lakhs or 12 per cent. as against Rs. 24.0 lakhs or 88 per cent. from foreign countries.

In this case preference was given to the United Kingdom by lowering the old rate of duty by 10 per cent. in her favour while the standard rate remained at the old level. Out of a dozen quotations received from four principal ports three-fourths relate to the United Kingdom and the remainder to foreign countries. Prices of the United Kingdom products have remained either stationary or have generally recorded some rise, the increase being as large as 14 per cent. in one case. Prices of foreign supplies also registered increases in March 1935 as compared with the preceding year. As prices of both preferential and non-preferential items show a general increase this appears to be due to a better demand during 1934-35 as compared with the earlier years. The effect of the preference cannot be separated from this general tendency. The imports from the United Kingdom under this item amounted to Rs. 15.0 lakhs or 84 per cent. as compared with imports from other countries which amounted to 2.9 lakhs or 16 per cent.

No. 3 (2) [214].—*Fish—salted, dry.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Ratio per	Market Prices.			At	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.				
			Post-Ottawa.		1933-34. 1934-35.									
			Pre- Ottawa December 1932.	1933-34. 1934-35.	At									
Dry, Salted Fish (in baskets of 4 to 5 cwts.)	Straits Settlements.	Cwt.	27	8	22	8	22	8	22	0				
						March	September	March	March	Rangoon.				
						1933.	1934.	1935.						

This item is liable to specific duty. The rate in December 1932 was $12\frac{3}{4}$ annas per cwt. *plus* 6½ per cent. *ad valorem* and this was changed to a consolidated rate of Rs. 1.80 per cwt. for Colonial imports and of Rs. 3.80 for others. The preference is confined to the Colonies. No comparative quotations are available for this item. The solitary quotation received from Rangoon refers to the imports from the Straits Settlements, the price of which shows little variation in 1934-35, as compared with the previous year. There was a slight fall in March 1935 and throughout the period prices have been lower than in the pre-Ottawa period. It has been reported, however, that no preference was allowed on the bulk of the import from the Straits Settlements.

No. 22 (1) [215].—*Ale and Beer.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per pint.	Market Prices.							
			Post-Ottawa.				At			
			Pre- Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.		1934-35.	
			December 1932.	March 1933.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.	March 1935.
Tennent's	U.K.	..	Case of 48 qts.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Beck's	"	"	Germany	..	Case of 4 Doz. qts.	33 0	33 0	33 0
Tennent's Beer	U.K.	..	..	35 12	33 12	32 12
Beck's Beer	Germany	..	..	38 0	38 0	38 0
Allsopp's Lager Beer	U.K.	..	..	41 0	41 0	40 0
Falcon Beer	Holland	..	..	39 12	39 12	41 0
Barclay's Lager Beer	U.K.	..	..	38 0	38 0	40 0
L. H. B. Beer	Holland	..	..	38 8	38 0	38 0
'S' Brand Beer	33 0	33 0	33 0
Bass's Ale	U.K.	..	..	31 0	32 0	32 0
Tennent's Cased Beer	U.K.	..	4 Doz. qts. . .	32 8	32 0	32 0
Beck's Cased Beer	Germany	..	..	36 8	35 0	34 8
In bottles—Allsopp's Lager Beer	U.K.	..	Caso of 4 Doz. quart- bottles.	34 0	34 0	34 0
MacEwan's red label sparkling Beer.						26 12	26 12	27 8
Tennent's light Pilsner Beer	34 0	34 0	32 0
"John" Brand English Beer	22 0	20 8	21 8
						22 0	22 0	23 0
									33 0	33 0

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At					
			Post-Ottawa.			1934-35.		
			Pre- Ottawa December 1932.	1933-34.	1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Holsten Pilsner German Beer ..	.. Germany	Case of 4 Doz. quart bottles.	Rs. AS. 25 0	Rs. AS. 26 8	Rs. AS. 26 8	Rs. AS. 26 0	Rs. AS. 27 0	Rs. AS. Madras
Amstel Beer ..	.. Foreign ..	" ..	28 0	28 0	29 4	33 0	33 0	" "
Hall's Beer ..	.. " ..	" ..	25 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	27 0	" "
Beck's Beer ..	.. Germany ..	" ..	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 12	33 12	" "
In bulk—Geo. S. Younger's Ale ..	.. U.K.	.. H'hd ..	122 8	119 10	119 10	119 10	119 10	" "
MacEwan's Edinburgh Ale ..	.. "	.. "	125 0	121 0	127 0	117 8	120 0	" "
Scotch Ale ..	.. "	.. Case of 48 quarts.	100 0	97 0	94 0	92 0	95 0	" "
Bier—Allsopp's "Pilsner" ..	.. "	.. Case of 48 quarts.	35 0	34 4	34 4	34 4	34 4	Rangoon.
Beer—Beck's "Koy" Brand ..	.. Germany ..	" ..	37 8	34 8	34 8	34 8	34 8	" "
Beer—"Asahi" Brand ..	.. Japan ..	" ..	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	" "

Preference has been granted on imports of this article by lowering the standard specific duty in the case of the United Kingdom and by increasing it in the case of the other countries. The decrease in favour of the United Kingdom for bulk quantities was 1 anna and 1-1/3 as. per Imperial gallon, while the increase against other countries was 3 annas and 4 annas per Imperial gallon. Prices of foreign imports show a larger increase or a smaller fall as compared with the imports from the United Kingdom. On the whole, prices seem to be slightly on the rise as the fall is confined to seven quotations out of the total of twenty-seven. The slightly greater rise in the case of the foreign supplies is probably due to the natural reaction from the cut in c. i. f. prices carried out by the foreign suppliers when preference was introduced. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 41.6 lakhs or 62 per cent. against Rs. 25.6 lakhs or 38 per cent. from other countries.

No. 22 (5) [216]—*Spirits.*

- (1) Bitters.
- (2) Drugs and Medicines containing spirit.
- (3) Perfumed spirits.
- (4) Rum.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa, December 1932.		Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.		At 1934-35.	
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
<i>(1) Bitters.</i>								
Angostura Bitter	British West Indies.	Case of 1 doz.	54 0	48 0	48 0	48 0
Orange Bitter	United King-dom.	"	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Peach Bitter	"	"	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0
Bitter—								
Orange Sir R. Burnett's	"	Doz. Quart bottle.	76 8	73 0	75 0	73 0
Angostura Dr. Siegart's	Trinidad	Case of 24 pints.	87 0	87 0	87 0	90 0
<i>(2) Drugs and medicines containing spirits.</i>								
Wincarnis	United King-dom.	Doz. pints ..	28 0	28 8	28	27 0
								28 0 Calcutta.

No. 22 (5) [216.]—*Spirits*—contd.

Markot Prices.

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Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At March 1935.	
			Fro-Ottawa		1933-34.		1934-35.			
			December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Quina La Roche	Foreign	Doz. pints ..	30 0	27 0	27 0	25 8	19 3	Calcutta.	
Extract glycyrrhizac liq. (Bungoyne Bur-	United Kingdom.	Lb. ..	2 0	1 14	1 14	1 15	1 14	Bombay.		
bidges & Co.).										
Extract glycyrrhizac (C. R. Harhen Stagg and Morgan Ltd.).	" .. "	.. ..	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 6	1 1 ,	
Extract glycyrrhizac liq. (Ghe & Co.) ..	Germany ..	.. ..	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 4	"	
United King-	United King-	.. ..	*6 3	*6 0	*6 0	9 0	9 0	"	
dom.	dom.									
Cascara Evacuants (Parko Davis & Co.)	" .. "	.. ..	*4 4½	*4 4½	*4 4½	6 9	6 9	"	
Elixir No. 126 Alctris (Parko Davis & Co.)	" .. "	Doz. ..	11 12	10 14	10 12	10 14	10 12			
Woodward's Grip water ..	U.S.A. ..	Doz. 8 oz. bottle.	37 0	38 8	35 12	35 12	35 12			
Alctris' Cordial ..	.. ..	Doz. 14 oz. bottle.	34 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	35 6	"	
Listerine ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pertussin ..	.. ..	.. ..	Germany ..	Doz. ..	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Clark's Blood mixture ..	.. ..	.. ..	United King- dom.	.. ..	24 8	24 8	24 8	.. ..	
Owbridge's Lung tonic ..	.. ..	" .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 10	7 10	7 10	.. ..	

* C. I. F. Price.

No. 22⁽⁵⁾ [216]—Spirits—contd.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.										At	
			Pre-Ottawa,		Post-Ottawa.		1933-34.		1934-35.		September 1934.			
			December 1932.	1933.	December 1933.	March 1934.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.				
Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla	..	United King-dom.	Doz.	..	9	8	9	2	9	8	9	8	..	
Woodward's Gripe water	..	..	..	Doz. 4 oz. ..	11	12	11	4	10	12	10	12	..
Pertusson	..	Germany	Doz.	..	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	..	
Extract Ergotaz liq. B. P. (May & Baker)	United Kingdom.	Lb.	..	4	1	4	0	4	0	4	0	..	Madras.	
Extract Ergotaz liq. B. P. (Evans)	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	8	3	6	3	8	3 12 "
Extract Ergotaz liq. B. P. (Byk)	Foreign	..	..	..	3	12	4	0	4	0	4	0	3 8 "
Iodised Sarsaparilla (Burgoyne) (large)	U.K.	Doz. bottles	17	8	16	12	16	8	16	6	16	4	"	
Iodised Sarsaparilla (Burgoyne) (small)	"	..	..	10	8	9	10	9	8	9	8	9	"
Deschien's Hepathemo	..	Foreign	Doz. bottles	52	0	55	0	55	0	55	8	58	8	
Winearnis (Quart bottle)	..	U.K.	Doz.	..	52	0	50	12	50	0	52	0	Rangoon.	
Saravello's Tonic (17 oz. bottle)	Italy	..	..	..	30	8	30	8	32	8	32	0	"
(3) Perfumed spirits.														
Yardley's "Eau-de-Cologne"	U.K.	..	Doz. 4 oz. bottle.	..	21	4	21	4	No notice-	No import	Importa-	Calcutta.		
									able im-	able im-	tion rare.			
									port.	port.				

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per bottle.	Post-Ottawa.						At		
			1933-34.		1933-35.		March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Importation rare.	Calcutta.
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	December 1933.	31 8	31 8					
Roger and Gallet's	France	..	Doz. 4 oz. .. bottle.	30 0	18 0	16 0	16 8	17 8	Bombay.
Californian poppy	U. K.	..	Doz. 1 oz. .. bottle.	20 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	"
Himalaya Bouquet	"	..	"	18 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	"
Pompeia	France	..	Doz. 1½ oz. bottle.	23 8	25 0	24 0	24 12	26 8	"
Eau-de-Cologne	Germany	..	Doz. 2 oz. bottle.	16 8	20 0	18 0	21 8	18 8	"
"	"	..	Doz. 4 oz. bottle.	29 0	33 0	33 8	33 8	33 12	"
Yardley—Eau-de-Cologne	..	U. K.	..	Doz.	..	27 8	25 4	26 0	24 8	No im- port.	Karachi.
Mullen—4711, Eau-de-Cologne	..	Germany	..	Doz.	..	32 8	34 8	25 0	34 8	33 0	"
4 oz.	..	Foreign	..	Doz. 4 oz. bottle.	32 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	33 0	Madras.	
4711 Eau-de-Cologne	..	"	"	Doz. 2 oz. ..	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 4	"	
"	..	"	"	Doz. 1 oz. ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	"	
"	..	"	"	Doz. 4 oz. ..	28 8	28 8	28 8	29 0	30 0	"	
Eau-de-Colono Johanne Maria Furina	..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

No. 22 (5) [216].—*Spirits*—concl.

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Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Post Ottawa.			1934-35.		At
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	1933-34. December 1933.	1933-34. March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Eau-de-Cologne, Johanne Maria Farina.	Foreign	..	Doz. 2 oz. ..	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 12	18 8
Lavender Water, Mitchan	U. K.	..	Doz. 1 oz. ..	13 8	12 8	12 4	12 14	13 2
"	"	..	Doz. 2 oz. ..	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 12	20 4
Lavender Water, Yardley's	"	..	Doz. 1 oz. ..	14 0	13 0	13 4	13 4	13 0
"	"	..	Doz. 2 oz. ..	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Lavender water, George Dralle	Foreign	..	Doz. 2 oz. ..	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	No import
Grossmith's "Hasu-no-Hanna"	U. K.	..	Doz. 1-1/8 oz.	18 0	18 8	18 4	18 0	17 8
Pinard's Eau-de-Cologne	France	..	Doz. 4 oz. bottle.	35 8	36 0	36 8	34 0	37 0
(4) Rum.								
Jamaica Rum (Henry White & Co.)	U. K.	..	Doz. Quts. ..	103 0	98 0	98 0	No imports	94 0
Jamaica Rum (John Crabbie & Co.)	"	..	" ..	84 0	84 0	84 0	85 0	84 0
Rum—Bardinetti's Rhum Negrita (Quart bottle).	France	..	Dozen ..	90 0	84 0	84 0	90 0	96 0

Bombay.
" "
Rangoon.
" "
Rangoon.

Jamaica Rum (Henry White & Co.) .. U. K. .. Doz. Quts. .. 103 0 98 0 98 0 No imports 94 0 Bombay.
Jamaica Rum (John Crabbie & Co.) .. " .. " .. 84 0 84 0 84 0 85 0 84 0 " "
Rum—Bardinetti's Rhum Negrita (Quart bottle). France .. Dozen .. 90 0 84 0 84 0 90 0 96 0 Rangoon.

(1) *Bitters.*—Preference in this article extends only to the Colonies which has been secured to them by lowering the old duty of Rs. 37/8 per proof gallon by Rs. 3/12 in their favour. Between March 1934 and March 1935 the price of one preferential variety remained stationary, whereas in the other case a rise was registered. The price of the Trinidad variety however after having remained steady between December 1932 and September 1934 rose by about 3½ per cent. in March 1935. On the whole, however, prices tended to remain stationary.

(2) *Drugs and medicines containing spirit.*—The specific duty on these articles which was Rs. 27/5½ to Rs. 37/8 per Imperial gallon was revised to Rs. 26 to Rs. 36 for the United Kingdom and Colonial imports, and to Rs. 29 to Rs. 40 for other imports. The medicines that come under this head are mostly proprietary. Between March 1934 and March 1935 prices of preferential imports rose in four cases, fell in two and remained steady in six others. On the non-preferential side, prices rose only in two cases, fell in five and remained stationary in two cases. The two Parke Davis products quoted have gone up in price by 50 per cent. It is difficult to arrive at any conclusion as regards these goods most of which are non-competitive proprietary products varying in their qualities.

(3) *Perfumed spirits.*—The duty on the United Kingdom imports has been reduced by Rs. 7/8 per gallon, while that on imports from other sources remains at the old level. Prices of both preferential and non-preferential articles under this head showed a somewhat rising tendency in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier year. The number of articles which rose in value was larger in the case of non-preferential rather than of preferential imports. In spite of the rise in prices during 1934-35 the prices of preferential imports were generally below those in December 1932.

(4) *Rums.*—The produce of the Colonies enjoys a preference of Rs. 3/12 per gallon over other imports which pay the same rate of duty as before (Rs. 37-8-0). Of the two preferential varieties quoted, one has almost continuously fallen in value up to March 1935, the extent of the fall being 4 per cent. during 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. The price of the other preferential variety has been practically steady throughout the period. The price of the only foreign variety quoted has risen in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year.

No. 9 (3) (a) [217].—Unground spices, namely, cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa,		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1935.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Cloves	Zanzibar .. Cwt.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cloves	Madagascar ..	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cloves	Zanzibar .. Lb.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Nutmegs—in shell	Straits Settlements ..	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.

The British Colonies have been allowed preference by maintaining the old rate of duty unchanged in their favour and raising the same against other countries by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Out of four sets of quotations received from three ports, three relate to cloves and the other to nutmegs. Bombay alone gives prices of competitive grades of Zanzibar and Madagascar cloves both of which have declined in value to some extent in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year and December 1932. In March 1935, there were no stocks of Madagascar cloves in Bombay. The other quotations for cloves from Madras showed a decline of about 2 as. per lb. in September 1934 but in March 1935 prices rose again to $7\frac{2}{3}$ as. per lb. or a rise of 3 p. c. over the previous year. As regards nutmegs, the quotation available is from Rangoon which shows a slight increase in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34. The price, however, was still lower than December 1932. Prices, on the whole, in 1934-35 appear to be below the level in the pre-Ottawa period.

No. 9 (A) [218].—Unground spices, namely, chilis, ginger and mace.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At Post-Ottawa.		
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932,	1933-34.	1934-35.
Mace (in cases)	Straits Settlements.	Lb.
				0 14	0 14½
				0 12	0 12
				0 14½	0 14½
				0 12	0 14
				0 12	Rangoon.

Preference has been granted to British Colonies by a reduction in the old rate of duty in their favour by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and increasing the same in the case of other countries by 5 per cent. Only a single set of quotations at Rangoon for mace imported from the Straits Settlements is available. Prices in 1934-35 were on a much higher level than in March 1934 but were almost the same as those in December 1933 and December 1932.

No. 9 (2) [219].—Tea.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Lb.	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1933.	1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Black Tea common quality Ceylon	.. Lb.	..	0 9	0 13½	0 12	0 12½
Green Tea common quality Japan	.. ,	..	1 0	0 14	0 11	0 11
Tea—Black Straits Settlements,	..	..	0 11½	0 10	0 10	0 10 Rangoon.
" China	.. ,	..	0 11½	0 10	0 10	0 10 "

The preferential tariff that came into effect on the 1st of January 1933 fixed the duty on black and green tea coming from the Colonies at 3 annas per lb. and that on foreign supplies at 5 annas per lb. Quotations at Karachi and Rangoon only are available. Between March 1934 and March 1935 prices of all the varieties, preferential or non-preferential, have remained at the same level. There was however some rise in September 1934 in the case of the two quotations at Karachi.

No. 27 (8) [222].—Mineral oil which has a flashing point at or above 200° F. by Abel's close test and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa.		Post-Ottawa.		1934-35.	
			December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1935.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Wakefields A. A. Castrol	U. K.	..	1 gallon tin	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Mobil oil	U. S. A.	..	"	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Spindle	Foreign	..	Gallon	3 5	3 5	3 3/4
Ginning	"	"	"	0 13	0 13 1/2	0 13 1/2
Motor	U. K.	..	"	0 13	0 13 1/2	0 13 1/2
"	Foreign	..	"	1 2	1 2	1 2
Cylinder	"	"	"	1 0	1 0	1 0
Lubricating oil—"Castrol XL," "Gargoyle," "Mobil," "B,"	U. K.	..	"	1 10	1 9 1/2	1 7 1/2
Motor oils—			U. S. A.	..	"	3 15	3 15	3 15
In 1 gallon tins	U. K.	..	Imp. Gal.	5 0	4 12	4 8
" "	U. S. A.	..	"	5 12	5 8	5 4
In bulk	U. K.	..	"	3 1	3 4	3 4
"	U. S. A.	..	"	2 12	2 8	2 0

No. 27 [8] [22].—Mineral oil which has a flashing point at or above 200° F. by Abel's close test and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.						At	
			Pre-Ottawa December 1933.	1933-34. March 1933.	1934-35. March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.		
Cylinder Oils	U. K.	..	Imp. Gal. ..	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	
"	1 9 to	1 7 to	1 6 to	
Axle oils	U. S. A.	3 14 1 9 4 10 1 8 1 4 1 8 2 8 1 10 2 10 1 10 3 12	3 14 1 9 4 5 1 4 1 4 1 3 2 4 1 3 2 8 1 6 2 6	1 5 1 9 4 0 1 4 1 4 1 6 2 0 1 6 2 2 1 8 2 8	1 4 2 8 1 5 1 0 1 0 1 6 1 8 1 6 2 0 1 6 2 2
Engine oils	U. K.	..	..	..	..	..
"	U. S. A.	..	..	..	..	..

The duty on articles under this head was reduced in January 1933 by 1 anna 7 pies in the case of the United Kingdom and increased by 5 pies from 2 as. 1 p. in regard to other countries. The principal competitors in the field of lubricants are the United Kingdom and the United States of America. So keen is the competition that both the suppliers

have, generally speaking, reduced their prices considerably. Between March 1934 and March 1935, prices of the United Kingdom products fell in five cases and remained stationary in three. In the same period, prices of foreign oil declined in five cases, remained stationary in four and rose in two cases.

No. 15 (7) [223].—The following vegetable oils, viz., coconut oil, linseed oil, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa.			Post-Ottawa.			At		
			December 1932.	March 1933.	1933-34.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.	
Cocoanut oil ..	..	.. Cwt.	..	12 6	14 0	14 8	12 0	12 8	Madras.		
				2 6 to	2 12 to	2 12 to	2 12 to	2 12 to		2 14	"
Linseed oil ..	..	.. U. K.	.. Impl. Gal. ..	2 12 to	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Bombay.		
Linsed oil ..	..	..	.. "	..	2 12	2 14	2 9	2 9	Rangoon.		
Coconut oil (in 5 cwt. drum) ..	.. Ceylon	.. Cwt.	..	20 0	16 8	15 4	13 8	13 8	Rangoon.		
Coconut oil ..	.. Ceylon	.. Cwt.	..						Madras.		

Preference was secured to the Colonies by maintaining the duty in their favour at the old level and raising the same against others by 10 per cent. Quotations for linseed and coconut oils only are available. At Madras the prices of linseed oil from the U. K. which does not receive preference was on a higher level in 1934-35 and 1933-34 as compared with December 1932. On the other hand, prices of linseed oil from the same source at Bombay declined since December 1933 and in March 1935 the quotation was 4 as. less per Imperial gallon than in December 1932. The price of coconut oil from Ceylon which receives preference rose in Madras in 1933-34 but receded in 1934-35 and in March 1935 was 2 annas more than in December 1932. On the other hand, the price of Ceylonese coconut oil at Rangoon declined almost continuously, the quotation during 1934-35 being Rs. 13-8 as compared with Rs. 20 in the pre-Ottawa period. Thus, the prices at the various ports have not moved in the same direction.

No. 15 (6) [224].—Vegetable non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per lbs.	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1933-34. December 1933. March 1934.		1934-35. September 1934. March 1935.	
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Castor Oil	Candy of 500 Impl. Gal. Tin	64 0	48 0 { 51 0 to 52 0 49 10	51 10 { 51 10 to 53 10
Castor Oil	Dozen	3 2	3 14 3 10	3 10
Castor Oil in 2 oz. bottles	"	3 4	3 2	3 0
Castor Oil in 8 oz. bottles	"	7 8	7 2	7 2
" " "	France	7 0	8 8	8 8
Castor Oil in 10 oz. bottles	U.K.	8 8	8 2	7 8
" " "	France	7 12	10 0	10 0

The old rate of duty has been kept unchanged in favour of the United Kingdom and the Colonial imports but raised by 10 per cent. against others. This head includes all sorts of vegetable non-essential oils other than coconut oil, linseed oil and groundnut oil. Only quotations for French and British made castor oil at Bombay are available; the quotation from Madras does not specify the country of origin and cannot therefore be considered. Of the three quotations for the U. K. products in Bombay, one showed a rise in price in March 1935 as compared with 1933-34 or December 1932. The other two quotations for the U. K. products recorded a decrease in 1934-35 as well as in the previous year as compared with the pre-Ottawa period. On the other hand, prices of French castor oil rose to the maximum in March 1934 but have been on a downward trend since then, one of the quotations coming to the level of 1932 prices in March 1935. On the whole, it appears that U. K. prices showed on balance a greater fall and even the rise in one case was not to the same extent as in the case of foreign imports.

No. 54 (1) [225].—Books and shoes composed mainly of leather.
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Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa			Post-Ottawa.			At		
			1932.		December 1932.	1933-34.		March 1933.	1934-35.		March 1935.
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
Lotus" Brand	"	"	"	"	"	"	*16 8	*15 0	*16 0	*15 0	Calcutta.
Bata"	"	"	"	"	"	"	*9 15	*9 15	*9 15	*9 15	"
Czechoslovakia.	"	"	"	"	"	"	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bombay.
U. K.	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 15	8 15	7 15	7 15	"
U. K.	"	"	"	"	"	"	25 12	24 8	24 8	24 8	Madras.
"Cable" Brown Oxos	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	"
"Bata" similar quality	"	"	"	"	"	"	15 8	14 8	..	..	"
Boots and Shoes	"	"	"	"	"	"	U. K.	..	*22 8	*22 8	Rangoon
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	*19 8	*22 8	*22 8	*22 8	"
U. K.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Retail Price.

No. 81 [226].—Cartridge cases, filled and empty.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.						At	
			Pre-Ottawa		Post-Ottawa.		1933-34.			
			December 1932.	March 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1936.		
“Paragon” Smokeless	United King-dom.	100	..	12 8	12 0	102 8*	120 0*	12 0 Calcutta.
Smokeless	Germany ..	100	..	10 3	10 13	100 0*	110 0*	12 0 ,
Empty Cartridge cases—										
Eley's (I. C. I.) 12B.	United King-dom.	100	..	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 7 Bombay.
Empty Cartridge cases Belgian Diana	..	Belgium ..	100	..	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 7	,,
Eley's smokeless and Diamond 12B loaded.		United King-dom.	100	..	10 8	10 2	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 13 ,
American Victor loaded 12B	United States of America.	100	..	9 0	up to May.	8 8	8 4	No Import	“ ,
							8 8	8 4		
							June onward.			

* Rate per 1,000.

No. 81 [226].—Cartridge cases, filled and empty—contd.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			December 1932.	March 1933-34.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
			Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cartridges	United King- dom.	1,000 ..	102 8 to 110 0 }	102 8	100 0	100 0
Do.	Belgium ..	1,000 ..	95 0	85 0	85 0	80 0 "
Cartridge cases filled	United King- dom.	100 ..	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0 Madras.
Do.	Belgium ..	100 ..	10 8	10 8 { 11 0 to 10 8 }	11 0	"

Preference has been allowed to the United Kingdom by lowering the old rate of duty in her favour by 10 per cent. and retaining it unchanged against other countries. Prices of U. K. cartridges at Calcutta in 1934-35 were the same as in December 1933 but were less by about 8 as. per hundred than December 1932, while the prices of German cartridges showed almost a continuous rise during the same period. At other ports prices of both U. K. and foreign products gone down slightly in 1934-35 and stood generally at a lower level than that in the pre-preferential period. On the whole, there has been a general fall in the prices of both U. K. and foreign products.

No. 80 (I) [227].—Firearms, including gas and airguns, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Each	Market Prices.					
				Pre-Ottawa			Post-Ottawa.		
				December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1933.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.
				Rs. As. *95 0	Rs. As. *100 0	Rs. As. 148 0	Rs. As. 135 0	Rs. As. 135 0	Rs. As. 100 0
Revolvers, Webley and Scott Mk. III ..	United Kingdom dom.	..	Belgium	..	..	*60 0	*60 0	*45 0	*60 0
Browning automatic 25 Bore ..	United Kingdom dom.	..	United Kingdom	Piece	..	148 0	135 0	133 0	132 4
W. J. Jeffrey's Special gun with hammer ..	United Kingdom dom.	..	Germany	"	..	95 0	96 0	98 0	94 8
" Gecco "	United Kingdom dom.	..	Belgium	"	..	125 0	130 0	127 8	128 0
Gun Midland D. B. B. L. Hammerless ..	United Kingdom dom.	..	United Kingdom	"	..	55 0	65 0	80 0	75 0
Gun Belgian 12 Bore,—D. B. B. L. Hammer ..	United Kingdom dom.	..	Belgium	"	..	165 4	166 0	No im- port.	68 0
Do.	Germany ..	..	Germany	"	..	+27 5	+26 13	..	+36 0
									35 0
									"

* Retail price.

† Duty paid invoice price.

The specific duty of Rs. 18-12-0 has remained unchanged but the additional *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent. has been taken away in the case of the United Kingdom and reduced to 10 per cent. in the other cases. The alternative *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. has also been reduced by 10 per cent. in favour of the United Kingdom, the old rate being maintained against other countries. Prices of the U. K. products in 1934-35 at all the ports have registered a decline ranging from 2 to 15 per cent. as compared with 1933-34. In Karachi and Rangoon, however, prices of U. K. products stand at a slightly higher level than those in December 1932. Prices of foreign products too generally showed a fall ranging from 3 to 6 per cent. At Calcutta the price of Belgian pistols has remained constant throughout except in September 1934 when it was lowered by 25 per cent. to dispose of old stock. On the whole, prices seem to have fallen generally and were lower in most cases than in December 1932. The share of the United Kingdom under this item amounts to Rs. 6·6 lakhs or 78% as against Rs. 1·9 lakhs or 22 per cent. from foreign countries.

Market Prices.
Market Prices.

No. 20 (V) E	Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post-Ottawa.				At			
				Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		1933-34.		1934-35.		March 1935.	
				December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Zinc oxide	United King- dom.	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	30 0	30 0	22 0	17 8
Do.	..	Germany ..	"	..	..	..	..	20 0	20 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 7
Do.	..	United King- dom.	112×1 lb. packet.	..	..	..	..	52 0	45 0	45 0	43 0
Zinc oxide (M. & B.)	..	Do.	1 lb. packet.	..	..	..	..	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Zinc oxide	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Zinc oxide	Do.	1 cwt. cask ..	..	..	*22 0	*28 12	No import.	No import.	No import.	"
Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	*15 3	*15 11	,"	*20 0	..	,"
Zinc oxide	Sweden ..	United King- dom.	..	..	..	..	50 0	45 0	..	..
Zinc oxide, 1 lb. packet	..	Japan ..	..	..	..	..	..	28 0	25 0	..	..

Do. * Duty-paid invoice price.

Preference has been accorded to the United Kingdom and the Colonies in respect of these articles, which are largely imported for glass-making, by a reduction of 10 per cent. in the old rate of duty in their favour and maintaining the same unchanged against other countries. Prices of zinc oxide have alone been quoted which in the case of the United Kingdom product at Calcutta and Karachi showed a fall in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year while the prices of German zinc oxide which had appreciated in 1933-34 fell considerably below the pre-Ottawa level in September 1934. Since then there have been no imports. In Rangoon, on the other hand, except for a sporadic quotation of swedish zinc oxide in September 1934 there has been no import of the article after December 1933.

No. 75 (1) [229].—Motor-cars, including taxicabs, etc.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Each	Market Prices.					
				Pre-Ottawa December 1932.		Post-Ottawa 1933-34.		1934-35.	
				December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.		
Hillman Family Saloon "Minx"	..	United King- dom.	..	Rs. 3,850	Rs. 3,650	Rs. 3,775	Rs. 3,750	Rs. 3,650	Rs. 3,650 Calcutta.
Chrysler Plymouth 6 cl. Sedan	..	United States of America.	..	5,700	0	5,775	0	5,750	0
Morris Minor Tourer	..	United King- dom.	..	2,440	0	2,390	0	2,340	0 No im- port.
Morris Ten Tourer	..	Do. ..	..	3,595	0	3,420	0	3,420	0 No im- port.
Morris Cowley 4 Saloon	..	Do. ..	..	4,225	0	4,025	0	4,025	0
Morris Oxford 6 Saloon	..	Do. ..	..	5,850	0	5,545	0	5,545	0
Poingnet Ten Saloon	..	France ..	..	4,250	0	4,250	0	4,500	0
Poingnet Eleven Saloon	..	"	4,750	0	4,750	0	4,950	0
Motor Cars (Hillman)	..	United King- dom.	..	3,800	0	3,600	0	3,600	0
Do. (Fiat)	..	Italy ..	..	3,700	0	3,700	0	3,850	0

The United Kingdom received a preference of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by a reduction in the old rate of duty by that amount while that on the imports from other countries remained unchanged at $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Only certain makes of cars have been quoted and they are not necessarily all competitive. At Calcutta the price of Hillman cars dropped by about 3 per cent. between March 1934 and September 1934 but rose again by the same amount in March 1935. The price of Chrysler Plymouth at the same port declined by about Rs. 25 in September 1934 as compared with the previous year. The quotations available at Bombay during 1934-35 showed that the price of British cars declined by 11 to 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while those of the foreign cars declined by about 15 per cent. At Madras, the value of British cars declined by 6 per cent. between September 1934 and March 1935. No quotations for foreign cars are, however, available after March 1934 from this port.

No. 75 (3) [230].—*Motor omnibuses, chassis of motor omnibuses, etc.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Post Ottawa.			At		
			1933-34.		1934-35.		1934-35.	
Pre-Ottawa	December	March	September	March	September	March	March	March
1932.	1933.	1934.	1934.	1934.	1934.	1934.	1934.	1935.
“Commer” 1½ ton truck	...	United King-dom.	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 3,950	Rs. 3,950	Rs. 3,750	Rs. 3,750	Rs. 0 Calcutta.
Ford 1½ ton truck 131½ W. B.	Canada	Each	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Canada	2,910	2,995	2,835	2,905	2,905	0 ”

Ford 1½ ton truck 131½ W. B., Canada, was secured to the United Kingdom by a reduction in the old rate of duty in her favour Canada. The preference of 7½ per cent. was maintained the same unaltered at 25 per cent. against others. Quotations from Calcutta only are by that amount and by maintaining the same consistently since December 1932, and in the year under review the available. The price of the British truck quoted fell compared with the preceding year and 17 per cent. as compared with December extent of the fall amounted to 5 per cent. as compared with the reduced duty and partly to lower c.i.f. price. The price of the Canadian 1932. The reduction in price is partly due to the reduced duty and partly to lower c.i.f. price. The price of the Canadian truck, however, rose in December 1933 as compared with December 1932. It dropped by nearly Rs. 160 in March 1934 but again rose by Rs. 70 in 1934-35. The price in the year under review is only Rs. 5 less than in December 1932.

No. 61 (9) [231].—*Cutlery, plated.*

The non-preferential duty remained unchanged at the old level while the imports from the United Kingdom were admitted at a rate which was lower by 10 per cent. The imports of this item are comparatively small and suitable quotations are not available. The principal article from the United Kingdom that enters Bombay is Mappin and Webb's plated knives for which there is no comparable quality from other sources.

No. 60 (2) [232].—Electric lighting bulbs.

Market Prices.

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Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Doz.	Post-Ottawa.						At					
			Pre-Ottawa			1933-34.			1934-35.			March 1935.		
			December 1932.	January 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
“ Crompton ” 220 V. 40/60 Watts, Vac.	United Kingdom.	..	11 0	10 8	9 14	9 2	9 2	9 2	4	4	4	4	4	4
“ Swan ”	Netherlands	..	5 0	5 8	5 12	6 4	5 4	5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
K. Y. E. 15/60 Watts V. 220/230 Volts	United Kingdom.	..	9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	No import	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
National 5/60 Watts. V. 230 Volts	Netherlands	..	6 0	4 10	4 12	4 8	4 6	4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric bulbs Vacuum	United Kingdom.	..	12 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
”	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
”	Australia	..	..	..	..	12 0	*5 2	*4 12	*5 2	*4 12	*4 12	*4 12	*4 12	*4 12
Gasfilled Bulb.—	Japan	..	..	..	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
“ Osram ” 230V.—40 W.	United Kingdom.	..	14 2	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3
“ Splendor ” 230 V.—40 W.	Austria	..	10 4	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Clear, vacuum, Pear shape, 220 V. 5/60 c.p.	United Kingdom (Crompton).	..	8 14	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 4	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3
”	Netherlands	..	6 4	6 12	6 8	6 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
”	Austria	..	6 2	5 8	5 4	5 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
”	Japan	..	2 4	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Gasfilled, 40 Watts	United Kingdom.	..	11 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
”	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
”	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
”	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Transferred.

The United Kingdom has been given a preference of 10 per cent. by a reduction in the standard duty on 22 per cent among the various quotations received from the different ports only three showed an increase in 1934-35 and all these refer to non-preferential items. Prices of British bulbs have either remained constant or have gone down, the extent of the decline ranging between 7 to 12 per cent. Prices of foreign bulbs have generally declined to a substantial extent and are nowhere above those of the pre-preferential period and are even below those in December 1933.

No. 61(7) [232-A].—Gold or gold plated pen-nibs.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At		
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	Post-Ottawa. 1933-34.	1934-35.
Gold-plated—"Black bird"	..	United Kingdom	Each ..	*2 8	*2 8
"Parkers" Nib United States of America.	,,	*5 0	*5 0

* Retail price.

* Retail price from 50 to 40 per cent. in her case.

Preference was granted to the United Kingdom by lowering the old rate of duty from 50 to 40 per cent. in her case. Prices on imports from foreign countries the duty remained at 50 per cent. Retail prices at Rangoon only are available. Prices of both British and American goods have remained steady throughout the period, the differential duties do not seem to have made any difference in their prices.

No. 79 [233].—*Musical instruments and parts thereof, all sorts, not otherwise specified.*

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Post Ottawa.						At		
			Pre-Ottawa			1933-34.			1933-35.		
			December 1932.	March 1933.	March 1934.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.	March 1935.
Gramophone needles	United King-dom.	1,000	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Pianos, Allison's	Germany	"	..	1 14	0 13	0 13	0 10	0 10	0 10
Broadwood's (Upright Grand)	United Kingdom	Each	..	1,465 0	1,375 0	1,375 0	1,375 0	1,350 0	1,350 0
Mendrot (Horizontal Grand)	"	"	..	1,450 0	1,375 0	1,375 0	1,375 0	1,350 0	1,350 0
Bluthour (Upright Grand)	Germany	"	..	3,250 0	3,500 0	3,500 0	3,500 0	No stock.	"
Jubilate Brass Harmonium	"	"	..	4,250 0	4,500 0	4,500 0	4,500 0	3,500 0	3,500 0
Reeds.	Set of 3 octaves.			2 12	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 0	2 0
H. M. V. Gramophone No. 30 oak finish	..	United King-dom.	Each	..	185 0	185 0	185 0	185 0	185 0	100 0	100 0
Talking Machines	Germany	"	..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	80 0
"	Japan	"	..	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	55 0	50 0
Cornet-Brass	United Kingdom	"	..	*72 8	*65 12	*45 6	20 0	20 0	"
"	France	"	..	*64 8	*64 8	*42 0	..	..	Rangoon.

The old rate of duty remained unchanged on foreign supplies at 50 per cent., whereas preference was granted to the United Kingdom by lowering the duty by 10 per cent. in her favour, to 40 per cent. The classes of instruments quoted vary from port to port and as a result the trend of prices is different. Calcutta has only quoted for gramophone needles, the price of which declined very considerably. The price of pianos at Bombay declined in the same period, German Bluthour upright

* Retail price.

grand declining very sharply by nearly a thousand rupees or 22 per cent. The decrease in the other cases was considerably smaller. At Karachi the price of German harmonium reeds declined by about 21 per cent. between March 1934 and September 1934. There was, however, no quotation for March 1935. The price of British gramophones fell in March 1935 by nearly 46 per cent. In Madras on the other hand the price of British talking machines declined by only 11 per cent. while that of foreign talking machines remained steady. At Rangoon quotations for Cornet-Brass were not available after March 1934. On the whole, prices of musical instruments have declined appreciably in the period under review.

No. 73 (4) [234].—*Wireless reception instruments and apparatus and component parts, etc.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.			
			Post-Ottawa.		At	
		Pre-Ottawa	1933-34.	1934-35.	September 1934.	March 1935.
		December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
3. Valve rec. set—"G. E. C."	"	United King- dom.	..	Rs. As. 375 0	Rs. As. 292 0	Rs. As. 292 8
Philips	"	Netherlands	..	195 0	177 0	No Import
Mc. Michael 4V. Std...	"	United King- dom.	Piece	450 0	425 0	425 0
Pye 6 Valves	:	Foreign	Each	540 0	450 0	450 0
Loewe 3 Valves	:	United King- dom.	..	150 0	200 0	200 0
Lumiphono WL 43	:	Holland	..	240 0	240 0	240 0
Radio Valves—for receiving	:	Holland	..	*5 0	*3 11	*3 12
"	"	Holland	..	..	*4 5½	*3 6
					*4 0	*3 12

*Duty-paid invoice price.

The standard rate of duty remained unchanged at 50 per cent. Preference was granted to the United Kingdom by reducing the duty in her favour to 40 per cent. At Calcutta the prices of both preferential and non-preferential items declined substantially between December 1932 and March 1934. On account of constant changes in the quality of imports it was not possible to collect comparable quotations after that period. At Bombay the prices in March 1935 of both

preferential and non-preferential varieties declined by about 17 to 20 per cent. as compared with March 1934. At Rangoon, the price of British supplies rose by 7 per cent. while that of the Dutch variety by 11 per cent. On the whole, prices have registered a considerable decline as compared with the pre-Ottawa period.

Nos. 63 (3), (5) [235].—*Iron alloys, etc.*

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Cwt.	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa.			Post-Ottawa.		
			December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Iron bar and rod (N. O. S.) Superior to U.K.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
grade A.		22 0	21 0	23 0	†22 8	†22 0	Calcutta.	
"	Sweden	.. "	..	19 0	20 0	†17 0	†16 0	"
Iron Rice Bowls—assorted	U.K.	.. "	..	*12 8	*12 8	*12 2	*13 0	Rangoon.
"	Japan	.. "	..	*9 0	*9 4	*9 2	*10 0	
						*	9 8	

* Duty paid invoice price.
† Different quality.

The duty on articles under this head has been reduced to 10 per cent. for the United Kingdom imports and increased to 20 per cent. for others. The preferential duty on iron bars and rods has now been replaced by a protective duty. Although several items of iron manufactures are included under this head, quotations for two items only are available from Calcutta and Rangoon.

(a) *Iron bar and rod not otherwise specified.*—The price of British iron bars and rods was on a higher level in 1934-35 as compared with December 1933 though it was slightly lower as against March 1934. The price of Swedish bars on the other hand declined in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. It has been reported, however, that quotations prior to September 1934 relate to a different quality.

(b) *Iron rice bowls.*—Prices at Rangoon of both British and Japanese products were on a higher level in 1934-35 as compared with the earlier year as well as in December 1932. Imports of this article increased from 93 tons in 1933-34, to 131 tons in 1934-35, the highest figure in the last three years.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Ratio per	Post-Ottawa.						At	
			1933-34.		1934-35.		1934-35.			
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Anchor and cables—										
Steel rail anchors ..	.. U.K. ..	Piece ..	.. 0 13½	.. 0 11½	0 11½	*0 11½	0 11	Calcutta.		
" ..	.. Germany ..	" ..	.. 0 12½	.. 0 12½	No stock	No import	No import	"		
Hoops and strips—										
Iron and steel hoops 1×16g ..	U.K. ..	Cwt.	.. 7 8	7 10	8 4	8 2	8 2	"		
" ..	Germany ..	" ..	.. 7 2	7 6	7 15	7 14	8 0	"		
Steel Baling Hoops B. ..	U.K. ..	Ton ..	.. No import	147 8	160 0	160 0	157 8	Bombay.		
" W. I. W. ..	" ..	" ..	.. Do.	152 8	160 0	160 0	162 8	"		
" Poppy ..	Foreign ..	" ..	.. 140 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	157 8	"		
" B. arrow ..	U.K. ..	Cwt.	.. 7 8	7 14	8 10	No import	"	Karachi.		
" Alliance ..	Belgium ..	" ..	.. 7 0	7 14	8 2	7 14	7 11	"		
Iron and steel Hoops 1"×1/8"	For ign ..	Ton ..	.. 125 0	115 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	Madras.		
Gaiif and washers n. o. s.—										
Steel rose nail ..	U.K. ..	Cwt.	.. 13 8	12 0	12 0	11 2	10 8	Calcutta.		
" ..	Sweden ..	" ..	.. 15 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	13 12	"		
Bullock nails ..	Foreign ..	" ..	.. 49 8	48 0	49 8	50 0	48 0	Madras.		
Washers ..	U.K. ..	" ..	.. 11 4	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	"		
" ..	Continental ..	" ..	.. 10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8			

* Different quality.

Nos. 63 (11), (13), (14), (16), (18), (24), [236].—Iron or steel, etc.—contd.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Cwt.	Post-Ottawa.						At					
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.			1933-34.			1934-35.			March 1935.		
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Nails and washers n. o. s.—contd.														
Iron nail "deck head" Scottish..	U. K.	..	..	*10 12	*10 0	..	..	*9 12	*10 8	10 0*	10 0*	10 0*	10 0*	Rangoon.
Iron nail "deck head" S. S. Brand	Sweden	..	..	*11 12	*10 12	..	..	*10 12	*11 12	11 0*	11 0*	11 0*	11 0*	"
Pipes and tubes, etc.—														
Steel tubes Black gas 1"	U. K.	..	ft.	..	0 3 <i>3</i>	0 2 <i>3</i>	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	Caleutta.
"	Germany	..	"	..	0 2 <i>1</i>	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	"
Steel pipes gas 1" quality	U. K.	..	100 ft.	..	20 0	17 4	18 12	18 12	18 12	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	Karaehi.
"	Germany	..	"	..	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	"
Shut-off valves, 2"	U. K.	..	Each	..	22 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	19 2	19 2	19 2	19 2	"
" 6"	"	..	"	..	60 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	..	..	..	..	"
Pipes, 1" diameter	Foreign	..	foot	..	0 2 <i>3</i>	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	..	..	..	..	"
"	Foreign	..	"	..	0 2 <i>3</i>	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	..	..	..	..	"
Iron pipes, galvanized $\frac{1}{2}$" ..	..	..	Linear ft.	..	1 9 <i>3</i>	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.	AS. P.
" 1" ..	..	..	"	..	3 1	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	..	..	..	..	..
" 2" ..	..	..	"	..	7 4	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	Bombay.
" Black $\frac{1}{2}$" ..	..	..	"	..	1 6	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	"

Iron pipes, galvanized 1"	.. Foreign	.. Linear ft.	.. 2 4½	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	1 9	..
," , 2"	.. "	.. ,	.. 5 6	5 0½	5 0½	5 0½	5 0½	4 6	4 6	..

MCLDGCL&
Barbed or stranded fencing wire and
wire rope—

Steel wire rope 6×19×3 ¹ / ₂ " diam. crucible basic.	U.K.	.. Cwt.	.. 32 0	31 0	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
,	.. Germany	.. ,	.. 30 0	32 0	No stock	No import	No import	No import	No import	..
,	.. U.K.	.. ,	.. 12 0	11 9	10 12	Nil.	..	..	..	Madras.
Barbed wire	..	.. Foreign	.. 10 8	9 11	9 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	..
,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calcutta.
Expanded metal—	.. U.K.	.. Sq. ft.	.. 1-10/12	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½
Steel expanded metal ..	.. Germany	.. ,	.. 1-3/4	No imports	No stock	No import	No import	No import	No import	..
,	.. U.K.	.. ,	.. 1-11/12	0 1-5/12	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	Karachi.
Expanded metal No. 2-3/8" mesh 3/32×18 gauge.	Foreign	.. ,	.. 0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	..
Steel expanded metal 3/4"×1/8" ×18".	.. U.K.	.. 112×1 lb. per cwt.	16 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi.
Steel cut tacks Clyde 1½"	Belgium	.. ,	.. 24 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	..
Steel cut tacks square ½"										* Duty paid in voice price.

This is an omnibus head which includes a large variety of manufactures of iron or steel mostly dissimilar to each other in character. The rate of duty in December 1932 was 15-5/8 per cent. The rate was reduced to 10 per cent. in the case of the United Kingdom imports but was raised to 20 per cent. in the case of imports from other countries. An analysis of the movements of prices of some of the items for which market quotations are available is given below :—

(a) *Anchors and cables.*—Only Calcutta reports prices of steel rail anchors of British and German origin. The price of the British product continued to decline in 1934-35 and was on a lower level than in the previous year. The quotation for September 1934 was, however, for a different quality. There were no imports of the German variety after December 1933 as the British article ousted the Continental rival.

(b) *Hoops and strips.*—Prices of British hoops and strips in 1934-35 at Calcutta and Bombay were on a higher level than in the pre-Ottawa period. At Karachi there has not been any import of British hoops and strips since March 1934. Except German goods at Calcutta which appreciated in value by about 1 per cent. prices of all foreign products declined from 2 to 7 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year but were still higher than in the pre-preferential period. Bombay had however no quotation for 1932 as the article had not been imported in December that year. In Madras, prices rose considerably in 1934 on account of the depletion of stocks in the market but came down to Rs. 130 per ton in March 1935.

(c) *Nails and washers, not otherwise specified.*—Prices of both British and foreign products fell below the pre-Ottawa level in March 1935. The fall in the case of preferential articles was continual while the prices of the foreign goods had generally tightened in the period in between.

(d) *Pipes and tubes, etc.*—Normally, British pipes because of their established quality fetch a price higher than that of Continental pipes by 3 to 5 per cent. There is apparently an understanding between English and Continental manufacturers to send out goods on a quota basis and adjust the trade discounts in the invoices in such a manner that a difference of 10 per cent. in the preference is absorbed, and the Indian seller has ultimately to sell with a difference of 3 to 5 per cent. between the two. The trend of business in 1934-35 was in keeping with this arrangement. Prices of foreign pipes declined at all the ports whereas the price of the U. K. product has not moved in the same direction.

(e) *Barbed or stranded fencing wire and wire rope.*—The price of the U. K. product at Calcutta declined by 3 per cent. in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. There was no import of any German product since March 1934 as the British variety completely ousted the Continental rival. At Madras, where there was no import of the British variety since March 1934, the price of the foreign supplies went down by 11 per cent. in 1934-35. On the whole, prices have been on the decline.

(f) *Expanded metal.*—At Calcutta the price of the British product declined further by 16 per cent. in 1934-35 and the German variety was completely ousted from the market since the launching of the preference. At Karachi also the price of the British variety declined substantially. At Bombay the imports of Belgium and other Continental products in this class have ceased since September 1934.

(g) *Steel cut ticks.*—Quotations from Karachi only are available. The price of the U. K. supplies declined between December 1933 and March 1934 and remained unchanged since then. The price, however, was slightly higher than in December 1932. The price of the Belgian variety on the other hand considerably declined but for a rise in March 1934.

Nos. 63 (2), (3) and (10), (20) [237].—Steel, angle and tees, if galvanised, etc.

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Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Lb.	Market Prices.								
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.			Post-Ottawa.			1933-34.		
			December 1933.	March 1934.	March 1935.	September 1934.	March 1935.	March 1935.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Iron and steel—											
Stainless steel sheets U.K.	..	..	..	0 14 •	0 12	No sale	No sale	No import	No import Calcutta.
Do. Germany	..	..	..	0 14	0 14	No import	No import	..	..
Steel angle or tees—											
Steel angle "galvanised" U.K.	.. Ton	..	*185 0	*175 0	*185 0	*200 0	*205 0	0	Rangoon.
Do. Belgium	..	..	*150 0	*150 0	*173 0	*195 0	*200 0	0	..
Steel bar and rod—											
Steel bar (Round) Foreign	..	..	95 0	105 0	120 0	130 0	..	..	Madras.
Steel bar (Squares)	97 0	110 0	120 0	130 0	..	..	..
Steel bar and rod of Alloy steel H. S.—											
18% Tungsten U.K.	.. Lb.	..	1 14	1 13½	1 13½	1 13½	1 13½	1 13½	Calcutta.
Do. Austria	..	..	1 10½	1 10½	1 10½	1 10½	1 10½	1 10½	..
Steel bar and rod of tub-steel U.K.	.. Cwt.	..	13 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Karachi.
Steel bar and rod of Bright steel shafting	11 4	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 0	Calcutta.
Do. Belgium	..	..	9 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	..
Steel bar and rod not over 7/16" diameter—											
Steel rounds not over 7/16" U.K.	..	..	7 9	7 3	No sale	7 8	8 4	..	..
Do. Belgium	..	..	4 8	5 4	5 2	5 6	6 8	..	..
Round 3/16" in diameter Continent	..	..	4 11	5 3	5 8	5 12	5 14	5 14	Karachi.
Steel bar and rod not over 7/16" side—	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	..	..
Square 3/16" in side	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	..	..

*Duty paid invoice price.

This is another omnibus head in which a number of steel manufactures have been put together. Preference has been granted to the United Kingdom by reducing the rate of duty from 15-5/8 per cent. in December, 1932, to 10 per cent. whereas it has been raised to 20 per cent. in the case of supplies from other countries. The customs duty on the articles for which quotations are available has, however, been changed from preferential to protective since November 1934. Some of the main items for which market rates have been quoted are considered below :—

(a) *Stainless steel sheets.*—Quotations are available from Calcutta only. In 1934-35 there were no imports under this head.

(b) *Steel angle or tees.*—Quotations from Rangoon only are available. Prices of both British and Belgian supplies were on a much higher level than in the preceding year. It is difficult, however, to judge whether the rise in price had any connection with preference.

(c) *Steel bar and rod.*—Quotations relating to foreign varieties only are available from Madras. No quotations are available for March 1935. In September 1934 the price quoted was higher than in March 1934, the increase being much larger when compared with the pre-Ottawa period. As the quotations only refer to foreign varieties it is difficult to judge the effects of preference on prices of this article.

(d) *Steel bar and rod of alloy.*—Quotations from Calcutta only are available. The price of the British supplies as well as foreign supplies have remained unchanged in 1934-35 as compared with the previous year.

(e) *Steel bar and rod of tub steel.*—A single quotation of the U. K. product is available from Karachi only. In 1934-35 the price rose by 4 per cent. and stood at the same level as in the pre-Ottawa period.

(f) *Steel bar and rod of bright steel shafting.*—The price in March 1935 at Calcutta of the U. K. bars rose by 7 per cent. whereas that of Belgian bars declined by 3 per cent.

(g) *Steel bar and rod not over 7/16" diameter.*—Prices of all varieties, British as well as non-British, rose in 1934-35.

Nos. 48 (2), (6), 49 (4), 51 (1) [238].—Woollen carpets, floor rugs, hosiery, etc.

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Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Yd.	Market Prices.											
			Pre-Ottawa December 1932.				Post-Ottawa 1933-34.				1934-35.			
			December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
Woollen Serge	United Kingdom.	Yd.	*	*	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
"	Italy	"	..	*	*4 4	*4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Axminster-27"	United Kingdom.	"	..	*	5 5	*5 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Similar Non-British qualities	Foreign	"	..	3	8	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Kashmere	United Kingdom.	"	..	3	2	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Italy	"	..	2	5	2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serge	United Kingdom.	"	..	3	4	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Italy	"	..	2	6	2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls 50" × 100"	Foreign	Each	..	5 0	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
Shawls Embroidered 48" × 96"	"	"	..	5 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2
Woollen Piecegoods, Tweed-56"	United Kingdom.	Yd.	..	†5 4	†5 4	†5 8	†5 8	†5 8	†5 8	†5 8	†5 8	†5 8
"	Italy	"	..	†5 4	†5 4	No stocks	No stocks	No stocks	No stocks	No stocks	No stocks	No stocks

*Cum-duty landed cost

†Retail price.

Preference was granted to the United Kingdom by retaining the rate of duty unchanged at 25 per cent. on imports from that country, whereas the rate was raised to 35 per cent. on imports from other countries. At Calcutta no wholesale market quotations were available after December 1933 and the same is true of Karachi. At Bombay the price of foreign products remained steady throughout 1934-35 at a level slightly lower than in December 1935 as compared with any other previous quotations. Prices of British manufactures, however, have not been reported from this port. At Rangoon, prices of both preferential and non-preferential items in March 1935 declined by 14 and 7 per cent. respectively.

No. 29 [240].—Cinematograph films, not exposed.
Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	At					
			Post-Ottawa.			1934-35.		
			Pre-Ottawa.	December 1932.	1933-34.	March 1934.	September 1934.	March 1935.
(Neg.) 16 M. M.	..	..	United King- dom.	Reel 100 ft. length.	10 14	10 4	10 5	9 12
Reversible 16 M. M. sanchromatic	..	..	Foreign	"	17 4	17 4	16 13	16 13
Cinematograph films, Raw negative	..	..	United King- dom.	Roll of 400 ft.	*49 15	*45 6	*45 6	Rangoon.
	Belgium	..			*44 13	*42 0	*42 0	No stock. ..

*Retail Price.

The standard rate of duty was left unchanged at 25 per cent., whereas the rate was reduced to 15 per cent. in the latter port no stocks of Belgian films have been kept since March 1935 as compared with the previous year. At Rangoon, the price of British films remained steady since December 1933 at a level lower than that in December 1932 by about the amount of preference, i.e., 10 per cent. The price of Belgian films also declined in 1933-34, no quotations being available in 1934-35. At Calcutta and Rangoon only are available. In the case of films imported from the United Kingdom. Quotations from Calcutta and Rangoon, the prices of both British and foreign films declined by 5 and 3 per cent. respectively in March 1935 as compared with the previous year. At Rangoon, the latter port no stocks of Belgian films have been kept since March 1935 as compared with the previous year. At Rangoon, the price of British films remained steady since December 1933 at a level lower than that in December 1932 by about the amount of preference, i.e., 10 per cent.

Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 7,01,000 or 33 per cent., whereas those from other countries amounted to Rs. 14,48,000 or 67 per cent.

No. 25 (5) [241].—Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa			Post-Ottawa.		
			December 1932.	1933-34.	1934-35.	December 1933.	March 1934.	September 1934.
Portland Cement	United King-dom.	Cask of 375 lbs.	Rs. AS. 10 0	Rs. AS. 10 0	Rs. AS. 10 2	Rs. AS. 10 2
"	"	..	Japan	"	5 6	6 6	6 5	6 4
Gillingham's Hand Brand	United King-dom.	"	10 12	9 8	9 12	9 8
Japanese Cement	Japan	"	7 0	6 4	6 8	6 8
Gillingham's Hand Brand	United King-dom.	Bag of 1 Cwt.	..	2 6	2 4	2 2½
Japanese Cement	Japan	"	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 13
Ferrocement	United King-dom.	Cask of 375 lbs.	13 8	13 8	13 4	..
Assano Portland Cement	Japan	Ton of 20 bags	38 0	40 0	*6 10	40 0
Portland Cement	United King-dom.	Cask	10 6	9 8	9 8	9 7
"	"	..	Foreign	"	9 0	9 0	8 4	8 4
Portland Cement not white—"Hand" Brand.	"	..	United King-dom.	Cask of 375 lbs.	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 4
" Assano " Brand	"	..	Japan	"	5 6	6 6	6 10	6 12

*Per drum of 375 lbs.

This item is subject to a specific duty which remained unchanged in the case of the United Kingdom but was increased by Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18-4 per ton in the case of other countries. The chief competitors in this line are Japan and the United Kingdom. At Calcutta, the price of British cement as compared with the previous year went up by 1 per cent. in 1934-35, whereas the price of Japanese cement fell by about 4 per cent. during the same period. It has to be noted, however, that very little Japanese cement is imported into Calcutta. At Bombay, the price of British cement remained almost constant in the case of one brand but fell in the other case by 7 per cent. in the year under review. On the other hand, quotations for Japanese cement registered a rise of 4 per cent. at that port. At Karachi, the price of British cement declined by 2 per cent., whereas Japanese cement went up in value by nearly 14 per cent. At Madras, the price of British cement was almost on the same level as in the previous year but there was a fall in the price of foreign cement by 8 per cent. due to a reduction in the c. i. f. price. At Rangoon, British cement remained steady but the price of Japanese rose to some extent. On the whole, prices of British cement tended to decline in the year under review, whereas those of foreign cements were on the upward grade. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 17,02,000 or 79 per cent., whereas those from other countries amounted to Rs. 4,49,000 or 21 per cent.

No. 32 (1) [242]. Soap; Toilet.

Market Prices.

Description.	Country of origin.	Rate per Pre-Ottawa.	Post-Ottawa.			At				
			1933-34.		1934-35.					
			Decem- ber 1932. 1933.	March. 1934. 1933.	Septem- ber 1934. March 1935.					
Vinolia Turkish Bath	United Kingdom.	Gross cakes	Rs. A.S. 19 4	Rs. A.S. 17 8	Rs. A.S. 17 8	17 8	17 8	Calcutta.
Colgate Turkish Bath	U.S.A.	Do. ..	19 8	19 8	18 4	18 0	18 0	"
Yardley Bath Soap Assorted	United Kingdom.	Doz. cakes ..	5 4	5 2	5 6	5 0	5 0	Karachi.
4711 Soap Eau-De-Cologne	Germany	Do. ..	5 0	5 10	5 6	5 8	6 8	"
Pears Soap	United Kingdom.	Do. ..	3 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10	3 11	"
Toilet Soap	Do.	Cake ..	30 6	30 6	30 6	30 6	30 6	Madras,
Cuticura Soap	U.S.A.	Do. ..	27 8	27 0	28 4	27 4	27 8	"
Do.	France	Do. ..	*23 12	*23 12	..	..	..	"
Pears Soap—in boxes of three (4 oz.) cakes	United Kingdom.	Doz. cakes	11 8	11 8	11 2	11 2	11 8	Rangoon.
"Neko" Brand Soap—2 oz. cakes	U.S.A.	Do. ..	8 0 less 10%	8 0 less 10%	8 0 less 10%	No stock	8 0	"
Glycerine soaps—Pear's	United Kingdom.	Gross Tablets	.46 .0	.45 12	.42 8	.45 0	.45 0	Bombay.
Do. Malatine	Germany	Do. ..	39 8	40 6	40 6	42 0	40 3	"
Turkish bath soaps—	United Kingdom.	Do. ..	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	"
Hazellhurst	U.S.A.	Do. ..	19 2	20 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	"
Do. Colgate's	Japan	Do. ..	10 0	7 0	8 3	No import	No import	"
Do.	"

*C. I. F.—cum-duty prices.

The old rate of duty was left unchanged at 25 per cent. in the case of United Kingdom, whereas it was raised by 10 per cent. to 35 per cent. in the case of other countries. In 1934-35 prices of British soaps as compared with the previous year have slightly fallen in two cases, remained constant in one and registered a small increase in three others. Prices of foreign soaps, on the other hand, slightly declined in three cases and rose in two. The rise, however, was considerable in the case of these articles. On the whole, prices have not shown any decided variations presumably because the goods are mostly of a proprietary character with a specialised demand. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade was Rs. 24.6 lakhs or 78 per cent., whereas that of other countries Rs. 6.8 lakhs or 22 per cent.

No. 85 (1) [243].—*Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches.*

Description	Market Prices.						At
	Country of origin.	Rate per	Pre-Ottawa.		Post-Ottawa.		
			Decem- ber 1932.	1933-34.	March 1934.	March 1935.	
		Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.	Rs. AS.
Smoking pipes—							
Peterson's	U.K.	..	Piece	..
French and Italian	France & Italy.	Do.	..	1 4
						1 8	
						0 12 { 2 0	0 12 to 2 0 1 8 } "

Preference was granted to the United Kingdom by reducing the rate of duty from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent. in her case. Only quotations for smoking pipes from Bombay are available. This item represents an article of luxury for which the demand is specialised. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was Rs. 1,27,000 or 32 per cent., whereas the share of the other countries was Rs. 2,64,000 or 68 per cent.

No. 84 [244].—Toys, games, playing cards, etc.

Description.	Country or origin.	Rate per	Market Prices.					
			Pre-Ottawa.		Post-Ottawa.		At	
			Decem- ber 1932.	1933-34.	March 1934.	Decem- ber 1933.	Septem- ber 1934.	March 1935.
Playing cards— (Federation 575)	U. K.	..	Gross	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Playing cards— “Jumbo” No. 5	Belgium	..	Do.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Slazenger’s Hard court Tennis balls	U. K.	..	Doz.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Spalding’s Tennis Racket “Tournament”	Piece	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
frame only	Doz.	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Slazenger’s Tennis balls	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Playing cards 575	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Playing cards Jumbo	Belgium	..	..	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Playing cards	U. K.	..	Gross	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Do.	Foreign	..	..	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Tennis Racquet Gut medium quality	U. K.	..	Set	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Do.	Germany	..	..	..	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
							*C. I. F.-cum-duty prices.	†Retail prices.

The rate of duty on imports of United Kingdom origin was reduced to 40 per cent. the duties on goods from other countries remaining unchanged at 50 per cent. There is very keen competition in the articles under this head not only among the various imported makes but also with the growing Indian manufactures. In 1934-35 the price of British playing-cards as compared with the previous year rose by 5 per cent. at Calcutta and 2 per cent. at Madras, whereas in Karachi the price remained almost constant. The price of foreign playing-cards in the same period fell by 5 per cent. in Calcutta, 8 per cent. in Karachi, but rose by 7 per cent. in Madras. Prices of British tennis gear quoted at Bombay went down appreciably. On the whole, for several items prices were rather on the decline.

No. 9 (5) [245].—Betel nuts.

Description.	Country of origin.	Ratio per	Market Prices.			At
			Pre-Ottawa.		Post-Ottawa.	
			December 1932	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Betelnuts—			Cwt.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Split and sliced	19 8	17 3	21 2
				{ 14 10 to 15 12 }		16 13
Raw split	Ceylon ..	31 8	30 0	32 0
			Straits ..	15 0	11 8	9 12
Do.	9 8
						Rangoon.,
						Settlements.
						46 per cent. against

Do. Settlements. Preference was granted to the Colonies by increasing the standard rate of duty by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 45 per cent. against imports, however, are mostly from foreign countries, the preferential rate remaining at $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The imports from Madras does not give the country of origin. Prices in December 1932. There was, however, a large drop in March 1935 which brought the price down to a lower level than in the year under review as compared with the previous year. Prices of betelnuts from Straits Settlements were, on the other hand, on a higher level in the year under review as compared with the pre-Ottawa period. The quotation of betelnuts from Straits Settlements and Ceylon. The Straits Settlements and Ceylon. The preference was granted to the Colonies by increasing the standard rate of duty by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 45 per cent. against imports, however, are mostly from

APPENDIX I. *... and certain British Colonies.*

Margin of
Preference
as on 1st
January
1935.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*(a) *Table of preferences granted to India by the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies—contd.*(i) UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*

Article.	Unit of Assessment.	Rate of duty as on						Margin of preference as on 1st January 1935. January 1935.
		1st March 1932.		1st January 1933.		1st January 1935.		
General.	Preferential.	General.	Preferential.	General.	Preferential.	General.	Preferential.	Margin of preference as on 1st January 1935. January 1935.
<i>Schedule C—contd.</i>								
Leather undressed—hides other than sole leather.	..	10% ad val. Free.	10% ad val. Free.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	10% 10%
Leather undressed—skins	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10% 10%
Jute manufactures—								
(1) Carpets, carpetting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting— (a) hand made per sq. yd. (exclusive of fringes).	..	Do.	Do.	20% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
(b) other kinds per sq. yd. (exclusive of fringes),	..	Do.	Do.	20% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
(2) Cordage, cables, ropes and twine	Do.	Do.	10% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
(3) Others	Do.	Do.	10% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
Oil seed—cake and meal	Do.	Do.	10% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
Paraffin wax	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
Spices	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
Teak and other hard wood	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
<i>Woolen Carpets and Rugs—</i>								
(1) Travelling rugs, blankets, etc.	Do.	Do.	20% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
(2) Carpets, carpetting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting— (a) hand made per sq. yd. (exclusive of fringes),	..	Do.	Do.	20% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.
(b) other kinds per sq. yd. (exclusive of fringes),	..	Do.	Do.	20% ad val.	Do.	0 4 6 0 0 9 or 20% ad val. whichever is higher.	Free. 15% ad val. 20% ad val.	20%, gene- rally.

Manila Hemp of the grade known as ~~Canary~~, not further dressed after scutching, or decorticating.

APPENDIX I—contd.

(a) *Table of preferences granted in India by the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies*—contd.

(ii) *GEYLON.*

Articles.	Rate of duty.				Margin of preference.
	Before 1st February 1933. G. m. ral.	General.	On and after 1st February 1933.	Preferential.	
Cotton piecegoods (excluding lace and net)	10% ad val.	10% ad val.	No Preference.
Cotton yarn	5%	15%	10% ad val.
Fresh fruit, and vegetables—apples and grapes	15%	20%	10%
Fresh fruit, not elsewhere specified	15%	25%	10%
Fresh vegetables not elsewhere specified	15%	15%	10%*
Onions	R 0.10 c. per cwt.	No preference.
Potatoes	R 1.0 c. per cwt.	No preference.
Dried, salted & preserved fruits & vegetables:—					
Dried fruits (except currants)	25% ad val.	10%*
Dried vegetables (not elsewhere specified)	15%	15%	10%*
Pig lead	10%
Iron and steel (except those below)	10%	10%
Iron pig or scrap, fit only for remanufacture	2%	..
Iron manufactures not elsewhere specified	15%	Free
Iron specially prepared for strapping packages	25%	10%
Iron & Steel:—					
(1) Staples, and wire rails	15%	15%	10%*
(2) Barred rails, rails including blister, in open & tool steel, not fabricated.	10%	..	No preference.
(3) Cast iron metal and other materials for reinforcement, not fabricated.	10%	10%	10%*
(4) Plain, plated & sheet, flat or corrugated, not fabricated	25%	15%
(5) Rolled angles, humps, channels, ship rails & scutsons, If iron girders, beams, joists, pillars and rails not fabricated.	25%	15%
Teak and other hardwoods	15%	10%
Perfumery	15%	15%

Since 28.1.34 the general rate of duty is Rs. 3 per cwt. with Rs. 2 per cwt. for preferential.

Perfumed spirits ..	..	..	..	..	..	R 30 per Gal. or 30% ad val. which- ever is higher.	R 30 per Gal. or 30% ad val. which- ever is higher.	No preference.
Coriander seed ..	..	..	..	..	..	Free	R 0.50 c.	50 c. per cwt.
Beans ..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cwt.	R 1.0 c.	..
Apparel—						20% ad val.	20% ad val.	5%
If of silk, satin or art. silk ..	..	..	..	..	..	25% "	15% "	10%
If of wool and worsted ..	..	..	..	..	..	25% "	15% "	No preference.
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	15% "	15% "	10%
Boots and shoes (except canvas rubber soled) ..	..	..	..	..	..	15% "	15% "	10%
Woollen carpets and rugs (carpets, mixed material, other than silk or art. silk).	..	..	..	..	..	15% "	25% "	12½ c. per lb.
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	Per lb.	25 c.	25 c.
Coffee (raw, roasted or ground)	..	..	..	..	..	10 c.	10 c.	No preference.
Tobacco—								
(1) Unmanufactured ..	..	..	..	..	..	R 2/30	R 2/30 c.	30 c. per lb.
(2) Manufactured—								
(a) Tobacco not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	..	..	R 4/75	R 4/75	75 c. per lb.
(b) Beetles ..	..	..	..	..	..	R 6/30	R 4/75	
(c) Cigars ..	..	..	..	..	..	R 4/75	R 4/75	
(d) Cigarettes—								
(i) Manufactured in the Br. Empire from Empire grown tobacco—							R 5/0	
(a) Sold wholesale at not more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett ..						R 6/30	R 6/0	
(b) Sold wholesale at more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett ..						R 6/30	R 5/0	
(ii) Manufactured in the British Empire from foreign tobacco—							R 6/50	
(a) Sold wholesale at not more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett ..						R 6/30	R 6/50	
(b) Sold wholesale at more than Rs. 11 per lb. nett ..						R 6/30	..	
(iii) Manufactured in the British Empire from Empire-grown and foreign tobacco at rates intermediate between (1) and (2) above according to the certified proportion of Empire and foreign leaf content.						R 6/30	R 6/30	..
(iv) Manufactured in foreign countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	R 6/30	R 7	

APPENDIX I—con'd.

(α) *Table of preferences granted to India by the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies—contd.*

(ii) CEYLON—*contd.*

Articles.	Rate on duty.		Margin of preference.	
	Before 1st February 1933.	On and after 1st February 1933.	General.	Preferential.
(3) Hooka tobacco Per lb.	R 2
(4) Beedi tobacco "	R 4/75
(5) Snuff "	R 3/50

Articles

(iii) FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
Rite of duty on

Articles.

	1st June 1932.			14th October 1932.			On and after 31st September 1933.			Margin of preference.	
	General.	Preferential (not applicable to India).	General.	Preferential (not applicable to India).	General.	Preferential (not applicable to India).	General.	Preferential (not applicable to India).	General.	Preferential (not applicable to India).	
Tanned hides and skins	Free	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	5%	5%	10%
Brass, bronze, brassware & bronzeware	"	"	15%	15%	15%	15%	5%	5%	10%
Copper and copperware	"	"	15%	15%	15%	15%	5%	5%	10%
Paraffin wax	"	"	15%	15%	15%	15%	5%	5%	10%
Perfumery	"	"	15%	15%	15%	15%	5%	5%	10%
Groundnut	50%	25%	50%	50%	50%	50%	25%	25%	25%
Cotton piecegoods	Per lb.	Free	02 c.	01 c.	01½ c.	00½ c.	1 c. per lb.	1 c. per lb.	10% or 2½ o.
Fishmaws & Sharkfins	Free	15%	5%	15%	5%	5%	5%	10%
Groundnut oil	Per lb.	03 c.	03 c.	04 c.	02 c.	06 c.	03 c.	03 c.	3 c. per lb.
Gingelly oil	03 c.	03 c.	04 c.	02 c.	04 c.	04 c.	04 c.	2 c. per lb.

APPENDIX I—contd.

(b) Table of preferences granted by India to the United Kingdom and the British Colonies.

(i) Eastern Kegions.

Serial Nos. (as in Schedule F to the Agree- ment).	Articles.	Rate of duty as on		Preference rate, Post-Ottawa 1st December 1932.	Preference rate, Post-Ottawa 1st December 1934.	Preference rate, Post-Ottawa 1st December 1934.	Remark.
		(1)	(2)				
(1)		(3)		Standard rate. (4)	Preference rate. (5)	(6)	
1-3	Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).	If containing wool — Others, except of silk or art. silk 25%.	35% 35%.	25% 25%.	10% ..	10% ..	With effect from 23.12.33 a minimum specific duty of Rs. 12 per lb. was im- posed on woollen knitted apparel under the standard rate.
<i>Arms and Ammunition.</i>							
4	Filled cartridge cases ..	..	50%.	40%.	10%.	10%.	"
5	Empty cartridge cases ..	..	50%.	50%.	46%.	46%.	"
6	Firearms ..	..	Rs. 18/12 each plus 12% or 50%.	Rs. 18/12 each plus 10% or 50%.	Rs. 18/12 each or 40%.	40%.	"
7	Asbestos manufactures (not other- wise specified).	..	25%.	30%.	20%.	20%.	"
8	Boots and shoes of leather ..	..	25% or 5% per pair.	30% or 5% per pair.	20% or 5% per pair.	20%.	"
9-11	Brushes, all sorts ..	..	25%.	30%.	30%.	30%.	"
<i>Building and engineering materials, etc.</i>							
12	Firebricks ..	..	25%.	30%.	25%.	25%.	"
13	Cement, Portland { White Others ..	..	25%.	30%.	Rs. 13/12 per ton.	Rs. 13/12 per ton.	Rs. 13/12 per ton.
14-16	Others ..	..	25%.	30%.	25%.	25%.	Rs. 13/12 per ton.
17	Buttons, metal ..	..	25%.	30%.	25%.	25%.	10%.

Others are influential
writers of books for
children, friends of
education, especially
of the public schools,
and other
than writers of
standardized tests with
other groups.

38-40	Earthenware and porcelain (except pipes and sanitary ware).	21.5%	36.0%
41-43	Furniture and cabinetwork ..	25.0%	26.5%
	Glue (other than clarified liquid glue) ..	25.0%	25.0%
44	Hardware (excluding cutlery & electroplated ware).	25.0%	24.0%
45-54	Instruments, apparatus, etc.	..	..
	(a) Electrical—	25.0%	23.5%
	Fans and parts thereof ..	..	31.0%
	Wires and cables (excl. those specified in Item No. 72 and 73 (d) of this Inland Customs Tariff)	25.0%	23.0%
55	Standard lighting lamps—	..	50.0%
	Electric lighting bulbs ..	..	25.0%
	Others ..	..	25.0%
57	Batteries (not for telegraphic or telephonic use).	or	30.0%
58	Accumulators—	..	37.1%
	For motor cars ..	..	25%
	Others ..	..	25%
61-65	Others ..	..	50%
66-68	(b) Musical ..	..	25%
69	(c) Cinema films, not exposed ..	..	25%
70-73	(d) Photographic, scientific & Philosophical n.d. surgical.	25%	40.0%
	Wireless apparatus, c.t.o.	..	50.0%
74	(e) Other instruments, o.t.o.	..	25%
75	(f) Leather ..	..	30%
76-79	Leather ..	..	25%

97	Wire, excluding telegraph and telephone (and those mentioned in Head Note, 72, 73 (1) and 73 (b) of the Indian Customs Tariff).	25%	50%	20%
98	Other manufacturers (d) 1/2 iron and silver (including nickel, silver, (e) Iron and Steel, all sorts, etc.	"	"	"
99	15-5-15% and 25% and/or specific duty in one or two cases.	*20%	*10%	"
101-2	(f) Lead, wrought (g) Zinc, copper, wrought or man- ufactured.	25%	30%	"
103	Oils— (a) Fish, Essential—synthetic, and standard (e.g., palm, almond, etc.). (b) Lubricating (mineral) other than Parchure. (c) Mineral: paints, solutions and composition, etc. (d) Vegetable non-mineral oils (e.g., cement, groundnut and linseed). (e) Cloth and sacking cloth	"	"	"
104-3	2 an. 1 p. per Imp. Gal.	2½ as. per Imp. Gal.	1 an. per Imp. Gal.	2 as. per Imp. Gal.
107	25%	30%	20%	10%
108	25%	35%	25%	"
109	"	"	"	"
110	Cat. (b) and (c) of all Paints (not including water-color), Paints and painter's materials	"	"	"
111	"	"	"	"
112-19	Paper and paper-board— (a) Paper— Printing paper Drawing paper, large and car- toons imported separately.	"	30%	20%
117	"	"	1½ as. per lb. or 25%	No change†
120-2	Printing paper (except engraving), Drawing paper, large and car- toons imported separately.	"	"	"

*Generally the rate
is as shown but, in
certain cases it is
30% standard and
20% preferential.

†No change ex-
cept in the case
of certain kinds
of printing paper
(e.g., chrome,
marble, etc.) which
are liable at
30% (standard)
and 20% (prefer-
ential).

Textile—contd.

144-45	Wool yarns and knitting wool	..	25%	35%	25%	10%
146-50	Wool manufactures	..	"	"	"	"

† With effect from 23-12-33 a minimum specific duty of Rs. 1/2 per lb. was fixed on woollen fabrics, hosiery and knitted apparel under the standard rate.

151	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.	"	30%	30%	20%	"
152-4	Toys and requisites for games and sports.	50%	60%	40%	"	"
155	Umbrella and umbrella fittings	..	25%	30%†	20%	"

Vehicles—

156-9	Carriges and carts not mechanically propelled and parts thereof: cycles and parts and accessories thereof.	"	"	"	"	"
160	Motor cars (including taxi cabs)	..	37½%	37½%	30%	7½%
161-2	Motor omnibuses and chassis thereof, of motor vans and lorries.	25%	25%	17½%	"	"
163	Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories—					
	If adapted for motor cars and cycles.	37½%	37½%	30%	"	"
	Others	..	25%	25%	17½%	"

APPENDIX I—*contd.*(ii) *British Colonies.*

Articles.	Pre-Ottawa 31st December 1932.	Post-Ottawa (1st December 1934.)			Margin of pre- ference.
		Standard.	Preferential.		
Asphalt	25%	25%	15%	10%	
Beeswax	25%	30%	20%	"	
Soda ash, including Calcined, natural soda and manufac- tured sesqui-carbonates.	25%	30%	20%	"	
Gum, arabic	"	"	"	"	
Gum, benjamin, ras and cowrie	"	"	"	"	
Gum dammer	"	"	"	"	
Dammer batu, unrefined	"	"	"	"	
Rosin	"	"	"	"	
Cutch	"	"	"	"	
Gambier, all sorts	"	"	"	"	
Citronella oil	"	"	"	"	
Cinnamon oil	"	"	"	"	
Cinnamon leaf oil	"	"	"	"	
Coconuts, husked, unhusked and other kinds, copra or coconut kernel, coir fibre, coir yarn, coir mats and matting.	"	"	"	"	
Coconut oil	"	35%	25%	"	
Fish, dry unsalted	"	30%	20%	"	
Fish, dry salted	9-3/8 as. per Md. plus 6½%	Rs. 3-8-0 per ewt.	Rs. 1-8-0 per ewt.	Rs. 2 per ewt.	
Fish, canned	25%	30%	20%	10%	
Fresh vegetables	"	"	"	"	
Vegetables, dried, salted or preserved.	"	"	"	"	
Fruits and vegetables, canned or bottled.	"	"	"	"	
Fruit juices	"	"	"	"	
Sisal and aloe fibre	"	"	"	"	
Ivory, unmanufactured	"	"	"	"	
Oil seeds (other than essential)	"	"	"	"	
Vegetable oils, (other than essential).	25%	35%	25%	"	
Plumbago	"	30%	20%	"	
Sago and tapioca (but not sago flour).	"	"	"	"	
Vanilla beans	"	"	"	"	

APPENDIX I—*concl'd.*(ii) *British Colonies*—contd.

Articles.	Pre-Ottawa 31st December 1932.	Post-Ottawa (1st December 1934.)		Margin of preference.
		Standard.	Preferential.	
Fresh fruits (other than coco-nuts).	25%	30%	20%	10%
Dried, salted or preserved fruits	"	"	"	"
Drugs and medicines (not otherwise specified).	"	"	"	"
Apparel—				
Of silk or art. silk	..	50%	35%	25%
Of silk mixture or art. silk mixture.		34½%	35%	25%
Of wool	..	25%	35%	25%
Others	..	25%	35%	25%
Betelnuts ..	..	37½%	45%	37½%
Unground spices—				
Cardamoms, etc. ..	..	37½%	45%	37½%
Others ..	..	25% Chillies, ginger & mace.	30%	22½%
Bitters—per Imp. gallon ..	Rs. 37-8-0	Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 33-12-0 to Rs. 45.	Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 5-0-0.
Coffee (other than canned or bottled).	25%	25% plus 1 anna per lb.	25%	1 anna per lb.
Coffee canned or bottled ..	25%	30%	20%	10%
Rum—per Imp. gallon ..	Rs. 37-8-0	Rs. 37-8-0	Rs. 33-12-0	Rs. 3-12-0
Tea ..	25%	5 as. per lb.	3 as. per lb.	2 as. per lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco.	per lb. Rs. 1-14-0	Rs. 3-4-0	Rs. 2-12-0	8 as.

APPENDIX II.
Exports from India to the United Kingdom

(a) Preferential duties—Scheduled.

Note 1:—In calculating the advantage on landed cost in the case of exports from India to the United Kingdom the declared values (f. o. b.) of the various exports from India to the United Kingdom have been taken. As the preference is however granted in the United Kingdom on the c. i. f. values in the United Kingdom, the advantage from the preference is somewhat underestimated by the method followed. This method has been adopted because the United Kingdom, detailed accounts are for the calendar year and not for the fiscal. The defect however is not important because specific preferences have been granted on tea, tobacco and rice, which are the three most important items and between them account for an advantage of Rs. 614 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 817 lakhs.]

Note 2:—The advantage is calculated on the export figures as recorded in the Indian Accounts with the corrections so far received. There is however a certain amount regarding which final information has not yet been received and the figures are therefore provisional.

Articles.	Schedule A.	Exports during			Rate of preference.	Advantage on landed cost in the United Kingdom.	Remarks.
		1932-33. (2)	1933-34. (3)	1934-35. (4)			
Wheat in grain	Tons Rs. (000)	..	..	8.6 7.13	2s. per qr.
Rice, cleaned	Tons Rs. (000)	41.5 33.60	43.9 30.66	135.6 87.07	1d. per lb. 1,68,75
Castor oil	Gal. Rs. (000)	767	753	612	15% 1,41
Linseed oil	Gal. Rs. (000)	12,17	10,17	9,38	£3.10 per ton ..
Coconut oil	Gal. Rs. (000)	12	12	16	15% 2
Groundnut oil	Gal. Rs. (000)	17	17	14	14
Mustard or rape oil	Gal. Rs. (000)	664 10,44	507 6,25	93	15% 3
Sesamum oil	Gal. Rs. (000)	34	16	17	15% 1
Magnesium chloride	Cwt. Rs. (000)	53	23	21	8.6 9
Linseed	Tons Rs. (000)	12.9 14.3 16,55	19.3 176.4 2,01,25	73 103.8 1,28,41	1s. per cwt. plus 33.1/3% ad val. 10% 12,84
Total	..	Rs. (000)	73,46	2,48,52	2,34,09	..	1,84,11

	Schedule B,	Cwt.	(000)	51.9	50.4	36.0	36.00	36.00
		Rs.	(000)	33.91	30.32	21.43		21.43
<i>Schedule C,</i>								
Tea	Lbs. (000)	330,661 14,78,46	276,262 17,56,56	288,519 18,14,64	2d. per lb.	1,45
Coir yarn	Cwts. (000)	{ (a) } 53,54 44,19		128 14,09 45,77	10% 20% 10%	9,15
Cotton mats and matting	Rs. (000)	..	198 65	440 1,35		8
Cotton yarns	Lbs. (000)	..	29,47	12,69	*20% 5,66	1,13
Cotton manufacture (excluding yarn)	..	Rs. (000)	..	1,59,29	2,38,34	1,94,50	10% 10%	19,45
Leather, undressed—hides—tanned, other than sole leather.	..	Rs. (000)	..	2,76,99	2,91,78	2,91,24	10% *20% 1,59,68	20,12 31,01
Leather, undressed—skins tanned	..	Rs. (000)	..	1,74,61	1,60,22	211	10% 11,61	
Jute manufactures	Tons (000)	106 72,44	157 86,08	1,16,15		4,68
Oilseed cake and meal	Rs. (000)	..	13	11	10%	
Paraffin wax	Tons (000)	8 36,68	54,70 46,83			50
Spices	Cwts. (000)	20 10,99	18 7,43	13 5,90	10% 10% 10%	6,55
Teak and other hard woods whether hewn or Rs. sawn, in so far as now subject to duty.								
Woolled carpets and rugs	Lbs. (000)	4,283 44,62	6,710 56,49	8,235 73,91		14,78	

(a) Separately specified since 1933-34.

*General rate.

+A general 20% ad. m. rate has been adopted as the quantity is not recorded in sq. yds. in Indian accounts.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Exports from India to the United Kingdom—contd.

(a) Preferential duties—Scheduled.

Articles.	(1)	Exports during			Rate of preference.	(5)	Advantage on landed cost in the United Kingdom.	(6)	Remarks.	(7)
		1932-33. (2)	1933-34. (3)	1934-35. (4)						
Bran and pollard	Tons (000) Rs. (000)	178 53,98	220 38,04	247 64,83	10%	6,48
Rice meal and dust	Lbs. (000) Rs. (000)	9,046 36,35	13,299 46,94	9,260 34,15	2s. per lb. (average).	1,23,47
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lbs. Rs. (000) (000)	29 36	38 49	37 47	4 s. per lb. (average).	99
Tobacco manufactured	Tons Rs. (000) (000)	25 35,64	30 35,50	28 31,77	10%	3,18
Castor seed	Cwts. Rs. (000) (000)	..	48 2,84	58 2,71	10%	27
Magnesite	Lbs. Rs. (000) (000)	27 3,53	47 6,22	47 5,67	10%	57
Sandalwood oil	Tons Rs. (000) (000)	..	10 3,05	5 90	15%	13
Granite setts and kerbs	Tons Rs. (000) (000)	36 62,70	58 70,90	138 1,74,93	10%	17,49
Groundnuts	Cwts. Rs. (000) (000)	979 1,18,99	1,112 1,29,78	794 88,99	10%	800
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	6,12,58
Total	26,76,76	30,99,16	32,39,61	..	..	..

Total of Schedule A.	..	..	..	73,46	2,48,52	2,34,09	..	1,84,11
" Schedule B.	..	..	..	33,91	30,32	21,43	..	2,24
" Schedule C.	..	..	..	26,76,76	30,99,15	32,39,61	..	0,12,58
Total of scheduled articles	..	..	..	27,84,13	33,77,99	34,95,13	..	7,98,93

22
55

(b) Preferential duties—Unscheduled.

Unscheduled Articles.

Bailey	..	..	..	Tons {000} 12.6	..	13.9	10%	01
Pulses	..	..	..	Rs. {000} 8,01	..	9,09	..	3,16
Miscellaneous food grains (i.e., grains excluding wheat, rice, maize, barley and pulses). Rs. {000}	..	..	..	Tons {000} 33.0	21.3	39.0	10%	7
Maunures	..	..	..	Rs. {000} 25,88	17,04	31,62	..	1,12
Goat skins, raw	..	..	..	No. {000} 1	..	14	66	4,00
Others	..	..	..	Rs. {000} 5,82	9.8	15.2	21.4	8,33
Total of unscheduled articles	..	Rs. {000} ..	..	Rs. {000} 6,823	6,821	4,20,5	10%	17,59
GRAND TOTAL	..	Rs. {000} ..	..	Rs. {000} 69,01	1,67,74	33,30	10%	8,16,52

APPENDIX III.

Exports from India to the British non-self-governing colonies,

Note.—In calculating the advantage on landed cost in the case of exports from India to the non-self-governing colonies the declared value (f. o. b.) of the various exports from India to the non-self-governing colonies have been taken.

Articles.	Exports during			Margin of preference, on landed cost in the Colony.	Advantage over	Remarks.						
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.									
(i) Ceylon.												
<i>Boots and shoes—</i>												
Pairs (000)	27.5	25.8	50.6						
Rs. (000)	56.3	53.7	1,02.2	10 per cent.	..	10.2			
<i>Chemicals—Saltpetre—</i>												
Cwts. (000)	23.6	21.1	40.4						
Rs. (000)	1,37.9	1,44.4	2,59.6	10 per cent.	..	26.0			
<i>Earthenware and Porcelain—</i>												
Rs. (000)	21.7	25.6	21.3	10 per cent.	..	2.1			
<i>Fish, dry—</i>												
<i>Salted—</i>												
Cwts. (000)	92.4	125.2	134.7	..	..		
Rs. (000)	19,35.4	23,21.2	22,82.8	Rs. 1 per cwt.	..	1,34.7			
<i>Unsalted—</i>												
Cwts. (000)	107.0	85.0	89.7						
Rs. (000)	15,63.2	12,18.9	13,20.3	Rs. 1 per cwt.	..	89.7			

Furniture and Cabinetware—									
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	11.7	10.8	6.8	10 per cent.	..	0.6
Grain, pulse and flour (except rice)—									
Tons (000) ..	..	..	..	18.5	19.8	37.8	Re. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.	..	3,78.0
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	23,30.5	23,07.7	33,24.1	Re. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.	..	12.8
Leather (Total)—									
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	91.7	129.5	1,28.1	10 per cent.	..	0
Metals—									
Iron and Steel—									
Tons (000) ..	..	..	..	0.03	..	1	10 per cent.	..	..
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	
Lead, Pig—									
Cwts. (000) ..	..	..	..	33	31	30	10 per cent.	..	32.2
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	3,98	3,58	3,22	10 per cent.	..	..
Paints and Painters' materials—									
Cwts. (000) ..	..	..	..	.27	1.1	3.4	10 per cent.	..	8.6
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	5.9	31.0	85.6	10 per cent.	..	..
Perfumery—									
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	29.4	93.9	38.2	10 per cent.	..	3.8
Soap—									
Cwts. (000) ..	..	..	..	.15	.25	.46	10 per cent.	..	1.9
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	6.3	10.4	18.9	10 per cent.	..	..
Textiles—									
Cotton Twist and yarn—									
Lbs. (000) ..	..	..	..	..	..	136.4	172.2	148.3	70.7
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	..	..	68.6	72.1	70.7	10 per cent.

APPENDIX III—*contd.**Exports from India to the British non-self-governing colonies—contd.*

Articles, {I},	Exports during			Margin of preference, (5)	Advantage on landed cost in the Colony. (6)	Remarks (7)
	1932-33,	1933-34,	1934-35,			
<i>Textiles—</i>						
Silk manufactures—
Rs. (000)	1,18.6	20.4	1.28 5 per cent.
Tobacco—
Unmanufactured—
Lbs. (000)	80.7	215.0	275.4
Rs. (000)	20.2	62.1	82.1 30 c. per lb.
Manufactured—
Cigars—
Lbs. (000)	27.7	12.6	8.0
Rs. (000)	15.0	16.3	11.6 Rs. ½ per lb.
Cigarettes—
Lbs. (000)	75.2	141.0	203.7
Rs. (000)	66.5	1,13.7	1,60.5 Rs. 2 per lb.
Other sorts—
Lbs. (000)	13.7	38.0	18.1
Rs. (000)	2.7	6.8	3.2 30 c. per lb.

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Exports from India to the British non-self-governing colonies—contd.

Articles.	Exports during			Margin of preference.	Advantage on landed cost in the Colony.	Remarks.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.							
<i>(ii) FEDERATED MALAY STATES—<i>contd.</i></i>										
Oils— <i>contd.</i>										
Gingelly—										
Cvts. (000)
Rs. (000)
Paraffin wax—										
Tons (000)
Rs. (000)
Perfumery not being perfumed spirit—										
Rs. (000)
Seeds—										
Groundnuts—										
Tons (000)	0.1	0.2	..	..	..
Rs. (000)	15.4	26.1	fc. per lb.	..	5.0
Tea—										
Lbs. (000)	1.6	5.6	3.8	..	..
Rs. (000)	0.8	3.5	2.2	2c. per lb.	0.2

Cotton—						
Piecegoods—						
Yards (000) ..	..	..	451.7	837.6	1,567.7	10 per cent. or 2½c. per sq. yd.
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	2,48.6	3,41.8	5,55.5	0.6
Other manufactures—						
Rs. ('000) ..	..	..	1.1	4.2	6.1	10 per cent.
Silk manufactures—						
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	1.0	1.2	0.5
Wool manufactures—						
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	4.0	4.9	10 per cent.
Tobacco—						
Cigarettes—						
Lbs. (000) ..	..	..	..	101.5	68.2	77.8
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	82.3	63.2	72.2
Total Rs. (000) ..	..	..	3,88.6	5,43.5	8,42.5	1,01.8

(iii) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Tobacco—						
Cigarettes—						
Lbs. (000) ..	..	..	..	..	44.5	18.6
Rs. (000) ..	..	..	..	..	32.0	14.3

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Exports from India to the British non-self-governing colonies—contd.

Articles.	Exports during				Margin of preference.	on landed cost in the Colony.	Advantage Remarks.
	1932-33. (1)	1933-34. (2)	1934-35. (3)	(iv) F.M.I. (4)			
<i>Fruits and vegetables—</i>							
Rs. (000)	6	6	3	20 per cent.
Rice not in the husk—							..
Tons (000)02	.02	..	..
Rs. (000)	1.8	2.7	2.8	£1 per ton
Metals—Brass, bronze, etc.—							..
Cwts. (000)	0.05	0.06	.09	..
Rs. (000)	3	4	7	15 per cent.
Mustard oil—							..
Gals. (000)	62.8	50.6	43.6	..
Rs. (000)	100.0	59.6	55.7	½ s. per gal.
<i>Provisions and殖民man's stores—</i>							
Rs. (000)	39.4	21.7	5.6	15 per cent.
Spices—							..
Cwts. (000)	0.5	0.4	0.5	..
Rs. (000)	16.8	11.3	10.5	15 per cent.
<i>Tallow and stearine—</i>							
Cwts. (000)	1.6	1.8	0.3	..
Rs. (000)	38.7	36.1	3.7	15 per cent.

Tea—									
Lbs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	16.8	20.3	14.3	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	11.3	7.6	2.4
Cotton manufactures—									
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	28	21	33.1	4.9
Jute gunny bags—									
No. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	240	269	301	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	70	70	72	
Apparel—									
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.1
Total Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	3,11.4	2,34.7	2,01.9	37.6
(v) SEYCHELLES.									
Candles of all kinds—									
Lbs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	2.6	5.2	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	
Fruits and vegetables—									
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	9	10 per cent.
Metals and Ores—									
Tons (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0.7	
Provisions and oilman's stores—									
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	6.4	10 per cent.
Spices—									
Cwts. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.05	0.04	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1.3	10 per cent.
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)—									
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	49	38	54.2	5.4
Total Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	70	56	72.6	6.9

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Exports from India to the British non-self-governing Colonies.—contd.

Articles.	Exports during			Margin of preference.	Advantage	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		on landed cost in the Colony.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Rice not in the husk—</i>						
Tons (000)	2.8	3.4	2.5
Rs. (000)	2,70.9	2,07.6	1,48.2
<i>Apparel—</i>						
Rs. (000)	11.6	22.2	14.8
<i>Oils, vegetables (except mustard, gingelly and castor)—</i>						
Cwts. (000)	4.5	3	6.9
Rs. (000)	92	67	1,17
<i>Perfumery—</i>						
Rs. (000)	5.2	2.2	3.2
<i>Provisions other than ghi—</i>						
Rs. (000)	38.7	.8	.5
<i>Cotton manufactures—</i>						
Rs. (000)	1,49.5	87.2	6,18.9
Total Rs. (000)	2,97.0	1,79.4	6,40.0
						93

(viii) BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.*

Apparel—									
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	8.8	7.7	10.0	10 per cent.	..	1.0
Drugs and Medicines—	..	..	..	2.1	15.7	17.1	5 per cent.	..	0.9
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Pulses—	..	..	..	0.6	1.0	0.5	5d. per 100 lbs.	..	3.1
Tons (000)	..	..	..	81.5	1,14.1	65.6	5d. per 100 lbs.	..	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Rice not in the husk—	..	..	..	14.4	20.8	35.6	9d. per 100 lbs.	..	3,98.7
Tons (000)	..	..	..	11,53.4	13,10.7	24,42.7	9d. per 100 lbs.	..	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Metals—Brass, bronze, etc.—	..	..	..	-0.11	0.09	0.07	5 per cent.	..	0.3
Cwt. (000)	..	..	..	11	10	7	5 per cent.	..	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Oils, vegetable, non-essential—	..	..	..	4.1	6.3	1.2	4d. per gal.	..	0.3
Gals. (000)	..	..	..	6.2	8.1	1.7	4d. per gal.	..	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Provisions and oilmarts' stores—	..	..	..	20.8	39.8	26.0	5 per cent.	..	1.3
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Seeds—	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	5 per cent.	..	0.1
Tons (000)	..	..	..	7.5	1.4	1.6	5 per cent.	..	
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Tea—	..	..	..	1,74.6	66.5	1,14.1	4d. per lb.	..	25.4
Lbs. (000)	..	..	..			
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	74.5	36.7	65.0	4d. per lb.	..	
Tobacco, unmanufactured—	..	..	..	43	68	60	10d. per lb.	..	33.3
Lbs. (000)	..	..	..			
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	21	26	36	10d. per lb.	..	
Toys and requisites for games—	..	..	..	4.4	5.8	11.8	5 per cent.	..	0.6
Rs. (000)	..	..	..			
Total Rs. (000)	..	..	13,91.2	15,76.0	26,84.5	..	4,65.0		

*The rates of preference taken into account for the islands refer to Jamaica.

APPENDIX III—concl.

Exports from India to the British non-self-governing Colonies,—concl.

Articles.	Exports during			Margin of preference.	Advantage on landed cost in the Colony.	Remark.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(ix) BRITISH GUIANA.						
Pulses—						
Tons (000)	0·7	0·6	0·5
Rs. (000)	76·1	59·4	57·1
Metals—Brass, bronze, etc.—						
Cwt. (000)	0·13	0·01	0·06
Rs. (000)	5	1	3
Oil, mustard—						
Gals. (000)	5·1	4·1	6·7
Rs. (000)	8·5	5·3	8·6
Ghi—						
Cwts. (000)	·12	·29	0·4
Rs. (000)	6·7	9·7	16·5
Tea—						
Lbs. (000)	22·5	12·9	21·5
Rs. (000)	10·2	6·9	11·1
Jute gunny bags—						
No. (000)	1,834	2,075	1,566
Rs. (000)	5,81	4,79	3,66
Total Rs. (000)	6,87·5	5,61·3	4,61·3
						..
						11
						34

Paraffin wax—								
Tons (000)	..	..	..	..	.03	.04	.06	1
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	13.7	18.4	25.0	..
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn—								
Lbs. (000)	..	..	..	..	125.6	221.7	260.0	18
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	53.5	96.4	1,07.9	..
Piece-goods—								
Yds. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,51.9	4
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.1	..
Jute, gunny bags—								
No. (000)	..	..	..	..	192.2	190.3	360.7	5
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	35.3	39.1	70.2	..
Rice—								
Tons (000)	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	..
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	14.0	5.2	..	..
Total Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	1,16.5	1,59.1	2,68.2	28
(xi) SIERRA LEONE.								9
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece—								
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	1,10	96	95	19
Jute, gunny bags—								
No. (000)	..	..	..	..	126	657	1,264	..
Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	31	1,55	3,02	28
Total Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	1,41	2,51	3,97	..
GRAND TOTAL Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	1,11,96.7	1,14,57.0	1,46,19	20,72.8

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(a) *Preferential Duties—Scheduled.*

Serial Nos. in Schedule F to the Agreement.	Article.	Imports during			Margin of preference.	Advantage on landed cost in India.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
1—3	Apparel	..	..	..	Rs. (000) .. 21,48	10% .. 1,32
	<i>Arms, ammunition—</i>					
4—5	Cartridge cases, filled and empty	..	..	No. (000) ..	17,885 14,222 12,980	9,85 9,05 10%
6	Firearms	..	..	Rs. (000) ..	13,47 9,85	.. 90
7	Asbestos manufactures	..	..	No. (000) ..	14 8	.. 328
8	Boots and shoes of leather	..	..	Rs. (000) ..	9,44 7,30 6,59	10% .. 66
9—11	Brushes	..	..	Pairs (000) ..	9,46 11,22 10,63	10% .. 1,06
	<i>Building materials—</i>			Rs. (000) ..	107 5,33 5,28	.. 54
13	Cement, Portland	..	..	Doz. (000) ..	77 5,37	10% ..
				Rs. (000) ..	3,92 4,72 6,66	10% ..
12 & 14—16	Others	..	..	Tons (000) ..	33 31 45	Rs. 4-8-0 per ton. 2,02
17	Buttons, metal	..	..	Rs. (000) ..	15,87 12,97 17,02	.. 77
18—30	Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding chemical manures and medicines).	..	..	Rs. (000) ..	7,74 7,95 7,66	10% .. 10
31—32	Cocoa and chocolate and confectionery	..	..	Rs. (000) ..	60 1,05 1,03	10% .. 16,35
33	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	..	..	Cwt. (000) ..	1,40,00* 1,49,00* 1,63,51*	10% ..
				Rs. (000) ..	4·5 6·5 4·8	
					2,00 2,49 2,18	10% ..
					31 58 58	.. 22
						6

Included in Provisions and oilmen's stores (*vide* items Nos. 127—130).

35	Cutlery (other than pruning knives) ..	Rs. (000)	..	6,36	6,41	6,78	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
36—37	Drugs and medicines ..	Rs. (000)	..	51,19	58,19	60,46	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
38—40	Earthenware and porcelain ..	Rs. (000)	..	7,89	7,67	8,67	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05
41—43	Furniture and cabinetware ..	Cwt. (000)	..	6,20	8,65	10,55	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
44	Glue ..	Rs. (000)	..	..	4·3	4·4	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,63
45—54	Hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware) ..	Rs. (000)	..	1,01	96	90	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,71
55—75	Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof ..	Rs. (000)	..	85,00	92,00	96,34	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,36
76—79	Leather ..	Rs. (000)	..	* 1,94,31	* 2,06,32	* 2,47,13	10% (mainly)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,05
				13,15	12,50	13,62	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
80—81	Liquors—	Gal. (000)	..	2,322	2,072	2,139	5 as. per Imp. Gal. (approx.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,69
	Ale and beer ..	Rs. (000)	..	..	45,50	41,47	41,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,78
82	Spirit, present in drugs, etc. ..	Gal. (000)	..	..	39	49	51	Rs. 3-8-0 per Gal. (avg.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
		Rs. (000)	..	..	13,08	15,43	16,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
83	Spirit, perfumed ..	Gal. (000)	..	..	2·6	3	3·3	Rs. 7-8-0 per gal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
		Rs. (000)	..	..	2,53	3,36	3,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
								Not available.							25
84	Machinery and millwork ..	Cwt. (000)	..	..	10	21	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70
	<i>Metals and ores—</i>	Rs. (000)	..	..	9,41	17,43	17,03	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,17
85—87	Aluminium, wrought ..	Cwt. (000)	..	..	170	171	2,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88—93	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought ..	Rs. (000)	..	..	54,82	52,99	61,69	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,87
94—98	Copper, wrought ..	Cwt. (000)	..	..	72	113	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rs. (000)	..	..	27,99	38,04	58,88	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	German silver ..	Cwt. (000)	..	..	3·3	3·9	3·2	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
		Rs. (000)	..	..	2,42	2,60	2,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
100	Iron and steel, all sorts, etc. ..	Cwt. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
101—2	Lead, wrought ..	Rs. (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Zinc, wrought ..	Cwt. (000)	..	..	3·7	5	4	10%	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
		Rs. (000)	..	..	90	1,26	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

* Represent imports of all classes, the complete share of the preferential items not being available.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

IMPORTS INTO INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*

(a) *Preferential Duties—Scheduled—contd.*

125—126	Pasteboard, millboard and cardboards (other than strawboard) and manufactures thereof.	Cwts. (000) Rs. (000)	..	19 4,46	31 6,65	22 6,64	10%	..
127—130	Provisions and oilman's stores including confectionery and cocoa and chocolate (Nos. 31 and 32).	Cwts. (000) Rs. (000)	..	57,82 80,16	58,33 1,16,23	66,87 1,39,70	10%	..
131—137	Rubber manufactures	..	..	..	68 3,5	1,25 3,5	1,27	13,97
138	Smokers' requisites	..	..	..	24,67	23,78	24,63	6,69
139	Soap, toilet	..	..	..	32,84	35,76	35,15	13
140—1	Stationery, pencils, etc., ..	..	..	..	13,65	12,19	12,06	2,46
142—3	Haberdashery and millinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,51
144—5	Wool—	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,21
146—50	Worsted yarn for weaving and knitting wool	Rs. (000)	..	8,34	10,30	13,15	10%	8,51
151	Woolen manufactures	..	..	..	62,56	67,30	65,15	2,48
152—4	Toilet requisites, etc.	..	..	..	20,73	22,15	24,84	1,20
155	Toys and requisites for games and sports	Rs. (000)	..	..	10,46	11,62	11,96	32
156	Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	..	..	..	3,68	3,56	3,17	10%
157	Vehicles—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Carriages and carts not mechanically propelled	No. Rs. (000)	..	85	47	618	10%	7
159	Parts of carriages and carts	..	..	1,21	1,87	4,14	10%	41
160	Cycles (other than motor cycles)	No. (000) Rs. (000)	..	..	54	..	..	..
161—2	Parts of cycles and accessories	..	..	18,63	23,18	28,23	10%	2,82
	Motor cars	..	..	33,43	39,49	42,10	10%	4,21
	Motor omnibuses including chassis	..	..	..	4·0	5·3	6·3	..
	Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories	Rs. (000)	..	80,06	1,06,15	1,23,73	7·1%	9,28
	Total	Rs. (000)	..	13,26,90	14,90,51	16,90,08	..	1,67,49

APPENDIX IV—contd.
IMPORTS INTO INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—contd.
 (b) Differential Duties.

Article.

			Imports during			Margin of preference.	Advantage on landed cost in India. R. (000) 15,01†
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.		
Total of iron and steel*	..	Tons	..	38,620	97,275	78,870	At variable rates.
		Rs. (000)	..	52,81	1,64,37	1,41,85	
Cotton Twist and Yarn—		Ibs. (000)	..	..	..	4,566†	14% ad val. or 39,68†
(a) of counts 50's and below— ..	..	Rs. (000)	..	..	..	5/8 as. per lb.,	1,78
						whichever is higher.	
(b) of counts above 50's	..	Ibs. (000)	..	..	..	4,588†	14% ad. val.
		Rs. (000)	..	..	..	52,90†	14% ad. val.
Total	..	Ibs. (000)	..	13,057	9,952	9,099†	..
		Rs. (000)	..	1,31,80	95,78	92,584†	..
Cotton Piece-goods—	..	Yds. (000)	..	32,065	27,084	25,072	25% ad. val. or 32,73
(a) Plain Grey	..	Rs. (000)	..	44,75	36,03	32,73	7/8 as. per lb. whichever is higher.
(b) Others	..	Yds. (000)	..	554,341	387,068	5,27,322	25% ad. valorem. 2,70,42
		Rs. (000)	..	11,45,62	8,22,02	10,81,67	
Total of cotton piece-goods	..	Yds. (000)	..	586,406	414,762	552,394	..
		Rs. (000)	..	11,90,37	8,58,05	11,14,40	2,78,60
Total of iron and steel and cotton goods	..	Rs. (000)	..	13,74,98	11,18,21	13,48,83	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	Rs. (000)	..	27,01,88	26,08,72	30,38,91	..
							4,63,54

* Owing to the changes in the classification of Iron and Steel consequent upon the passing of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, the figures shown against this head are not strictly comparable in as much as they represent those items which were dutiable at different rates in the respective years.

† Advantage on landed cost has been calculated on those items which can readily be worked out.

‡ Cotton Twist and Yarn has been subjected to differential duty since May 1934. Figures for 1934-35 are for eleven months only.

APPENDIX V.

Imports into India from British non-self governing colonies.

APPENDIX V.

Imports into India from British non-self governing colonies.

Articles.	Imports during			Margin of preference.	Advantage on landed cost in India.	Remarks.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.			
(i) KENYA COLONY.						
Fruits and vegetables all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved	Rs. (000)	1,58	45	1,85	10%	18
Ivory, unmanufactured	Lbs. (000)	16	52	87		
Sodium carbonate (soda ash and crystals)	Rs. (000)	1,04	2,58	3,06	10%	37
Apparel including hats, etc., second-hand cloth- ing, drapery and uniforms, etc.	Cwts. (000)	79	83	67		
Unground spices—cloves	Rs. (000)	4,41	4,62	3,72	10%	37
Tea	Rs. (000)	9	8	3	10%	..
Total	Rs. (000)	7,12	7,74	9,56	..	91
(ii) THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA.						
Ivory, unmanufactured	Lbs. (000)	7	2	21		
Unground spices—cloves	Rs. (000)	62	11	87	10%	9
Total	Rs. (000)	59	11	87	7½%	..

	(iii) ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA			20		
	Lbs. (000)	16	24	46	10%	20
	Rs. (000)	78	1,10	2,03		
Ivory, unmanufactured		
Unground spices—		
Cloves		
Pepper		
Total		
	(iv) CEYLON.			31		
	Cwt. (000)	1	1	1	10%	..
	Rs. (000)	12	6	5	10%	31
Fish, unsalted, dry		
Fruits and vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved		
Gums—Benjamin		
Oil seeds, non-essential, all sorts		
Apparel including hats, etc., second-hand cloth- ing, drapery and uniforms, etc.		
Chemicals, drugs and medicines, not otherwise specified		
Coir, unmanufactured		
Coir yarn and coir mats and mattinges		

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Imports into India from British non-self-governing colonies—concl'd.

Articles.	Imports during			Margin of Preference.	Advantage on landed cost in India,	Remarks.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.			
(iv) CEYLON—<i>contd.</i>						
Unground spices—						R.s. (000).
Cardamoms	Cwt. (000)	..	..
				Rs. (000)	18	4
				Cwt. (000)	..	..
				Rs. (000)	16	5
Cloves	Cwt. (000)	..	..
				Rs. (000)	..	..
Nutmegs	Cwt. (000)	..	..
				Rs. (000)	4	8
Pepper	Cwt. (000)	..	..
				Rs. (000)	..	..
				Cwt. (000)	..	..
Chillies	Rs. (000)	..	..
				Lbs. (000)	1,986	878
Tea	Rs. (000)	11,83	5,25
				Gals. (000)	6,019	4,528
Coconut oil	Rs. (000)	79,29	43,99
Asphalt	Tons (000)	..	..
				Rs. (000)	..	..
Betelnuts	Cwt. (000)	100	87
				Rs. (000)	17,35	14,77
Total	R.s. (000)	1,37,42	R.s. (000)	96,02	97,70
						..
						9,46

(v) FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

MCIDGCI&S	Gums—dammar ..	..	..	Cwt. (000)	3	1	1
				Rs. (000)	20	9	5 10%
	Coconut oil ..	..	..	Gals. (000)	11	1	.. ..
				Rs. (000)	13	1	.. ..
	Non-essential oils—others ..	..	..	Gals. (000)	11	17	39 10%
				Rs. (000)	..	9	14 30 10%
	Total ..			Rs. (000)	42	24	35 .. 3
				(vi) SRYCHNINIS.			
	Oilseeds non-essential, all sorts ..	..	..	Tons (000)	3	1	.. ..
				Rs. (000)	5,87	2,05	43 10%
	Total ..			Rs. (000)	5,87	2,05	43 .. 4
	GRAND TOTAL ..			Rs. (000)	1,86,03	1,40,89	1,10,23 .. 12 96
							338

APPENDIX VI.

Position of non-self-governing Colonies in the import trade of
British India in each commodity liable to preferential duty.

Position of non-self-governing Colonies in the import trade

Total Imports.

		Quantity.			Value Rs. (000).			
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
CLASS I.								
<i>Preference at a rate of 10% ad val.</i>								
1. Asphalt ..	Tons.	38,436	35,774	28,353	27,05	22,07	16,32	
2. Bees wax ..	..	..	..	Separate figures not available.			
3. Soda Ash including Calcined, natural soda and manufactured Sesquicarbonates	Cwt. (000)	1,103	1,131	1,236	64.76	63.96	67.65	
4. Gum, Arabic ..	Cwt.	4,416	2,619	6,456	1,04	60	1,42	
5. Gum, Benjamin, ras and cowrie	Cwt.	20,546	20,963	20,440	9,99.5	9,05	8,08	
6. Gum Dammer ..	Cwt. (000)	51.0	52.7	56.2	3.78	3.80	3.70	
7. Dammer batu, unrefined ..	..	Separate figures not available.					
8. Resin ..	Cwt. (000)	15.7	34.5	53.8	1,59.2	3,28.2	4,48.6	
9. Cutch ..	Cwt. (000)	38.0	32.1	32.2	6.83	4.73	4.68	
10. Gambier, all sorts ..	Cwt. (000)							
11. Citronella oil ..	..	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }
12. Cinnamon oil ..	..						
13. Cinnamon leaf oil ..	..						
14. Coconuts ..	No. (000)	17,385	13,692	10,015	8,81	6,58	6,05	
15. Copra or coconut kernel ..	Tons	16,208	20,160	33,742	30,60	41,20	41,70	
16. Coconut Oil ..	Gals. (000)	7,603	6,021	7,392	93.21	57.35	54.14	
17. Coir ..	Tons (000)	0.8	0.9	0.9	70	70	72	
18. Fish, dry unsalted ..	Cwt.	3,784	3,961	4,249	49.1	55.0	92.3	
19. Fish, dry salted ..	Cwt.	56,643	41,039	45,862	10,47	9,91	10,95	
20. Fish, canned ..	Cwt.	23,873	26,593	40,780	8,75.0	8,51.1	10,80.6	
21. Fresh vegetables ..	Value	..	..	..	13,61.8	13,07.5	14,23.9
22. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved ..	Tons.	60,629	57,279	84,167	84,30.0	71,87.8	97,70.7	
23. Canned or bottled fruits ..	Cwt.	26,532	37,742	40,546	7,82.6	9,96.5	10,99.8	
24. Fruit juices ..	..	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }
25. Sisal and aloe fibres ..	..						
26. Ivory, unmanufactured ..	Lbs. (000)	183	214	238	11,70	10,70	10.22	
27. Oilsseeds (other than essential) ..	Tons.	16,490	29,262	34,396	31,04.5	41,60.5	42,59.5	
28. Vegetable oils (other than essential and coconuts) ..	Gals. (000)	349	362	954	6,95	6,57	10,69	
29. Plumbago ..	Tons (000)	2.7	4.0	4.8	1,41	1,79	1,97	
30. Sago and tapioca (but not sago flour) ..	..	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }	.. }
31. Vanilla beans ..	..						
32. Fresh fruits other than coconuts ..	Value	..	..	..	9,85.1	8,59.9	14,23.9

VI.

of British India in each commodity liable to preferential duty.

Share of non-self-governing colonies.							Percentage share.							
Quantity.			Value Rs. (000).				Quantity.			Value.				
1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
130	141	32	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	83	67	4,41	4,62	3,73	7	7	5	7	7	6	7	7	6
..	292	3,074	..	8	69	..	11	48	..	10	49	..	10	49
19,559	20,296	19,069	9,60·6	8,86	7,52	95	97	93	96	98	93	96	98	93
51·6	49·8	53·0	3,73	3,44	3,46	99	94	98	99	91	94	99	91	94
0·73	0·2	0·4	6·3	2·7	3·3	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
37·8	32·1	32·1	6,78	4,71	4,67	99	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100
<hr/>														
17,384	13,691	19,015	8,81	6,58	6,95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15,430	22,949	33,738	29,27	31,96	41,70	95	76	100	96	77	100	..	..	..
7,677	6,021	7,392	91,70	57,35	54,14	98	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100
0·8	0·9	0·8	69	70	66	100	100	89	99	100	100	99	100	92
1,626	1,523	1,333	36·0	33·6	37·2	43	38	31	73	60	41	..	..	..
35,335	40,081	44,871	8,71	9,82	10,87	62	98	98	83	99	99	83	99	99
801	782	414	28·6	26·6	14·3	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1
..	..	..	1,25·3	47·1	90·1	..	..	..	9	4	6	..	..	..
2,072	1,381	2,368	3,95·7	2,98·1	5,28·6	3	2	3	5	4	5	..	..	..
13,067	17,934	25,612	1,69·1	1,99·5	2,82·1	49	47	55	22	20	26	..	..	..
<hr/>														
39	81	154	2,35	3,89	6,56	21	38	65	20	36	64	..	..	..
15,404	22,923	33,792	29,36·3	32,11·4	41,87·5	94	78	98	95	77	98	..	..	..
76	71	393	77	67	3,05	22	20	41	11	10	29	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	1,83·5	1,41·6	1,31·6	..	..	..	19	16	9	..	..	..

APPENDIX

Position of non-self-governing colonies in the import trade

Total Imports.

	Quantity.		Value Rs. (000).		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.

CLASS II.

Preference at a rate of 7½ ad val.

33. Betelnuts Cwt. (000)	1,117·3	1,194·4	1,227·5	1,18,93·1	1,04,58·8	1,02,29·4
34. Spices unground (excluding betelnuts)* .. Cwt. (000)	155	171	281	53,57	51,08	53,20

CLASS III.

Preference at specific rates.

35. Bitters							Separate figures not available.
36. Coffee Cwt.	1,425	..	..	1,10·3	..	..
37. Rum Gals. (000)	2·1	1·7	2·2	16·6	16·5	15·9	
38. Tea Lbs. (000)	5,769	4,716	3,075	31,63	25,13	17,13	
39. Tobacco unmanufactured Lbs. (000)	5,116	4,187	2,077	62,27	47,27	33,57	

* Figures represent those for total spices (except spices which are mostly, if not wholly, unground).

VI—*contd.*

of British India in each commodity liable to preferential duty—contd.

Share of the non-self-governing colonies.						Percentage share.					
Quantity.			Value Rs. (000).			Quantity.			Value.		
1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1,095.2	1,164.8	1,206.5	1,16,88.8	1,02,27.4	1,00,04.8	98	98	98	98	97	98
100	113	200	45,93	42,51	43,37	65	60	71	86	83	82
6	..	..	0.8	..	..	.5	..	..	.7	..	..
..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
2,096	927	550	12,65	5,58	3,68	36	20	18	38	22	21
..	3.0	4.4	..	7.0	0.6	..	0.1	..	..	0.2	..

APPENDIX VII.

SUMMARY OF TRADE ENJOYING PREFERENCE.

(a) Exports of articles from India which receive preferences in the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	Change Col. 3—Col. 2.	1934-35.	Change Col. 3—Col. 3.	Remarks.
Exports from India.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
To United Kingdom of articles enjoying preferences in United Kingdom.	29,73	36,18	~ 6,75	36,71	~ 23	(7)
To British Colonies of articles enjoying preferences in the Colonies*.	1,12	1,15	~ 3	1,46	~ 31	
To other countries	..	64,19	61,71	~ 2,18	56,24	—5,47
Total (all countries) ..	95,04	99,34	~ 4,30	94,11	—4,93	

Note.—Exports of coir manufacturers, sugar, cotton seed and groundnuts from the Indian States enjoying preferences have been taken into account so far as statistics are available.
 * This head includes only that portion of the trade with the Colonies on which India actually receives preferences. The rest of the trade being shown under "Other Countries". For example, in regard to cotton piece-goods, India enjoys no preference on Ceylon, while some other British Colonies grant preference to India. The exports from British India to Ceylon of cotton manufactures have therefore been credited to "Other Countries".

(b) Imports of articles into India which are subject to preferential duties.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	Change Col. 3—Col. 2.	1934-35.	Change Col. 3—Col. 3.	Values in lakhs of rupees.
Imports into India.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
From United Kingdom of articles enjoying preferences in India (excluding those liable to differential duties)*.	13,27	11,91	-1,64	16,90	~ 1,99	Chang.
From British Colonies of articles enjoying preferences in India†.	1,86	1,44	—45	1,40	—1	Col. 5—Col. 3.
From other countries	..	23,59	20,58	—2,92	25,40	~ 4,42
Total (all countries) ..	~ 5,03	36,60	~ 1,73	43,30	~ 6,40	

* Exclusive of preferential items of iron and steel and machinery and instruments for which no statistics are available but inclusive of certain non-preferential items under chemicals and instruments which cannot be readily separated.

† Excludes imports from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong which represent mostly entrepot trade.

APPENDIX VIII.
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

APPENDIX VIII.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

[Base : 1913 = 100.]

U. K.	Board of Trade.	Belgium.	France.	Germany (Official).	Holland.	Italy (Bach).	Switzer-land*.	Australia.	China†.	Japan.	United States Bureau of Labour.	British India (Calcutta).
Annual Average—												
1932 ..	101.6	532	427	96.5	79	304	96.0	129.7	112.4 (a)	121.7	92.8	91
1933 ..	100.9	501	398	93.3	..	280	91.0	129.5	103.4	135.6	94.5	87
1932, December	101.0	522	413	92.4	77	296	91.8	125.6	107.5	139.5	89.7	88
1933, January ..	100.3	521	411	91.0	75	292	91.3	123.5	108.7	139.8	87.4	88
February ..	98.9	512	404	91.2	74	286	90.1	122.2	107.8	135.7	85.7	86
March ..	97.6	504	390	91.1	72	281	90.0	122.5	107.1	134.0	86.2	82
April ..	97.2	501	387	90.7	71	279	91.1	124.8	104.6	133.1	86.5	84
May ..	99.2	502	383	91.9	72	279	91.9	129.2	104.2	133.6	89.8	87
June ..	101.7	507	403	92.9	73	281	91.2	132.3	104.5	135.7	93.1	89
July ..	102.3	506	401	93.9	73	279	91.7	133.7	103.4	137.6	98.7	91
August ..	102.5	501	397	94.2	73	278	90.9	134.6	101.7	136.0	99.6	89
September	103.0	496	397	94.9	75	276	90.8	136.1	100.4	137.8	101.4	88
October ..	102.6	489	397	95.7	75	274	90.7	132.8	100.3	136.3	102.0	88
November ..	102.8	485	403	96.0	76	273	91.0	130.0	99.9	135.0	101.9	88
December ..	102.8	484	407	96.2	77	275	91.3	132.0	98.4	132.6	101.4	89

1934, January ..	104.6	484	405	96.3	79	276	91.8	133.8	97.2	132.6	103.4	90
February ..	105.3	483	400	96.2	80	275	91.4	138.5	98.0	134.1	105.4	89
March ..	103.8	478	394	95.9	79	275	90.9	134.1	96.6	133.7	105.6	88
April ..	102.8	474	387	95.8	79	273	89.6	135.2	94.6	133.7	105.0	89
May ..	102.4	470	381	96.2	77	273	89.0	133.8	94.9	133.1	105.6	90
June ..	103.6	472	379	97.2	76	272	89.0	134.5	95.7	131.9	106.9	90
July ..	103.4	471	374	98.9	77	270	88.9	136.3	97.1	131.6	107.2	89
August ..	105.5	474	371	100.1	78	271	89.8	137.9	99.8	133.7	109.5	89
September ..	105.2	470	365	100.4	77	270	89.1	137.2	97.3	135.4	111.2	89
October ..	104.1	467	357	101.0	77	272	89.6	137.2	96.1	137.4	109.6	89
November ..	104.1	466	356	101.2	77	274	89.4	135.1	98.3	136.8	109.6	88
December	104.4	468	344	101.0	77	276	89.0	134.1	99.0	136.8	110.2	88

* 1914 = 100.

(a) 10 months only.

† 1926 = 100.